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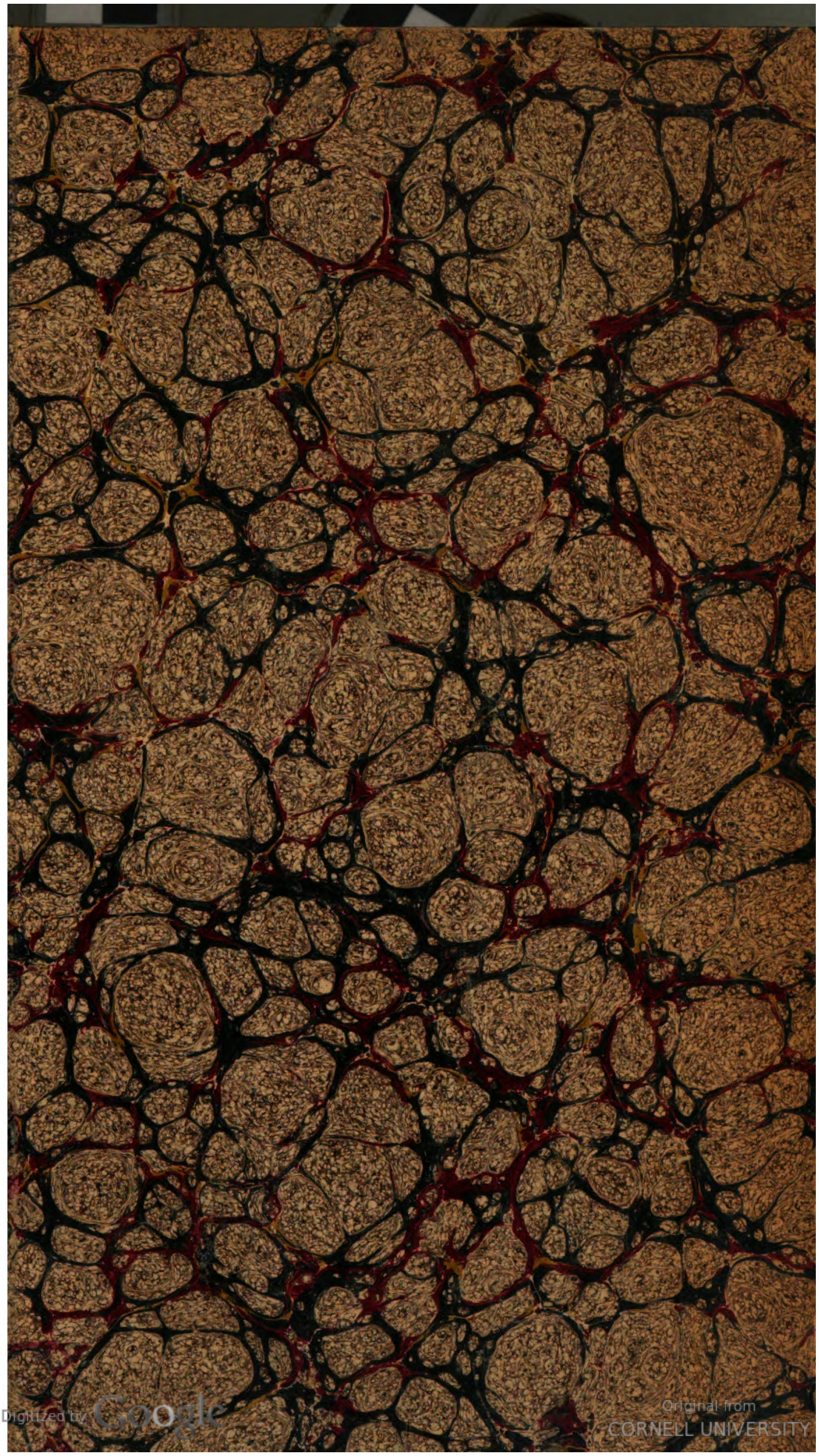


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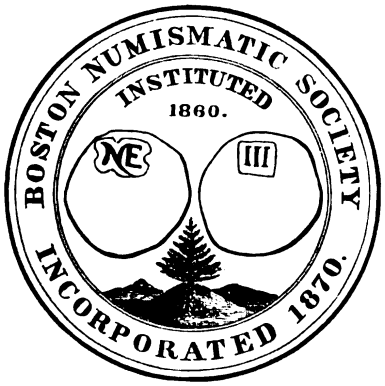
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BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY.

VOL. XV.

JULY, 1880—JULY, 1881.



COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.
WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.
M DCCC LXXXI.

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Copy of a Gold Medal presented to General Washington by Congress on the Evacuation of Boston.



1. Arms of the Washington Family Obtained from the Heralds College London.
2. Copy of General Washington's Seal.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XV. BOSTON, JULY, 1880. No. 1.

THE WASHINGTON EVACUATION MEDAL.

THE gold Medal commemorative of the Evacuation of Boston, became the property of George Steptoe Washington, the son of Samuel Washington, who was the General's elder brother. The next owner of the medal was Dr. Samuel Walter Washington, eldest son of George Steptoe Washington. On the decease of the doctor at Hasewood, Virginia, in 1831, his widow became possessed of the relic. She had given it to her only son, George Lafayette Washington, who had married the daughter of her brother, the Rev. Dr. John B. Clemson of Claymont, Delaware. On the recent decease of George Lafayette Washington, the medal became the property of his widow, Mrs. Ann Bull Washington, from whom with proper certificates and vouchers, by the generous co-operation of fifty citizens of Boston, it has now been secured to the permanent ownership of that city, with which it is so gratefully identified, and has been deposited in the Public Library.

Thus it appears that the medal has been transmitted through the descendants, in successive generations, of General Washington's elder brother. They have fully appreciated its intrinsic and symbolic value, and have anxiously taken care for its safety under the risks and perils which have attended its preservation. It is, in itself, a most beautiful and perfect specimen of workmanship of the die and mint, and is without a blemish or any perceptible wear of its sharp outlines. During our civil war its owner, George Lafayette Washington, was residing eleven miles from Harper's Ferry, on the main route to Winchester, where the belligerents held alternate possession. The medal, in its original case of green seal-skin, lined with velvet, was enveloped in wool, and, deposited in a box, was buried in the dry cellar of a venerable mansion where General Washington usually spent many months of the genial portion of the year. The original case, which fell into decay by this exposure, accompanies the medal in its present repository.

The successive owners of this precious heirloom have often been solicited to part with it by private importunity, or for public institutions, but have always declined to do so, having in view that if ever it passed out of their hands it should be to find its resting-place in the City of Boston. The losses to which its owners were subjected during the late war, concurring with the

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interest of the occasion of the centennial day which it commemorated, combined to induce the measures which have had such a felicitous result.

A member of the Washington family residing in Texas, being aware of the willingness of his kinswoman in Delaware to part with the medal, on the conditions just referred to, addressed a letter, on the 6th of last December, to his Honor, Mayor Cobb, making proposals to bring about the intended object. As the Mayor did not judge it expedient to propose any official action to the city government, he consulted with the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the subject, who immediately prepared a subscription paper, which he, with the hearty co-operation of the Mayor and of ex-Mayor the Hon. Otis Norcross, succeeded in having filled to the necessary amount.

While this measure was in progress the Rev. Dr. Clemson, the uncle of the late George Lafayette Washington, and the father of his widow, Mrs. Ann Bull Washington, not being aware of the facts just stated, on February 22, 1876, addressed a letter to the Hon. John C. Park of this city, opening a direct communication between the owner of the medal and those who were interested in its transfer. In this letter Dr. Clemson writes: "I might state that the medal was verbally purchased by Governor Andrew of your State, and on this honored day [the birthday of Washington] was to have been presented to your citizens. But his premature death prevented the consummation."

This medal, of which a description has been given in the pages of the *Journal*, was the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington. Between the date of March 25, 1776, when this gift was bestowed by a resolve of Congress, and the year 1786, by votes of the same body, a series of ten more gold medals was struck at the Paris mint, commemorative of the great events and the great men of the War of the Revolution. The French Government presented a set of these in silver, including also one in the same metal, of that which had been given to him in gold, to General Washington. It is asserted that they were prepared substantially under the direction of Lafayette.* This series of eleven, known as the "Washington Medals," on the decease of the childless General, were disposed of with similar treasures under the direction of his administrator, Judge Bushrod Washington, among the heirs-at-law. They afterwards came into the possession of the Hon. Daniel Webster, and, soon after his decease, into the hands of his friend, the Hon. Peter Harvey of Boston. This gentleman, in April, 1874, most generously bestowed them upon the Massachusetts Historical Society, in whose cabinet they are now gratefully treasured. Thus all these "Washington Medals" are now in the city of Boston.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, March 20, 1876, the following communication was received: —

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1876.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL: —

Gentlemen, — It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the gold medal presented to General George Washington by the American Congress in 1776, commemorative of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, was recently purchased of the

* A full account of these various Medals appeared in the *Journal* for October, 1874, (Vol. IX, pp. 27–31,) with an additional article, showing on the authority of Hon. David Humphreys, that although the preparation of this interesting series has been attributed to Lafayette, yet that those for Wayne, De Fleury and Steward were prepared under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The others are said by Wyatt to have been "executed under the direction of Thomas Jefferson."

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Washington family by a few of our citizens, to be given by them to the City of Boston and preserved in the Boston Public Library. This most valuable relic, so peculiarly interesting to Boston as commemorating the most important event in her history, has been placed in my hands, and by me transferred to the Trustees of the Public Library, in whose custody it is to remain, in accordance with the wishes of the donors. A copy of the subscription list, with the preamble stating the object of the subscription, is inclosed herewith.

SAMUEL C. COBB, *Mayor.*

The large gold medal presented to Washington, by Congress, for his services in expelling the British forces from Boston on the 17th of March, 1776, having remained in the Washington family for a hundred years, is now, owing to the circumstances of its immediate owner, privately offered for sale. The undersigned, feeling deeply that such a memorial should be among the most cherished treasures of our city, and should certainly go nowhere else, hereby agree to be responsible to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars each, for the purchase of the medal, to be presented to the City of Boston, and preserved forever in the Boston Public Library.

Robert C. Winthrop,
John Amory Lowell,
W. Amory,
John L. Gardner,
Samuel C. Cobb,
Robert M. Mason,
Charles Francis Adams,
Otis Norcross,
N. Thayer,
Cora F. Shaw,
Martin Brimmer,
William Gaston,
Edward Austin,
Abbott Lawrence,
H. P. Kidder,
James Parker,
H. H. Hunnewell,
S. D. Warren,
Nathaniel J. Bradlee,
J. Ingersoll Bowditch,
Henry L. Pierce,
T. G. Appleton,
William Appleton,
William Endicott, Jr.,
Charles Faulkner,
Henry Lee,
William S. Appleton,
Mary Brewer,
C. A. Brewer,
George C. Richardson,
Amos A. Lawrence,
Eben D. Jordan,
Walter Hastings,
J. Huntington Wolcott,
George W. Wales,
E. R. Mudge,
William W. Tucker,
Henry G. Denny,
James L. Little,
P. C. Brooks,
Sidney Brooks,
Isaac Thacher,
Henry A. Whitney,
Richard C. Greenleaf,
Thomas Wigglesworth,
Alvah A. Burrage,
Alexander H. Rice,
James Davis,
E. B. Bigelow,
Charles Whitney.

December, 1875.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from Vol. xiv, p. 99.]

Group E. Wreath of eighteen leaves with bow.

LXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to LXIV. Bow to the right, with ends of ribbon to the right and left. Bouquet has to the left two maple leaves, two thistles, two blades, and one ear. To the right four rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and two ears.

Rev. Similar to LXXI, but with a bow, at either side of which is a berry. The right hand angle of the bow is more acute and points upwards. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Neither obverse nor reverse of this coin reappear under other combinations. The bouquet shows less botanical variety; the rose, thistle, maple, and wheat, alone being represented, while the shamrock of Ireland and other accessories are omitted.

LXXVIII. *Obv.* Same as LXV.

Rev. Similar to the last, but the bow is smaller and forms an equilateral triangle. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This obverse, which recurs here for the third time, represents the three commonest varieties of the *Un Sou* tokens. The die, showing less evidence of wear, indicates that LXXIII must have been struck at a later time than the one under description.

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LXXIX. *Obv.* Same as LXXIV.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Another common obverse, twice repeated. The design resembles the last, and it requires care in separating it.

LXXX. *Obv.* Similar to LXXIV. The bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, four maple leaves, two thistles, three blades, and one ear. To the right three shamrocks, four rose leaves, one rose, one ear, and one blade.

Rev. Same as LXXVIII. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This very closely resembles the last. So closely is the design followed, that it is only by examining the detail that the difference can be noted. It is the only combination with this obverse.

LXXXI. *Obv.* Same as LXVI.

Rev. Same as LXXVIII. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

This reverse has been used here with its fourth obverse. It is by far the most common, as the three former varieties form the bulk of the Un Sou tokens that for a long time made up no small part of our copper circulation.

LXXXII. *Obv.* Same as LXVI.

Rev. Similar to LXXVII, but the bow is much smaller and without the accompanying berries. The leaves on either side of it point almost straight upward, approaching close to the word "sou." Copper. Size 27 m. C.

We have thus four coins bearing this obverse, and as this is the only variety in which the crack is wanting, it may be considered the original. Those with different reverses form mules with other obverses. It is a connecting link in its numerous cross relationships with most of those previously described, showing that with the exception of LIX, LX, LXX, LXXV, LXXVI, and LXXVII, all these tokens have been issued from the same "Mint," and through the relationship of the Duseman token, we may safely locate that Mint at Belleville, N. J.

LXXXIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXVII. To the left two shamrocks, two maple leaves, two thistles, one blade, and one ear. To the right six rose leaves, one rose, three blades, and two ears.

Rev. Similar to LXXVII, but without the berries on either side of the bow. The bow is smaller. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The relationship among so many of those previously described does not extend to this and those that follow. They form themselves into one or two family groups, indicating no doubt different places of mintage.

LXXXIV. *Obv.* AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE BAS CANADA. The bouquet is entirely different, and the leaves are heavier. Bow to the left, one end of the ribbon to the right. To the left three shamrocks, five rose leaves, one rose, three blades and one ear. To the right two thistle leaves, two thistles, one maple leaf, three blades, and one ear.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

Where there is a difference in the punctuation I repeat the inscription, as that seems the best way to describe such differences.

LXXXV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Similar to LXXXIII. The right hand angle of the bow is not so pointed, and the right side is somewhat curved. The leaves also are closer to the stem. Copper. Size 27. R 2.

The design appearing on the obverse of these two pieces is altogether different from those of the preceding, and is the same as that belonging to one of the Banque du Peuple tokens.

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LXXXVI. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to the right, two ends of ribbon to the left. The bouquet has to the left one shamrock, two maple leaves, two thistles, three blades, one rose leaf, and two ears. To the right one shamrock, three rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and one ear.

Rev. Same as the last.

Sometimes rudimentary wheat blades appear within the bouquet, but they are so small as to escape observation except in uncirculated specimens. For instance, if all the blades appearing in this specimen were enumerated, the number to the left would be five instead of three. Two smaller ones appear indistinctly in the centre of the bouquet.

LXXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to the right, two ends of ribbon to the left. The bouquet has to the left three maple leaves, two thistles, three blades, and one ear. To the right two shamrocks, four rose leaves, one rose, two blades, and one ear.

Rev. Same as LXXXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This reverse recurs with four different obverses, three of which do not appear in any other combination. As it shows no signs of wear in any of the varieties, the issue from these dies could not have been very extensive.

LXXXVIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend to the right and left. The bouquet has to the left two thistle leaves, two thistles, three blades, one shamrock, and one ear. To the right five rose leaves, five blades, one rose, and one ear.

Rev. Same as LXXXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The leaves here rendered thistle leaves do not differ materially from those previously described as oak leaves; but the points of the leaves have so much the appearance of spines that thistle leaves seem to be more probably intended.

Group F. With twenty leaves in wreath.

LXXXIX. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to left, two ends of the ribbon to the right. The bouquet has to the left two thistle leaves, two thistles, one maple leaf, one blade, and one ear. To the right two shamrocks, five rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and one ear.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of twenty leaves, an equal number on either side. The wreath is tied with a small triangular bow, and within the wreath UN SOU Copper. Size 27 m. C.

A common variety, not easily distinguished at first glance from some members of the eighteen-leaved group.

XC. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend to the right and left. The bouquet has to the left two thistle leaves, two thistles, four blades, one shamrock, and one ear. To the right six rose leaves, one rose, one shamrock, three blades, and one ear.

Rev. Similar to the last, but the bow is much larger and heavier. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

There are only two varieties of the twenty-leaved reverses, and each of these have distinct obverses, which obverses, while closely resembling some of those of the eighteen-leaved group, form no crosses with other reverses, indicating that they are the work of a different artist.

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Group G. With thirty-two leaves in wreath.

XCI. *Obv.* Similar to LXI, the ends of the ribbon extending to either side of the bouquet. To the left two thistle leaves, two rose leaves, two thistles, four blades, and one ear. To the right five rose leaves, one rose, two blades, one shamrock, and one ear.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of thirty-two leaves tied with a large, heavy bow. The leaves are much narrower and are equally divided as to sides. Within the wreath UN SOU Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

This *sou* differs considerably from all varieties heretofore described. The art displayed thereon is of a higher order and the delineation more delicate, showing that it and those that follow are from the hands of a different coiner. The style would indicate Birmingham as the place of mintage.

XCII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Ribbon to the right and left; the bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, two thistle leaves, one thistle, one blade, and one ear. To the right three rose leaves, one rose, one blade, one bud, and two ears.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

There is no doubt as to the term thistle leaves in this case being the proper one, for they are much longer than the last, and the thistle larger.

XCIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend to either side of the bouquet. To the left three shamrocks, one thistle leaf, one thistle, three blades, and one ear. To the right six rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and two ears.

Rev. Same as XCI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

There is a small semicircular crack touching the highest ear in the bouquet. This reverse forms, like that of LXXXV, a group of four; three of which are peculiar to itself, and the fourth connecting it with the Bank of Montreal issue.

XCIV. *Obv.* TRADE & AGRICULTURE LOWER CANADA. The ends of the ribbon are somewhat curved to the right and left; the bow to the left. The bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, five rose leaves, two buds, one rose, one oak leaf, (?) one thistle, and two ears. To the right two shamrocks, seven rose leaves, one maple leaf, one rose, two buds, one thistle, and one ear.

Rev. Same as XCI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

I have some doubts as to the proper definition of what I have classed as an oak leaf. As it is too long for the maple, I know of no other term than oak that will suit. There is another leaf likely to puzzle collectors, a rose leaf just under the ear to the right; it is shown almost in profile, and when the coin is slightly rubbed seems to form part of the ear. This obverse is the same as that appearing on the Bank of Montreal "*Un Sous*" tokens.

Group H. More than thirty leaves in wreath.

XCV. *Obv.* Same as XCIII.

Rev. Similar to XCI, but with the smaller bow and forty leaves in wreath, eighteen of which are to the left and twenty-two to the right. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The crack appears in this piece also, but not so deep as in XCIII. These cracks, although in a number of instances disfiguring the coins, serve to point out their relative date. In this instance, the one under description is undoubtedly the earlier.

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XCVI. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend some distance to the right and left of the bouquet, almost touching the inscription. To the left two shamrocks, three smaller leaves, two thistle leaves, one thistle, two blades, one ear, and one stalk with three leaves. To the right one stalk with three leaves, eight rose leaves, one rose, one smaller leaf, and one ear.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The relief on this variety is very low, and the specimen under examination is not well struck up, so that it is difficult to give a correct enumeration of the leaves. The second thistle leaf is almost invisible; in some specimens it does not appear at all. The rose leaf under the rose could not be distinguished in poorer specimens; collectors will therefore look to the general outline in assigning this and other pieces, with similar imperfections, to their proper place in their cabinets. New varieties are constantly being reported by enthusiastic collectors, the only distinguishing feature of which is the absence of some of the finer lines, owing to careless striking.

XCVII. *Obv.* Same as XCIV.

Rev. BANK TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of twenty-one laurel leaves to the left, and long slender leaves to the right, tied by a small double bow. Within the wreath UN | SOUS Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The occurrence of the plural in *Sous* is an error arising in the first instance from a carelessly written or from an incorrect reading of a hurried order. The dies were executed in Birmingham, and the slowness of travel in those days allowed no time for the submission of a design for correction, hence the perpetration of so glaring an error.

XCVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but the stems are much heavier, especially that of the lower rose bud to the left.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The heavy stems would seem to indicate that this piece is from an old die retouched. No artist capable of engraving such a handsomely proportioned bouquet would be guilty of these *stiff*, unnatural lines. Of the last token there are many specimens in which the finer lines are very faint, while in some of the later struck ones they are altogether wanting. We may therefore infer, that the dies having become worn after an extensive coinage, were touched up by an inferior hand for a fresh issue.

Group I. Bank Issues.

XCIX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. BANK OF MONTREAL TOKEN Wreath similar to XCVII, with slight variations as to arrangement of leaves. Within the wreath UN SOUS Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Between the years 1835 and 1838 the issue of private tokens was so abundant, that they formed the bulk of our circulating medium. Traders, in making up their cash at the close of a busy day, would often have from twenty to fifty dollars of this kind of change to count. This redundancy of copper coin proved such an intolerable nuisance, that the government had to interfere, and in 1838 an "Ordinance of Special Council" was passed, from which I make the following extracts:—

"Whereas, great frauds have been produced upon the inhabitants of this province by evil disposed persons who have imported into the same or manufactured therein spurious copper or brass coin or tokens for the purpose of passing them for a much higher value than they are intrinsically worth, be it enacted" . . . . . "That no person shall utter, tender or offer in payment any copper or brass coin other than the lawful coin of the United Kingdom, or the tokens of some one of the chartered banks of this province, or of the *Banque du Peuple* at the city of Montreal, or American cents, or such coins or tokens as have been lawfully imported into this province."

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From this we can understand that those issued by the Bank of Montreal had all the authority of a government coinage, and for a time these Bank Tokens formed our only copper currency, As they so closely resembled the unauthorized *Un Sou* tokens, some distinguishing mark was necessary, and strangely enough the mistaken use of the plural s and not the name of the bank was the mark pitched upon by the unsophisticated *habitants*.

There is little doubt that Nos. XCVII and XCVIII were unauthorized, as the name of the bank is wanting. In every other particular the resemblance is perfect. The recurrence of the plural *sous* was no doubt intentional, that the unsuspecting might by the presence of this "mint mark" be gulled into receiving the coin with equal confidence with the genuine.* Notwithstanding that the Order of 1838 was confirmed in 1839, and that an Act of a similar nature was passed by the Parliament of the united province in 1842, and again repeated in 1869, these private tokens still continued to circulate freely until they were called in by the government in 1871. In the district around Quebec they still form the bulk of the copper change.

C. *Obv.* Same as XCVII.

Rev. As the last, but there are only twenty leaves to the left of the wreath. The stem of the wreath comes closer to the N in TOKEN. The letters, and especially the M in MONTREAL are more regular. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

While there is an uncertainty as to whether the obverse of this variety is different from that of the last, there can be no doubt that the reverse is not only distinct but that it was executed by a different artist. Another and inferior set of punches must have been used in sinking the letters. According to some collectors, there are one or two other varieties of this and of the three former pieces, but as they appear to be specimens struck from dies in a more or less dilapidated condition, I refrain from enumerating them here.

CI. *Obv.* Same as LXXIV.

Rev. BANQUE DU PEUPLE MONTREAL. A wreath of twenty-four maple leaves tied with a bow. Within the wreath UN | SOU Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The planchet is thicker than in the ordinary varieties and the edge also is finely milled. If this *Un Sou* did not occur with two different reverses belonging to the unauthorized series, I would assign it to an entirely different place of mintage. While to some extent accounting for the number of crosses in the series by the destruction of the dies through rude appliances and careless manipulations, this does not appear sufficient in every case; as in the present instance, where the dies are evidently from the hands of different artists. The idea is that a number of these dies were brought into the city to evade the difficulty of Custom House interference with importations of "spurious" coin, and when the owner of a pair of dies gave an order, the obverse and reverse were chosen, with which to execute the order, from the collection without reference to ownership.

CII. *Obv.* ★ AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE ★ BAS-CANADA. Bouquet tied with bows and ends of the ribbon to right and left. To the left a sprig with three groups of three small leaves, three rose leaves, one rose, one bud, one blade, and one ear. To the right one large maple leaf and one in profile, one thistle, one rose leaf, two blades, and one ear.

Rev. BANQUE DU PEUPLE MONTREAL A wreath of five large maple leaves. Within the wreath UN SOU. To the left of the wreath is a star ★ and to the right is what is claimed to be the Phrygian cap of liberty. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

* In a newspaper of that time, there is an item cautioning people from receiving counterfeit copper tokens, — imitations of those issued by the Bank of Montreal. The caution is similar to what we sometimes notice when spurious hundred dollar bills are afloat.

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The edge is coarsely milled, and the letters are cut with the graver instead of having been sunk by punches. The bank still retains possession of the dies. They were executed by an engraver of the name of J. Arnault, who also prepared the dies for the Molson Token, and the first mentioned (LIX) of this series. Having migrated from France, he was no doubt filled with republican principles, and sympathized with those visionary schemes of the sons of liberty that culminated in the rebellion. We may therefore attribute the appearance of what has given it the name of the Rebellion Token to this sympathy on his part, rather than to any authority received from the officers of the bank.* Soon after its appearance, these dreadful emblems of independence and annexation were discovered by the argus eye of a newspaper reporter, and a cry was raised which prevented any further issue of the condemned coin. Mr. Arnault had, it is said, appliances for turning out two thousand coppers per day. But of this particular coin he could not have struck many, as, although not rare, they cannot have had an extensive circulation.

[To be continued.] R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

WOODWARD'S COIN SALES.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

IN compliance with your request for a list of my various Coin Sales in Boston and elsewhere, I beg to hand you the following. It will be observed that thirty of the sales are consecutively numbered and that four are preceded by letters A, B, C and D. To those so distinguished I only made contributions of greater or less importance; on the contrary the numbered ones were exclusively my own. To relieve the dryness of a mere catalogue I have added a few little particulars, which, I trust, will interest some readers, though it may be that I have thereby only increased the *aridity* which I have sought to abate.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD.

A. Boston, Leonard & Co., June 27, 1860. 721 lots. $70.64.

This first venture was a consignment to a parcel sale by Mr. Leonard, the above amount representing the value of the consignment only.

I. Boston, Leonard & Co., July 31, 1860. 590 lots. $200.57.

Like the last a parcel sale, belonging to several owners.

II. Boston, Leonard & Co., Oct. 23, 1860. 1,222 lots. $240.53.

A large number of pieces at this sale were withdrawn by the owner, and many more were passed by the auctioneer. Had the sale been properly conducted the sum realized would have been much greater.

III. Boston, Leonard & Co., Jan. 8, 1861. 702 lots. $177.55.

Here ended a series of failures, all owing to neglect and stupid mismanagement, and here ended, practically, the coin business at auction in Boston for many years. The success of recent sales, and the well-known fact that many of the best buyers at auction are Boston collectors, goes far to show that had proper attention been given to these sales, this city might at least have divided the business with New York.

IV. New York, Bangs, Merwin & Co., Nov. 11–14, 1862. 1,908 lots. $3,751.43.

* Since the above was written I have learned that one of the clerks in the bank was an active member of the revolutionary committee. He also may have had some influence in adopting the republican devices.

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The collection of Rev. J. M. Finotti, and No. 1 of the semi-annual series. Catalogue subsequently issued with printed prices, and on large paper.

V. New York, Bangs & Co., April 28, May 1, 1863. 2,569 lots. $4,024.66.

Made up of selections from the cabinets of Messrs. Jeremiah Colburn, J. M. Finotti, Augustine Shurtleff, Edward M. Field and Henry M. Brooks,—exclusively American. Catalogue published with printed prices, also on larger paper. No. 2 of the semi-annual series.

B. New York, Bangs, Merwin & Co., March 24–27, 1863. 1,627 lots. $1,959.62.

The collection of Mr. Henry A. Smith. Catalogue made and sale managed by Mr. W. H. Strobridge. The writer's interest represented by a consignment of valuable pieces.

VI. New York, Bangs, Merwin & Co., Oct. 20–24, 1863. 3,202 lots. $4,752.77.

The leading feature in the sale was the entire Greek, Roman and English collection of Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, a catalogue of which was separately printed, with prices. The entire catalogue was also issued after the sale with printed prices, on large and small paper. No. 3 of the semi-annual series.

VII. Providence, F. J. Sheldon, Dec. 23, 1863. 504 lots. $304.08.

This little sale was made at the request of many collectors in Providence, was well attended, and perfectly satisfactory in its results.

VIII. Providence, F. J. Sheldon, March 30, 1864. 574 lots. $589.96.

Second sale in Providence, and like the first entirely successful.

IX. New York, J. E. Cooley, May 17–21, 1864. 3,122 lots. $13,010.60.

The numismatic collection of Mr. John F. McCoy, and the writer's collection of Coin Catalogues and other pamphlets, &c., relating to American Coins. With one exception the largest auction sale of coins ever made in the country, and with scarcely an exception the finest collection of American coins ever offered. The addenda of only nine lots realized $253.01. Of the catalogues a few copies were printed on large paper. Of the semi-annual series this was No. 4. An addendum to this sale by Mr. C. Wyllys Betts comprised the most remarkable series of fabrications ever made here, which, though issued without any fraudulent intent, have caused collectors in the past, and probably will cause them in the future, no end of trouble.

X. New York, Oct. 18–22, 1864. 2,942 lots. $9,780.16.

Selected specimens from the collections of Messrs. Levick, Emery, Ilsley and Abbey. A few catalogues printed on large paper. No. 5 of the semi-annual series.

XI. New York, Cooley & Co., March 20–25, 1865. 3,834 lots. $12,524.66.

Comprised most of the best coins from five celebrated collections, of the aggregate value of about $30,000. The collections were purchased from Messrs. Bertch, Bache, Lightbody, Lilliendahl and Watson. The Bache collection which had lain unknown in Brooklyn for some thirty years, contained many pieces of the highest rarity, obtained by Mr. Bache in this country and Europe before American coins had attracted much attention. The Lightbody collection probably contained a larger proportion of high cost

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pieces than any other ever sold here. Of the catalogue fifteen copies were printed on large paper, and but a small edition for the sale. It is now really rare. Of the semi-annual series the 6th.

XII. New York, J. E. Cooley, Dec. 19–23, 1865. 2,078 lots. $4,251.06.

A choice assortment made up from some fifteen or more collections then in stock. Ten catalogues printed on large paper. Like the sixth of the series the catalogue is out of print and rare. The seventh of the semi-annuals.

XIII. New York, J. E. Cooley, Feb. 27, March 1, 1866. 1,745 lots. $1,431.40.

The collection of Mr. Robert B. Chambers of Providence, R. I., which, though of moderate extent, contained some most desirable pieces. The catalogue has long been very scarce. Not numbered in the semi-annual series.

XIV. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., April 24–27, 1866. 2,340 lots. $3,331.79.

The collection of Mr. Francis S. Hoffman of New York, chiefly American, and comprising many examples of surpassing fineness. Catalogues issued in ordinary form, and fifteen on large paper. Out of print and rare. The last issue of large paper catalogues in the series. No. 8 of the semi-annuals.

XV. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Dec. 10–12, 1866. 2,163 lots. $1,525.93.

Sale made for account of the owners, Messrs. A. V. Jencks and George T. Paine of Providence. Catalogues, like several of the preceding, now seldom met with.

XVI. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., April 18–20, 1867. 1,647 lots, and an additional catalogue of 68 lots. $1,740.90.

The additional catalogue comprised a fine selection of European medals relating to America, some of which have seldom, if ever, appeared in sales since. No. 9 of the semi-annuals.

XVII. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Oct. 28, Nov. 2, 1867. 3,349 lots. $13,285.70.

The collection of Joseph J. Mickley, which needs no introduction to the American numismatist. The catalogue comprised all of the American portion except the gold, which was sold to Mr. Appleton. The early English and Anglo-Saxon coins were sold to Mr. Medlicott and the English Tokens to Mr. Nichols. The entire collection brought about $17,000, and had the sale taken place three or four years earlier and before Mr. Mickley was robbed of some $2,000 worth of his best foreign pieces, it would, without doubt have amounted to more than $25,000. This sale closed the semi-annual series of which it was the 10th. Whenever offered the catalogues command a very high price, as few were printed, and they are eagerly sought for.

C. New York, G. A. Leavitt & Co., Dec. 5–7, 1871. 1,356 lots. $6,241.50.

The well-known collection of Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England. Catalogued and sold by Mr. W. H. Strobridge. Nos. 1104 to 1228 contributed by the writer.

XVIII. New York, Leavitt & Co., Feb. 23–26, 1874. 1,852 lots. $2,680.12.

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The catalogue for this sale was written by Mr. W. H. Strobridge, and the sale was under his direction. It comprised not only coins, but a great variety of other things selected from the owner's stock.

XIX. New York, Bangs & Co., Nov. 11–16, 1878. 4,208 lots. $3,902.53.

Mr. Henry W. Holland's collection of coins and medals, principally the latter, with Mr. Chadbourne's collection of store cards, &c.

XX. New York, Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Nov. 18, 1878. 562 lots, numbered continuously with the preceding. $494.05.

Harlow E. Woodward's collection, comprising coins and curiosities.

D. Boston, C. F. Libbie, Jan. 22–23, 1879. 300 lots. $130.39.

A book sale. The library of Joel Munsell, late of Albany. A consignment of coins, medals, mound-builders' pottery, &c., sold on the second day.

XXI. New York, Bangs & Co., March 31, April 2, 1879. 2,359 lots. $1,344.53.

The collection of W. H. Bowdoin, late of Springfield, Mass., remarkable chiefly for what it lacked.

XXII. Boston, C. F. Libbie, June 10, 1879. 690 lots. $400.61.

A little selection of coins, fractional currency, Indian relics, mound pottery, &c.

XXIII. New York, Bangs & Co., Sept. 29, Oct. 1, 1879. 1,962 lots. $3,224.76.

The collection of Mr. Geo. W. Pratt, late of Boston. Remarkable for the number and beauty of the American and foreign gold coins.

XXIV. Boston, Sullivan Brothers & Libbie, Oct. 15-16, 1879. 1,133 lots. $1,007.91.

The collection of Mr. John Robinson of Salem, who placed so modest an estimate on his coins that they realized some 15 or 20 per cent. above his figures after paying all expenses. By far the best sale ever held in Boston, both as to quality of pieces and prices brought.

XXV. New York, Bangs & Co., Dec. 16–19, 1879. 2,971 lots. $1,792.84.

Comprised nearly all of four collections, those of Messrs. Pecker, Gerdts, Mason and Truesdel, with an assortment of currency and stone relics.

XXVI. Boston, Sullivan Brothers & Libbie, Jan. 27–28, 1880. 1,126 lots. $579.35.

Principally a selection from the miscellaneous stock of Mr. Ferguson Haines of Biddeford, Maine, whose splendid private collection will be offered at auction by the writer in September next. The catalogue will probably be the 31st of this series.

XXVII. New York, Bangs & Co., March 9–12, 1880. 2,941 lots. $2,187.51.

Comprised the collections of Messrs. J. O. Emery and G. H. Loomis, with selections from the cabinet of Mr. Robert Taylor of Baltimore. A most noticeable feature

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of this sale was the low price at which Washington and political medals went—a line of Washingtons known to be unique in silver, brought scarcely their value as metal, and the early politicals were simply thrown away.

XXVIII. New York, Bangs & Co., May 6–7, 1880. 1,449 lots.

Dr. Gideon N. Searing, late of Hempstead, New York, was the former owner of these coins which were sold by order of his executor, Mr. Charles A. Searing. Returns of the sale not at hand at the date of this writing, but prices were entirely satisfactory.

XXIX. New York, Bangs & Co., June 17–18, 1880. 723 lots.

It was intended that this sale, which was miscellaneous in character, should follow No. 28 on the succeeding day, but it could not be compressed into a single day, neither could it be got ready in season, hence it was out of order as to number, and followed in its date No. 30.

XXX. New York, Bangs & Co., June 14–16, 1880. 2,005 lots.

The choice Colonial Collection of Mr. W. T. Curtis of Portland, Maine, with additions from the cabinet of Mr. Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford, Maine. The catalogues Nos. 29 and 30, have now been distributed, but this article goes to press prior to the sale, hence the incompleteness of the record.

Of all catalogues from No. 19 inclusive, a few copies have been printed on extra heavy, tinted, or laid paper, sewed, exclusively for collectors. A feature of most of the recent sales of this series which has met with general approval, is the introduction of lines of Fractional Currency and Stone Relics; in the latter, particularly, the interest is wide-spread and increasing.

COIN OF PAULUS EMILIUS.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

I have just procured the following coin, which suggests an inquiry: —

Obv. PAVLLVS . LEPIDVS . CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concordia to right. *Rev.* TER . PAVLLVS. Paulus Æmilius placing trophies on the trunk of a tree; to the left are Perseus and his two sons, with their hands tied behind them.

In looking up its history, I find that Boutkowski, *Dictionnaire Numismatique*, says: "The legend, TER PAVLLVS, does not seem to refer to the third triumph of Paulus Æmilius, a triumph which unfortunately is not mentioned by any of the classical writers, such as Plutarch, Livy and Aurelius Victor, for they only mention two triumphs. In consequence, this legend is very difficult to explain, the more so that it is in contradiction of historical facts."

But upon referring to Vaillant, *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanorum*, I find: "Vox TER, id est quod Lucius ter triumpharet, ut est in antiquo mannore,

L. AEMILIVS. L. F. PAVLLVS.
COS. II. CENS. AVGVR.
TRIUMPHAVIT TER.

Can any one give further information upon the legend or inscription? If there is such an inscription, would not that and the coin be the best evidence?

Decorah, Iowa. E. W. H.

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THE ROMAN STANDARDS,

WITH SOME NOTICES OF THE TESTIMONY OF COINS TO THEIR DEVICES.

UPON the reverse of a denarius of Augustus Cæsar we find the inscription SIGNIS RECEPTIS S. P. Q. R. around a blank shield surrounded by a legionary ensign and eagle. This is a historical coin. When the Cantabrian war was ended, Augustus began his preparations for a campaign against the Parthians. But Phraates, their King, hearing of the impending danger, and unwilling to become involved in hostilities with Rome, sued for peace, offering to restore the standards and military ensigns captured from Crassus and Marc Antony, and to permit all Romans who were held as prisoners to return to their homes, if they should so desire. This offer Augustus was very glad to accept. The ultimate end of a campaign, if successful, would have been but the recovery of the standards and the prisoners, only to have been accomplished by bloodshed and hardships. When the result was attained by peace negotiations, the glory was as great, if not even greater, while the actual trouble was slight and the risk infinitesimal. Augustus, therefore, took great credit to himself for his bloodless victory, and plumed himself upon the accomplishment; he issued other denarii bearing memorials of this event, which we also find commemorated upon those of the families *Aquilia*, *Caninia*, *Durmia*, and *Petronia*.

Upon the coins of later Emperors we find references to other recoveries of standards which had been lost by the Romans in battle against the Germans, Parthians, Sarmatians, and others. Tacitus narrates at considerable length the circumstances attending the restoration of the eagles which had been captured by Arminius from the legions of Varus.

The loss of standards and military insignia has always been considered, both in ancient and modern times, as the most ignominious and disgraceful event that could befall an enemy; and their recapture was the only means by which such a dishonor could be wiped out. The standard was the centre of the battle, and around it, then as now, the combat raged most fiercely and the field was most hotly contested.

We find in antiquity the use of standards coeval with the existence of armed and military bodies. Each tribe of the Israelites had its badge or cognizance under which it was marshalled for battle and civil purposes. Ephraim carried a steer; Benjamin, a wolf; Judah, a lion, &c. The Athenians used the owl; the Thebans, the sphynx; and other Greecian nations adopted various standards.

By the raising or lowering of the insignia the march and manœuvres of bodies of men were directed; when upraised in the air, it was a signal to attack, when lowered, an order for retreat.

The eagle was a favorite symbol of sovereignty, as that bird was the companion of Jove, and the ruler over all birds; its boldness and rapacity well fitted it to be the chosen emblem of empire and of victory. Cyrus's special ensign was an eagle of gold fastened to a long spear; the other kingly insignia were of gold or silver, as the case happened. The eagle was the hieroglyphic symbol of the cities of Antioch, Emesus, Heliopolis, and Tyre, and appears in grandeur upon the coinage of the Ptolemies.

Among the attributes of royalty which the Tuscans once sent to Rome as a token of amity, was an eagle of ivory, and from that time forward the eagle was adopted by the Romans, and remained as one of the chief emblems of that nation during the existence of the Republic. The Roman eagle was of gold or silver, about the size of a pigeon, borne aloft upon the apex of a spear. Until the time of Cæsar it was perched upon thunderbolts, but these appendages he caused to be disused. The small size of the bird, while it in no wise interfered with its value as an ensign, very much facilitated its concealment in the event of a reverse happening to an army. In later times the eagle became a symbol of empire for other nations. It was used upon the seal of Otho, Emperor of Germany, and upon the coinage of Philip, King of France. The rulers of Prussia, Poland, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, and Spain, and many barons, counts, and princes of the German Empire adopted it, and at the present time it is the cognizance of the United States of America, and appears as the badge of several European orders. The Roman eagle, made of gilt metal, and carried on a long staff, was chosen by Napoleon for his armies.

The double-headed eagle first appears among the Emperors of the East, and symbolized their dominion over both the Eastern and Western empires.

In modern times the most noted banner is the Oriflamme of France. This was originally presented by the Abbey of St. Denis to its feudal lord, whenever it was necessary for him to take the field for the protection of its rights and possessions. When Philip I. became the Lord Protector of the Abbey, it became his duty to bear this banner, which he carried with the royal armies. It subsequently became the standard of the kingdom, but since the time of Charles VII. it has never been carried in battle. The Oriflamme was a piece of red taffeta, (whence the name,) fixed

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on a golden spear in the form of a banner, and cut into three points, each of which was adorned with tassels of green silk.

To return to the Romans. In addition to eagles, this nation used other standards. Romulus, on one occasion, being taken by surprise and having nothing better at hand, improvised an ensign composed of "a bottle of hay fastened to the top of a spear." In early times the Roman standards represented eagles, dragons, wolves, horses, minotaurs, and other animals. Marius abolished the use of all of these except the eagle, which survived as the typical emblem of the Roman armies, and their "conquering eagles" became an ordinary form of expression.

Pancirollus, in his history of things known to the ancients whose use has been lost to the moderns, states that the standards of the cavalry were square pieces of cloth of a sky-blue color, held aloft on the top of spears; the color being in honor of the god Neptune, who was fabled to have introduced the knowledge of the use of horses. The infantry carried a banner, "the color of a rose, because that flower springeth out of the earth and hath a fragrant smell." The application of this latter attribution does not seem entirely clear, for it is not at all likely that a battalion of modern infantry, after "springing out of the earth," either from a battle or a march, would resemble the attar of roses.

"According to Dio Cassius," continues Pancirollus, "some of these standards were four square of silver or gold, and were carried usually in an outer case of wood, to protect them from the effects of the weather." This was first invented by Caius Marius, and was afterwards used for the armies of the empire. Under the Roman Emperors the standards received ornamentation of various kinds,—dragons, silver balls, &c. Some of the standards are two right hands joined, in token of amity and concord in an army; a type which occurs not infrequently upon the imperial coinage.

The most famous, however, of all the Roman standards was the *Labarum*,* a word whose derivation has hitherto puzzled all researches; efforts have been made, but in vain, to connect it with all the known languages of the world. The standard itself was a long pike, intersected by a "transversal beam, from which hung down a silken veil curiously inwrought with the image of the reigning monarch and his children. The summit of the pike supported a crown of gold, which enclosed the mysterious monogram (Chi-Rho.) at once expressive of the figure of the cross and of the initial letters of the name of Christ. The custody of the Labarum was entrusted to a guard of fifty picked men,"† and to the banner itself a superstitious reverence was attached, growing out of its alleged divine origin. According to the story, Christ came to Constantine in a vision, after the appearance of the miraculous cross in the heavens, and ordered him to cause to be prepared a standard in imitation of the one which he had seen; that under its influence he should always be victorious. As soon engagements with his enemies; that under its influence he should use it as a protection in his as the day had dawned the Emperor arose and declared the vision that had manifested itself, and in obedience to its mandate he called together workers in gold and precious stones, and ordered them to fashion a banner patterned upon the description of the dream-sent standard.

So long as the Emperors of the East took the field themselves, the Labarum always accompanied them, but when, in later days, the monarchs of Constantinople became effeminate, the banner was put away, (to moulder as useless lumber,) in some one of the disused rooms of the palace.

Of all the species of ensigns and standards which were in use among the Romans, abundant examples have survived to the present day upon their coinage, the mere enumeration of which fills twelve quarto columns of Gusseme's Diccionario. Even then the learned author is forced to say, *Confieso que no es posible apurar todas las medallas en que se encuentran signos militares; porque es muy dilatado su nombre.* [That it is not possible to give the details of all the coins upon which military ensigns are figured, as their number is so extensive.]

A French antiquary has found the most ancient bronze statue known, in the collection of Egyptian antiquities recently gathered by M. Gustave Posno. It is almost identical in feature and workmanship with the famous sycamore wood statue in the Museum of Boulac, the port of Cairo, and which is contemporary with the fourth Egyptian dynasty — a period of some 3000 years before the Christian era.

* "Labarum, derived from Labar, *i. e.*, Insignia Lunaria, from the lunette upon them. They consisted of a crescent, of a disk of metal, and of a chaplet of olive or laurel. The name was borrowed from some of the conquered nations, who had the same kind of military standard." — *Bryant Mythol., Vol.* 3, *p.* 327, *edit.*, 1807.

† Eusebius, Vit. Constant. cited in Gibbon.

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THE PROFIT OF COLLECTING.

WE take the following article from a recent number of *The Art Amateur*, as showing the advantages of collecting from a somewhat different point of view than that from which the *Journal* has advocated it, but none the less one which may well be considered. — EDS.

THERE is conceded to be much pleasure in collecting rare books, fine paintings, old coins, and other treasures, but it is not so generally perceived that such collecting is often a cheap pleasure and very profitable to the collector himself in some instances, and, more frequently, to his heirs. W. J. Loftie, an English art writer, gives some curious examples of this. For instance, the late Mr. Gillott, the steel-pen maker of Birmingham, was a famous collector of paintings. He began, as soon as he had the money, to buy a picture or two every year from some rising artist. He trusted, it is said, his own judgment, which implies that he had judgment to trust. He enjoyed the possession of the pictures very much. They were a constant source of intense pleasure to him. He was rather an illiterate man, not having had the advantages of education in his youth. His great resource was in his picture gallery, and it was a cheap pleasure. The fact is, it cost him nothing. When it was dispersed, after his death, there were not wanting people to assert that the increase in the value of the pictures since they were painted was such as to bring in to Mr. Gillott's heirs a sum equal to the aggregate produce at 20 per cent. per annum of all the money he spent. And it is curious further to observe that the pictures which Mr. Gillott had bought at the highest prices fetched less at his sale than those he had given the least money for. The Ettys, the Maclises, the Wilsons, which formed, as he probably thought, the great features of his gallery, fetched nothing in comparison with the Turner water-colors and the Mullers, for which comparatively he had given very little.

But let us take a less prominent case, as more illustrative of the position, that collecting may be a cheap pleasure. A man with a taste for early printed books, and with a knowledge of the history of the art, goes into an auction room or a bookseller's every now and then as he passes by on his daily road to business. Sometimes he sees a rare book going for a low price, and he buys it. More often he has to be content while others buy who are wealthier, but he learns something regarding the comparative value and rarity of particular books. He derives a vast amount of enjoyment from his pursuit. He meets intellectual men on common ground. He has a little wholesome excitement now and then at a sale. And he has the quiet pleasure of collating his treasures of an evening, of mending them, of binding them, perhaps of making one perfect whole from several fragments. He learns a great deal, and that too of a useful kind, and though he often has to walk or go in an omnibus rather than take a cab, he does not mind it. The taste, the consciousness that he has something behind the daily routine of business life, is worth much to him, and meanwhile he is steadily gathering a collection. All those cab drives he does not take, all those newspapers and magazines he does not buy, all those cigars he does not smoke, all those club luncheons he does not eat, all those coats, hats, hose, and other garments he does well without, have gone to increase the collection. Had he bought all these things he would have none of them to leave; but the mere chips and parings of ordinary life have given him enough to form a good, if a small collection, and at his death, or before it, they are sold for such a sum as will materially add to the resources of his family. This all goes to show that a very small expenditure on worthy objects of art is both good and pleasant in itself, and also a prudent piece of economy. Let us take one more example from Mr. Loftie's experience. The facts of it, he says, are true, but one or two particulars, of no importance to the matter in hand, are varied, as many of the actors in the story are still alive.

About forty years ago, an English country baronet of moderate wealth married for the second time. His only son did not get on with his stepmother. He was wild, and would not be restrained. She had a large family in the course of time; and the stepson, having gone on from bad to worse, died in miserable circumstances, into which we

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need not pry farther than to say that, immediately after his death, the old baronet had a letter acquainting him with the fact that his son had married just before his death, and that the widow hoped shortly to present him with a grand-child.

Knowing, as he too well did, the kind of female company into which his prodigal son habitually entered, the old man was terribly shocked at the news. His second wife's eldest boy was a good lad, and was likely to be a comfort to himself and a credit to his family. But if this woman should have a son, then all would go into her control, and the result probably would be the utter ruin of his ancient family. So much did these apprehensions distress him that he died a very few months after his eldest son. Almost at the same time the widow wrote to say that she was the mother of a boy. The consternation in the family may be imagined. The young mother had taken care to provide for all possible contingencies. There were witnesses to the marriage and to everything. And though the witnesses chiefly belonged to the same class as the lady herself, their testimony was not thereby invalidated.

At first the young uncle and his mother endeavored to do what they could to draw the heir and his mother to them, and, promising to forget all past errors, offered to receive her into the family, and to make no opposition to the child's succession. But before very long curious rumors reached them. They made inquiries, which were attended with great expense, and led to nothing. By degrees, however, one little circumstance after another accumulated till they were able to take a decisive step. They boldly challenged the paternity of the child, and refused to acknowledge it or its mother.

Legal proof was still difficult to obtain. It was obtained at last, however, and by a mere accident. The child was proved to be the offspring of a washer-woman; and though the marriage was never called in question, it is said that the witnesses to it were no more to be believed than those who testified to the birth of the false heir.

A more romantic story has seldom been told in the law courts. The general public were greatly entertained. But the bill had to be paid, and of that the public knew nothing. A great deal of money had been spent or was owed, and the new baronet's success seemed to have been purchased at a cost which would keep him poor all his life.

But it so happened that shortly after these events a man of taste, who was well acquainted with certain branches of art and archæology, was staying in the house. And one day the unfortunate young heir showed him a great boxful of old curiosities — coins, let us say. "They were gathered by my great-grand-father, and are of all ages and kinds. Do you think they would be worth selling? They did not cost much, for my ancestor never had much money to spend." The connoisseur looked over them for a few minutes. There were a great number, most of them worthless. But presently he jumped up with an exclamation. "This must be a forgery," he cried. "The only known example is in the Museum; they gave a thousand pounds for it, and it should be worth more now." He had two or three more surprises, and finally determined to take the whole boxful to town and show them to an expert.

When the box of coins had been thoroughly ransacked, about four hundred were found to be of great value. Of these two hundred were at once bought for a great public collection at an immense price, as it seemed to their owner, and the rest were sent to a saleroom. There they brought such a sum as, added to that obtained from the Museum, paid off all the costs of the lawsuit, and enabled the young baronet to start in life out of debt from that cause at least. From this may be drawn the safe moral that if you collect what may seem common enough now, a few years hence your grandchildren may have cause to bless you. * * * *

Art Amateur, N. Y.

"A FRESH coin was a kind of a Gazette, that published the latest news of the Empire. But where statesmen are ruled by a spirit of faction and interest, they can have no passion for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make among posterity." — *Addison.*

THERE is not a single science that might not furnish a man with business for life, though it were much longer than it is.

THE collector is one who forms "Habits for occupying the idle hour, and interesting the vacant mind."

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DATES OF CONSULAR OR FAMILY COINS.

ONE of the first inquiries made by an amateur collector, when a new coin is placed in his hands, is directed to its age. But this is the very question, when applied to Consular or Family coins that is the most difficult to answer. Consular coins were struck first in honor of the Consuls, (as the writings of the Romans testify,) by the triumvirs of monetary affairs, A. V. C. CCCCLXXXIV (B. C. 269). That is, the oldest Consular or Family coin cannot be more than 2149 years of age. So says the numismatic scholar Rasche, basing his statement upon the well known fact that the first *silver* coinage of Rome was struck B. C. 268, and that the first silver money was Consular.

It was formerly considered that these coins were issued by the successive Consuls, and bore their names; but there are too many names in the series to bear out this theory. In every cabinet, says one writer, are numerous coins, having names of those who never held the consular dignity. The principal figure on the coin in Consular, and in fact all very ancient Roman money, is the image of the genius of Rome (Pallas), wearing a helmet, or of some other deity tutelar to the particular family named on the coin, placed upon it by the mint masters for the purpose of perpetuating the honor of that family. So with those coins which contain the effigies of Romulus, or of the succeeding kings, or of Scipio, Lucullus, Regulus, Metellus, and others, — they were struck by their successors, the triumvirs, (the coins being made and marked A A A F F) that they might set forth the lasting honor and glory of their ancestors or the ancient family and nobility of themselves.

This was done by Augustus, Vespasian, Domitian, and others. The explanation of A A A F F (Auro, Argento, Aere, Flando, Feriundo,) is sufficiently understood by all collectors: "For making the blanks, (*flans,* buttons, planchets or unstruck discs) which by striking were to become gold, silver and copper money."

When the Roman Republic faded away, the faces of Julius Caesar and the other triumvirs first began to appear upon the coins, and also their armed effigies, clothed sometimes in the paludamentum, or military cloak, and sometimes in the toga.

On the reverse of the most ancient Consular coins the prow of a vessel is conspicuous, or Castor and Pollux as horsemen, or Victory drawn in a chariot, sometimes having two and sometimes four horses. But afterwards, when the memory of the illustrious deeds and honors of the ancestors had been transmitted to the descendants, the moneyers (mint-masters, *triumviri monetales,*) impressed upon the reverses of the coins the insignia of magistrates, and the evidences of triumphs enjoyed, and finally the pontifical insignia.

As a general rule there is no difficulty in designating a Consular (or Family) coin, but, as remarked at first, an insuperable difficulty in *dating it.* Much the larger part of them seem to have been struck within the half century previous to the enthronement of Augustus (say from B. C. 80 to B. C. 30). One author suggests that during the Republic any officer in charge of a newly subjugated province had the privilege of coining money bearing his

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name, and it is true that many Consular coins do bear evidence, in their types, of having been struck in Asia and Africa. This would account for the immense variety of types and names. The great similarity between them and those struck at Rome could be explained by supposing that the officer took with him Roman artisans, especially engravers. The money thus coined was probably used for the payment of the troops, and as it agrees nearly with the drachm in value, it doubtless passed for the same.

I see plainly that my remarks have thrown but little light upon the query so often propounded to me, "How can I get at the date of a Consular or Family coin?" Some can be dated pretty nearly, many not within a century or two. I have both Ursinus and Patin, who have written large volumes upon the subject of *Familiae Romanae*, and can always trace up the authority under which each Consular Denarius is issued, but when it comes to the chronology — that is another matter.

R. M.

La Grange, Ky.

THE PROPOSED NEW COINAGE.

We have already mentioned in the *Journal*, the proposed new coinage of a "Stella," or Four-dollar gold piece. The obverse has a head of Liberty surrounded by the letters and figures 6 G 3 S 7 C 7 GRAMS, with a star between each character. The reverse has a five-pointed star (stella) with the inscription incused ONE STELLA,—400 CENTS. Around the star is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. E. PLURIBUS UNUM — DEO EST GLORIA — FOUR DOL.

The Metric Goloid Dollar has on the obverse the head of Liberty; above is E. PLURIBUS UNUM with seven stars on the left and six on the right. Below is the date 1879. Reverse, within a circle of thirty-eight stars 15. 3—G 236.7—S. 28—C 14 GRAMS. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR—DEO EST GLORIA—100 CENTS. The size is that of a Half Dollar, while the "*goloid*" shows nothing of the gold it contains, and it is generally understood that its use by the United States Government would be far more profitable to the inventor, a Mr. Hubbell, than to the public. We trust that this will never be sanctioned by Congress.

The Silver Metric Dollar has on the obverse a head of Liberty, which is similar to if not identical with that by Mr. Barber for the Standard Dollar, and which has generally been considered far superior to that made by Mr. Morgan. The reverse has 895.8–S. 4.2–G. 100–C. 25 GRAMS surrounded by a circle and a wreath of corn and other American products: above, DEO EST GLORIA. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR. The gold in the pieces is of such trivial value that we see no advantage in using it, and it certainly would have no power to make these pieces any more acceptable for general circulation than those which the Government is now storing up by the million at the dictation of the "Silver ring."

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and announced a donation of a pamphlet from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York. Mr. Woodward showed an engraved silver piece of the Pilot's Charitable Society, and a Centennial Washington medal from California. The Secretary showed duplicates of 1064, 1102, 1440, 2566, and 2803 on the catalogue of Mr. Woodward's next sale, where each of them is supposed to be of great rarity. The Society adjourned soon after 5 P. M.

April 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The resignation of Mr. Burr was received and accepted. Mr. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Woodward showed several silver and copper coins, among which was a handsome cent of 1805. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

May 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Thos. Warner, accepting Corresponding Membership; also, a card from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, requesting use of the Society's die of Channing, which was referred to Mr. Holland and the Secretary, with full powers. The President announced a donation of two pamphlets from the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Marvin showed three medals, one being of the Worcester Continentals, another of the Scranton City Guards' Armory Fair, and a third of the Tennessee Historical Society. Mr. Crosby showed impressions in silver and bronze of the Member's Medal of the American Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of New York. The Society adjourned at 5.10P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec'y.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting was held in the Society's rooms, Lafayette Place, New York, Tuesday evening, March 16, at 8 o'clock, the President, Dr. Chas. E. Anthon, presiding. The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, after which the annual reports of the officers and standing committees were presented.

The Executive Committee recommended a change in the By-Laws, in regard to the membership medal, and a resolution complimenting Mr. Isaac F. Wood, the late efficient Librarian, for his eminent services to the Society; Messrs. Charles F. Frothingham, of New York, and George Merryweather, of Yonkers, were elected Resident members; Mr. Barnet Phillips was chosen Corresponding member for two years, and Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, a permanent Corresponding member. Acceptances of election were received from several gentlemen. The Treasurer presented his report, showing a favorable condition of the Society's financial condition, and of its various funds. Reports were also presented by the Librarian, and acting Curator, Mr. R. H. Lawrence, mentioning several recent donations to the Society's Library and Cabinet, after which the President made his annual address. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: — Charles E. Anthon, *President;* Daniel Parish, Jr., Robert Hewitt, Jr., and Andrew C. Zabriskie, *Vice-Presidents;* William Poillon, *Secretary;* Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer;* Richard H. Lawrence, *Librarian;* and Charles H. Wright, *Curator.* Exhibitions of several medals from dies by C. C. Wright, Wright & Bale, Bale, and Bale & Smith, were made by the President; and Mr. Lawrence, on behalf of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, exhibited the reverse die of his new Washington Masonic Initiation Medal, with a description of the contemplated die of the obverse, soon to be issued. It was voted to have 250 copies of the Annual Proceedings, with the various papers and reports presented, and a list of officers and members, printed for the Society. After the transaction of some other business, the Society adjourned.

The above is an abstract of the proceedings.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Sec'y.*

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NEW LUTHER COMMEMORATION MEDAL.

THE Ministerium of Pennsylvania, by resolution adopted at their One Hundred and Thirty-third Annual Meeting in June, 1880, have prepared a suitable Medal in commemoration of the delivery of the Lutheran Confession of Faith to the Emperor Charles V., at Augsburg, June 25, 1530, and of publication of the Book of Concord, June 25, 1580, two events fraught with the blessings of religious liberty as embodied in the principles of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Medal is size 24, struck in silver, gold plate, real bronze, copper bronzed, and white metal. The dies were prepared by W. H. Key, of the U. S. Mint. Obverse, portrait bust of Martin Luther after a design by Loos of the Berlin Mint. Legend, NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA. Date in exergue, that of the Reformation, 1517. Reverse, Luther's device for his signet; an open rose with heart and cross in its centre in the field; above, the words ECCLESIA LUTHERANA IN AMERICA; below, the words GAUDIENS JUNE 1880. Legend, beneath the upper edge, CONFESSIO AUGUSTANA, JUNE 25, 1530. That above the lower edge, CONCORDIA JUNE 25 1580. We understand that impressions have been placed with Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, No. 1713 Park Avenue, Philadelphia, for sale to collectors.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NUMISMATIC MEDAL.

THE Numismatic Society of Vienna recently struck a medal in honor of their tenth anniversary. The obverse bears a bust to left of Jos. H. Eckhel, with his autograph in German script in front of the breast, and below the arm A. SCH. (for Scharff the die-cutter.) Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, SOCIETAS | NVMISMATICA | VINDOBONENSIS | VOTIS | DECENNALIBVS | SOLVTIS | MDCCCLXXX, below which is an owl seated between two sprigs of olive, and under it, curving to conform to the lower edge, AES. PRAEBVERVNT. NVMMI. ANTIQVI. CONFLATI. Around is a circle of "pearls." The latter and the letters are not made as is usual by punches, but are cut "free-hand."

GOLD COINS AS JEWELRY.

How little some people—called "cultivated"—seem to appreciate the true value of ancient coins is shown in the item lately printed in many newspapers, describing a necklace said to be "magnificent," and to belong to a Canadian lady. It is composed of ancient gold coins, "engraved on one side with some motto or monogram of the owner." This, of course, renders them comparatively worthless for study, and when fortune or misfortune shall remove them from the hands of their present owner—who must value them more for their monograms and mottoes than for anything else, artistic or antiquarian, which may distinguish them—they will probably go to the melting pot. They were sent her by friends as mementoes of places visited. Two of the pieces are said to be "valued at $500 each, being of the limited number issued by the Christian Crusaders when they had their headquarters at Cyprus." These coins were dug up and sent to the lady by Sir Garnet Wolseley, from Cyprus, so it is said; but the fair recipient seems to have had as true an idea of their actual value as the Egytian Ghawizi who delight to bedeck themselves with strings of coins, which may be modern as Leadvlle, or ancient as Memphis, if they will but glitter and jingle. These also were to have been mottoed and monogramed, but the vandalism of this startled the jeweler as if it were sacrilege, and he "persuaded her to keep these two coins in their original state." A gentlemen in

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Syria once saw the goldsmiths there making bracelets of gold coins of Alexander and Philip for the Pashas; such acts of barbaric stupidity might be expected of Turks and infidels, but that no more reverence for art, for beauty, for antiquity, should be found in a Christian breast, betokens a condition of ignorance so dense as to deserve the most pitiful compassion.

SULPHUR CASTS.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to send him a rule for making sulphur casts of coins and medals. We shall be glad to hear from any of our friends who can send us directions for making such casts successfully.

FORGERIES.

In the *London Times* it was recently stated in a leading article that "Birmingham will undertake to reproduce the fac-simile of every coin with all the notes of antiquity upon it."

In reply to this remark Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, writes to the *Antiquary* as follows: —

This statement requires qualification, the Birmingham forgeries being peculiarly clumsy. As to modern fabrications of coins and medals in general, I would state that there are criteria in the case of forgeries struck from dies and cast from moulds, which very rarely fail. The keepers of national coin cabinets, the principal coin dealers, and the most experienced amateurs are so rarely deceived that the proportion of false coins acquired by them unwittingly is practically so small as to afford no appreciable proportion in the number or value of their purchases.

COIN SALES.

WE give below some notes on recent Coin Sales, which show by their number that there is apparently no falling off, either of zeal on the part of dealers or of interest on that of purchasers. With the opening of the Fall we shall have one sale at least, which promises to be very interesting, — that of Mr. Ferguson Haines's Collection, — duplicates from which have several times been offered the last year. The proposed Sale will contain no duplicates, and many rare American and Colonial pieces. Others of interest we hear are in preparation.

SCOTT & CO'S THIRTY-FIRST SALE.

THIS sale took place in New York, on the evening of April 12 last, at the rooms of Messrs. G. A. Leavitt & Co. The Catalogue, 24 pages, contained 580 lots, and included a series of coins of old German cities, Medals, United States Coins, and a number of Autographs — being principally from the collection of Mr. C. Grunewald, of New York. We quote a few prices obtained as follows:—

Half Dollar, 1802, good for date, $5.10; another, N. O. Mint, brought the same price. *Dime* of 1802, 3; *Crown* of Wladislas IV. Poland, v. g. and r. 5; *Groat* of Henry V. of England, (1422) billon, 5.25; Washington Evacuation Medal in bronze, 1.50; Medal of Jenner, by Loos, 4.55. Nothing else in the sale reached 5.00, and the prices generally we should think were rather discouraging.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-EIGHTH SALE.

MESSRS. BANGS & CO. sold at their rooms in New York, on the 6th and 7th of May, last, the collection of the late Gideon N. Searing, formerly of Hempstead, L. I. catalogued by Dr. W. E. Woodward. There were 54 pages, and 1449 lots, containing the usual variety of Coins, Medals, &c., American and foreign, with fractional currency, stone implements, pottery, and a large number of coin catalogues, mostly priced.

A *Half Dollar* of 1794 brought $11; Half Cent of 1795, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. f. 4.20; Pine tree Shilling, 1652, 4.60; Spanish Dollar of 1699, Charles II. uncir. struck in Mexico, 5.25; Peace Medal

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of Jefferson, bronze, silver-plated, probably unique, from the Emery sale, 9; curious Tribute money from Swedish mines, 7 inches square, copper, weight 3 lb. 6 oz., sold for 19; Flying eagle Dollar of '36, worn, 5.75; Fillet head Dollar of '95, v. f. the same; '98, fifteen stars, small eagle, 7.50; '36, splendid proof, 10; *Half Dollars*, 1801, 11.50; 1802, 8.50; 1815, 11; *Dimes*, 1801, 5.15; 1802, fine for date, 10; 1805, 6.50; *Half Dimes*, 1796, v. g. 15; '97, sixteen stars, fair, 6; a '99 Cent, not guaranteed, and said by one dealer to be a counterfeit, 15;—1804, perfect die, guaranteed, 19.50; another not guaranteed, 5.12; 1805, uncir. 15,25; *Proof sets*, 1857, six pieces, 25; 1858, seven do. 45. A curious piece, XII pence, 1665, rev. Col + M + NE. star or sun in centre, size and weight of a shilling, brought 11; this piece we consider of doubtful character, and probably of same class as the "Novum Belgium," which was rediscovered recently, though probably not issued from the Betts mint.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-NINTH SALE.

This was not a coin sale, but, as it was numbered consecutively with Mr. Woodward's coin catalogues we mention it. It comprised a large and interesting collection of Bric-a-Brac, curiosities, boxes, &c., ancient armor, mound-builders' pottery, porcelain, seals, et cetera. Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, were the auctioneers; it followed the thirtieth in order of time, for reasons explained on a previous page.

CHAPMAN'S SALE.

MESSRS. S. H. & H. CHAPMAN sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. New York, May 28, last, some duplicate pieces from Mr. Ferguson Haines's collection; the catalogue contained 26 pages and 638 lots; the attention of buyers was particularly called to some very desirable pieces, viz. Pattern Crown of George III. of England, by Mills, which brought $5.25; a fine Oak tree Shilling, in uncirculated condition, which realized 9.25; Continental currency piece of 1783, of which it is said only four are known; one in the Clay Sale Dec. 1871 brought 38.00, but this was said to be a finer impression; it brought only 12, which was very low for the piece. Another interesting piece was a New Jersey Cent, horse head to left—a very rare variety, and extremely fine, which sold for 7.25. A Sovereign of Charles I., 7.50; Shilling of Cromwell, 1658, pierced, 4; Chain Cent of 1793 without periods, 5.05; 1806 Cent, fine for date, 7.75. Other prices were well sustained.

BANGS & CO'S SALE.

Saturday afternoon, June 5, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold, at their rooms in New York, a collection of United States Silver and Copper coins, with some early issues in fine preservation, rare pattern pieces, Canadian pieces, etc., the usual variety of medals, and some foreign coins, which included among the East India pieces, six rare Zodiac Rupees. The Catalogue, 30 pages, contained 655 lots, and was prepared by Mr. E. Frossard. A Dime of 1804, "date plain, face and stars on left rubbed; rev., fourteen stars," catalogued as costing $10.50, sold for $8 50; Half Dime of 1795, perfect die, uncirc., 5.10; Proof set, 7 pieces, 1858, in perfect condition, and v. r., 37.25; Patterns, 1869, Half Dollars, Quarters, and Dimes, 9 pieces, Barber's designs, three different heads of Liberty, etc., 9.50; set of 6 pattern Trade Dollars, 1873, different obv. and rev.'s, 23.50; Proof set, 1877, with Trade Dollar and Twenty-cent piece, 8,50; similar one for 1878, 9 pieces, 8; Cents, '95, thin planchet, wreath, uncir., 7.50; Flying eagle of 1856, pr. 4; Zodiac Rupees, struck by Tippoo Sultan, 1616–1624, sign of Aries, 2.20; Libra, 3.37; the others brought from 75 to 1.50; these rare pieces went at a very low price. Sierra Leone Dollar, 1791, uncir. 5.50; a copy of Vaillant's *Numismata Aerea Imperatorum*, etc., large folio, and bound in vellum, and profusely illustrated with 41 plates of Roman 1st bronze coins, all in very good order, brought only 4.25. As a whole, the average prices were rather low.

WOODWARD'S THIRTIETH SALE.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold on June 14–16, the entire collection of early American and Colonial Coins of W. T. Curtis, Esq., of Portland, with several other consignments to Dr. W. E. Woodward, who prepared the Catalogue, 70 pages and 2005 lots. There were included in this sale a large variety of early State and Colonial issues, all, or nearly all, classified and arranged by the former owner, with references to Crosby's descriptions and Levick's plate, in the *Journal* for April, 1869. The 1794 Cents were arranged by Dr. Maris's work, on the varieties of copper coins of that year. The completeness of the references brought fair prices for these coins, but none of sufficient amount to need special mention. Some Oak and Pine Tree Shillings, of varieties marked by Crosby R3 to R6, sold at prices ranging from 3.50 to 7.50. *Cents*, '93, flowing hair, edge bars and vine, 7; '99, v. g., guaranteed, 9.25. *Dollars*, '98, small eagle, thirteen stars, 6.25; do. fifteen stars, 7.50; '36, flying eagle, pierced and circ., but g., 5; '39, slightly cir., 20; '54, v. g., 6.70. *Half Dollars*, '96, fifteen stars, 51.05; 1802, v. g., 6.50; 1815, fair, 5.25; '38, Liberty to left, flying eagle, 5.50; '52, New Orleans mint, 4.10. *Dime*, 1802, 5.10. Proof sets, '77, eight pieces. 9; 1878, (both dollars and twenty-cent piece,) 9.10; '79, eight pieces, 5.10: Pine Tree Shilling, dented, (from Searing collection,) 5; Martha Washington Half Disme, 4.40. Of Medals, a fine bronze of Napoleon, rev., Prometheus chained, in proof condition, size 49, sold for 4; Washington, Eccleston medal, bronze, proof, size 48, 4; '92 Washington Half Dollar, in silver, pierced, 21.05; Sears family Medal, perhaps suppressed, bronze, size 26, 4. The Fractional Currency brought good prices; a 15 cent, twelfth series, broad margin, green back, auto. sigs., 5.10; another of same, red back, 5.01; same, narrow margin, 3.40. A large number of coin catalogues were included in the sale, and one, Woodward's tenth semi-annual, the Mickley coll., 1867, brought, half bound, 3.00; as a whole, the sale was quite successful.

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HASELTINE'S JUNE SALE.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, sold at their rooms on Thursday and Friday, June 24 and 25, a fine collection of United States and Foreign Coins, Medals, Numismatic Books, &c., mostly from Mr. Haseltine's own stock. There were 1203 lots, and the Catalogue, by Mr. Haseltine, contained 42 pages. A brief visit at the sale during its progress, satisfied us that good prices were obtained, but we go to press before receiving priced catalogues of this or of those mentioned below, to which we shall probably refer in our next.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

On the 28th and 29th of June, Messrs. Bangs & Co., sold a collection of United States and Foreign Silver and Copper Coins, American Medals, Sutlers' Checks, Continental and Colonial paper money, with many foreign medals, Numismatic works, and some ancient coins. The Catalogue, 53 pages, was prepared by Mr. Frossard, and contained 1298 lots.

HARZFELD'S TWELFTH SALE.

Mr. S. K. Harzfeld's Twelfth Coin Sale was held in the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, on the afternoon of June 30, when he offered the numismatic collection of Mr. W. P. Titcomb, of Washington, D. C. The Catalogue, 28 pages, contained 728 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Harzfeld. Beside the usual variety of Coins and Medals, there were many proofs and pattern pieces, the "Metric" pattern set of 1879, including the Gold Stella, the Goloid Dollar, and the Metric Dollar, concerning which Mr. Harzfeld makes some caustic remarks.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number is the first of a new volume, and we shall hope to retain all of our old friends on our Subscription List for the coming year, and to welcome many new ones. The reports of Coin sales will continue to be made a prominent feature in each number, and with the increasing interest in Numismatic pursuits, caused in part by the return to circulation of gold and silver, these sales are increasing also in number and interest. The year just closed has been marked by more Coin sales than any other in our recollection. Many valuable cabinets, the work of years to gather, have been dispersed, and with the opening of the Autumn others still are to be offered to aid collectors who have begun the pleasant task of making them. All of these will be fully noticed in our pages.

MASONIC MEDALS. We learn that the interest in these Medals is increasing. The articles by Mr. Marvin have led to the formation of several cabinets. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which has so often taken the lead in Masonic matters, and whose fine library is the envy of her sister bodies, has already the nucleus of a fine collection, including several rare and early foreign issues. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has begun the collection of a cabinet, and we are informed that they also have already secured several rare medals. The New York Grand Lodge have gathered a few also, and we hear of a number of private collectors who have been quietly picking up pieces. We look for an early advance in the value of these medals, and have no doubt that collectors who begin early will have no cause hereafter to regret their purchases in this direction. In Europe, the Grand Orient of France has a very large and valuable collection. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg possesses some extremely scarce pieces. The Leipsic Lodges "Minerva," and "Apollo," have large and choice cabinets, while many other Lodges and private gentlemen have smaller collections.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to an interesting article on a previous page on The Roman Standards, and the testimony of coins to their devices, by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. of Philadelphia, the well known Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of that city. Mr. Phillips's modesty led to the omission of his signature on the proof, but his familiarity with the subject gives it a value which we think our readers will appreciate, and we see no reason for concealing its authorship.

WE are under renewed obligations to Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, for their kindness in allowing us the use of the plate of the Washington Evacuation Medal, which forms the illustration for the present number of the *Journal*.

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MEDAL OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

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AMERICAN

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MEDAL OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

By the kindness of Mr. Henry A. Whitney, one of the trustees of "The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," we are enabled to place before our readers an engraving of the new Medal just struck for presentation by this body, which is well known as one of the oldest charitable societies in America. It was instituted in 1786, nearly a century ago, in consequence of a suggestion made to several prominent citizens of Boston, by Dr. Moyes, an English gentleman, who was familiar with the work of the British Royal Humane Society. The Marine Society, founded in 1742, the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, incorporated in 1786, and one or two others, are all that antedate the Humane Society. It was organized at the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern," in Boston, January, 1786, and its first premium was awarded the same year to Mr. Andrew Sloan, who saved a lad from drowning. Three years later the society awarded a gold medal to Lieut. Scott, for a similar gallant deed; in 1792 a silver medal was awarded to Mr. Richard Hall, who risked his own life to save that of a young student at an academy in Medford.

The custom thus early adopted by the society has been continued ever since, and the pages of its records are filled with lists of awards made for like gallant and successful exertions in saving life, from drowning, when in peril at sea, in shipwrecks on our rock-bound coasts, and in other situations of danger; or for brave and noble efforts in manning life-boats to rescue the crews of vessels stranded amid breakers on the beaches, where so many lives have been lost. These medals have ever been regarded as most honorable prizes, and the certificate that accompanies them is pointed out with pardonable pride as it hangs on the wall of many a hardy seaman's cottage, on the shores of 'Sconset or Orleans beach, testifying as it does to the quick response and successful efforts of its recipient when the tempest was raging and the lives of fellow men were in danger.

From its foundation, in 1786, to 1849, it conferred one hundred and sixteen gold medals. In that year the trustees caused a new silver medal to be prepared and struck, "as the highest award in their power to give," which is equivalent to the gold medal of former times, as a mark of honor. It is voted

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only when a rescuer shows uncommon courage and perseverance in saving human life at the risk of his own.

This medal was used for nearly forty years, and that of which we give an engraving in this number, is now awarded.

EPHESUS AND ITS COINAGE.

THE following is from an article in the *Saturday Review*, from Head's "Ephesus and Its Coinage," and serves to show the importance numismatics occupies as a key to historical problems: —

The mythological interest of the coins is very considerable. The Ephesian Artemis appears throughout, either in person or represented by a symbol. There is scarcely a coin from first to last (except the cistophori) whereon the bee, the special symbol of the Ephesian goddess, does not appear; and we find the stag, or two stags, (like those of silver which encompassed the gold Artemis, dedicated by Salutaris,) and the bow, bow-case, and quiver, on many of the coins, as the bust of the goddess, and finally her full figure. It is interesting to trace the gradual development of these symbols and representations. At first the bee alone appears with monotonous regularity, though Mr. Head's quick eye contrives to extract hints for arrangement out of the shape of its wings; then, as Greek influence waxed stronger, the stag, probably a concession to the Greek idea of the goddess, is placed on the reverse; and under Lysimachus the actual bust of the huntress-goddess herself, "chaste and fair," and no Asiatic at all, occupies the principal side, yet with a little bee (*pace* Mr. Newton) on the reverse. The return to autonomy and Asiatic proclivities restored the bee to its old position on the obverse; and, under the protection of Mithridates, the Ephesian mint even issued pieces with the full, mummy-like figure of the Asiatic goddess on one side, retaining, however, the Greek bust on the other. These variations of mythological type are peculiarly interesting when considered in relation to the changeful history of the city; and the only fault we have to find with Mr. Head is that he does not make quite enough out of them, and does not sufficiently explain their meaning.

Historically the coins of Ephesus are of unusual interest. From them alone do we learn the existence of the monetary league which followed the Lacedaemonian defeat off Cnidus, and which is signalized by the issue of a uniform type of reverse — Hercules strangling two serpents — by all the cities of the league. The conquest of Ephesus by Lysimachus is marked by the appearance for the first time of the face of the Greek Artemis, and the bow and quiver, on the coinage; and when Lysimachus presented the city to his wife Arsinoe, and called it by her name, the facts are substantiated by the head of Arsinoe, veiled as a queen. Later on we find evidence that the Attalid attempt to establish a pan-asiatic currency was supported at Ephesus by the appearance of Ephesian cistophori, with the cista mystica on one side, and on the other, two serpents coiled about a bow-chest. But the most important historical evidence supplied by the coins, consists in the names of magistrates which are generally found inscribed on them after the fifth century B. C. There has been considerable doubt as to who these magistrates were,

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and how long each held his office. Curtius regarded them as archons, but on grounds which have since been demolished; Lenormant took them to be high priests of Artemis; Mr. Head holds them to have been prytaneis, officers corresponding in some respects to the archon eponymus of Athens, and places their tenure of office at one year. The argument by which he supports these points seems irrefragable. In 274 years, 238 magistrates' names occur on the coins of Ephesus; the office, therefore, cannot well have been held for longer than one year. If it were half-yearly, we should require 548 names; but, as Mr. Head shows, from a comparison with the dated coins of Aradus, it is extremely improbable that our series is so incomplete as this would make it, and much more likely that there are not many years that are not represented in the collections of Europe. In many of the periods into which the coinage and history of Ephesus fall, the number of names nearly equals the number of years, but in no case are there more names than years. After a consideration of these data, it is difficult to see any alternative to the conclusion that these magistrates held an annual office. That the magistrate whose name thus appears of the coinage was the *eponymus* of the city, the first Prytanis, or President on the Council of Prytaneis, who superintended the execution of the decrees of Boule and Demos, ordered the public sacrifices, looked to the taxes, inspected the markets and harbors and highways, and gave his name to the year, is demonstrated by a series of historical confirmations which signally attest the present high development of the science of numismatics. An Ephesian inscription published by Mr. Wood, and attributed to the years 324 to 319 B. C. gives the names of four prytaneis who were the eponymi of four successive years. Turning to Mr. Head's corresponding period, arranged, let it be understood, simply on general principles of style and palaeography and the like, with no dates to guide him, we find three of these four names actually occurring on the coins. The fourth will doubtless be found in time. Another inscription mentions a certain Badronius—a name which appears on a coin of the corresponding period in Mr. Head's arrangement, and is nowhere else to be found in Greek literature or antiquities.

THE NEGLECT OF POLITICAL PIECES.

WHILE we are passing through the exciting events of another Presidential canvass, it seems an appropriate time to turn our attention to that class of American Medals known as Politicals, and to find out, if we can, why this most interesting field of study has of late years become woefully neglected. It is unnecessary to enlarge, to the readers of the *Journal*, upon the value of these political pieces in connection with the history of the country, if their issue could have been kept out of the hands of some of the unprincipled parties who seemed to have controlled many of the dies.

During the time (a long way ago now) when the fever for Politicals was at its height, the owners of dies were tempted by the offers of eager collectors to strike "mule" pieces without end. Now you may find a pair of dies put together to make a medal, and it *may* produce a perfectly correct piece in all respects, but as dealer and collector in those days were anxious only for the

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production of a new medal regardless of historical accuracy, the future student of our history may be informed that Abraham Lincoln was "Founded in 1729. Finished in 1731, altered in 1764, and used as a Riding School for British dragoons during the Revolutionary War!" The same future historian will also be startled by the discovery that our martyr President was a traitor to his country, insomuch as he will find a medalet with Lincoln's bust on one side, and on the other the atrocious sentiment, "No submission to the North!" These are not exceptional instances, as we all know, and rubbish of like character may be found in large quantities.

There seems to be no fixed standard of value for these pieces. With any issue of the Mint, for instance, you may beforehand form some idea of its price when sold at auction. For instance, if an uncirculated 1852 Half Dollar, so popular of late, be put up at auction, we are morally certain that every dealer would be willing to pay four or five dollars for it, and of course it may be run up a great deal higher. Now, take a political medal, the rarity of which is beyond question. If there is a demand from two or more collectors, it may be run up to twenty dollars, but if the field is left to dealers, the chances are that the piece will go for a song.

The writer would instance one medal which he bought for three dollars, and but a year or two later disposed of in the same auction room (in connection with some other duplicates) for three cents! In this instance, the piece was really scarce, and any dealer ought to have been glad to pay a quarter for it. A few years ago, the writer's office was visited by a *semi-dealer*, (I use this term advisedly, to distinguish certain parties who, while not keeping stands, still barter coins more or less,) who offered a rare Jackson piece. He said it was richly worth twenty-five dollars. The bait not being snapped up, he repeated his visits, reducing the price each time until ten dollars was the figure. The nuisance was only abated by a firm offer of *one dollar* for the piece. The visits were probably then transferred to other collectors. Afterwards it was learned that the party had picked up the medal at auction for about thirty cents. It is a pity that some approximate values cannot be placed on our series of Political Medals, containing as it does so many pieces of a high degree of interest. A. C. Z.

GOVERNMENT AS AN ART EDUCATOR.

THE following paper by Mr. GASTON L. FEUARDENT, was read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York, at a recent meeting. Its suggestions will commend themselves to numismatists, as we could wish they might also to the National Government. We reprint it by permission, from the pamphlet containing an account of the proceedings of the Society named: —

I HAD hoped to have been able to submit for your consideration, at to-night's reunion of the Society, some remarks upon unpublished and very rare antique coins, which I have met with in New York; and my intention in so doing was to show how much more important New York was becoming every day, as a centre in relation to Antique Numismatics. Some delay in the arrangement of a plate of illustrations for the article, and also a great burden of work brought about from various sources, have prevented my fulfilling this cherished plan.

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Instead of the paper which I intended to read to you, (which I will present as soon as finished,) permit me to-night to say a few words in reference to the evident want of that artistic and aesthetic taste, which should preside over the engraving of the dies from which the coins of the United States are struck. A comparison of American coins, as to their artistic value, if made with those of other modern nations, would be by no means to the advantage of the former, although we all know how poor is the work displayed on the coins of other countries, excepting France, who has retained in her coinage the artistic culture shown in the works of the close of the Renaissance period, and whose coins excel in art all other modern nations. The reason of this excellence is not to be found in the fact that French die-sinkers of to-day are greater in their art than those of other nationalities, but that the ancient dies engraved by Dupré for the Republic of 1793, are still used for striking the coins of the Republic of 1880.

The importance of having designs of real and artistic merit impressed on all objects intended for a large circulation cannot be overrated; and by thus forcing every inhabitant of a country to be constantly in contact with results of a taste guided and inspired by a true art, any Government would be a great benefactor to its country, and the greatest art educator of its people. Museums and Schools of Art are being established all over the land, and are doing commendable work; but while comparatively few persons have the means or the leisure to profit by these institutions, we may estimate at once the benefit which could be derived from them, if such things as coins, bank notes and stamps were in themselves models of artistic beauty.

Now let us examine some of the issues of our own Government. We have the new silver Dollar, a very minute and clever piece of handiwork, but showing more plainly, by the very excellence of the mechanical execution, the complete absence of mental labor in the composition of the subject; it is only the work of an artisan, and of an artisan without taste. As to the Half Dollar and the smaller pieces, the figure represented on them is simply horrible; and in circulating such an object, the Government is doing nothing less than propagating and encouraging the taste for what is ugly and repulsive. The aesthetic worthlessness of the goddess of Liberty on these coins is evident; as to her artistic value, it may be called still less, for there is no life in the figure, and a study of its anatomy will demonstrate that no life is possible in a being of such construction. The idea of Liberty, so dear to us, is here represented by a figure, seated; her head turned towards her right shoulder, a movement which naturally ought to bring her chin nearly over that shoulder; but, on the contrary, by an inexplicable fancy of the artist (?) her head remains entirely over her left shoulder. As to her limbs, they are if possible, still more extraordinary; they are without any kind of modelling, and the left arm, curiously bent, is hanging to the "wand" that the Latins called the Rudis or Vindicta, and a little object which must be intended for the cap of Liberty. But the most astonishing part of the anatomy of the goddess is certainly her right leg, which, instead of being attached to the hip of the imaginary being, is simply fixed to her dress; so that, when our goddess will take off her dress, supposing that goddesses do so, she is sure to take off her leg at the same time.

Our Bank Notes are like our new Dollar, namely, a work of bad art minutely executed; and as to our Stamps they are also very poor. The Three Cents and the One Cent Stamps have in the outlines of the portraits of Washington and Franklin, some of the fine lines to be found on the marble busts of these two illustrious great men, which were the work of the sculptor Houdon; the modelling of the rest of the heads of those stamps is bad, and as for the other Stamps the portraits are simply shocking works,—take the Two Cent Stamp as an example.

After considering what is done in the way of official issues, and having pointed out what good may be derived from an artistic currency, we must try to find the remedy and ascertain the means to attain it. It must be remarked, however, that since the mediaeval period, numismatic art has never retaken the place it occupied in antiquity. In the middle of the period of the Renaissance,—when the monuments and most of the objects made seem to have been "kneaded" with art; and, when medals were so beautiful, the work on coins was relatively poor; this singular fact may be explained by considering

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that, at that time, there was no idea of educating the masses; the art objects were made for a few rich persons who had ordered them; now, wealth is so much greater, and consequently more generally diffused, nearly every one is seeking for art to adorn the household; and from this comes the great demand for industrial objects inspired with art, and the desire to educate the artisan and refine his taste, so that he can model pleasing objects.

This question of the employment of artistic taste in the production of objects for common use has great importance, in its relations to national prosperity; for instance, if England exports one million of dollars of her iron manufactures, the cost of the material will form a large portion of the amount, and the real benefit for England or her people will be perhaps twenty per cent, while France, by the productions of the "articles de Paris," will be able to export the same amount, and the cost of the material will be so small, that the benefit to her workmen will be nearly one hundred per cent, the value of the objects being derived from the taste the artisan has employed in their manufacture.

But to come to the remedy we spoke about. Why not resort to the same process which the French Government lately used, in inviting any one in the world having artistic ideas, to send a drawing of what they should propose for a model of postage stamps? The drawings were submitted to a jury of artists, who decided on what they considered the best; a price was given for that design, and it was copied for the official stamps. Why could not the same idea be followed here, and instead of asking the die-sinkers alone, give an opportunity for every artist to send his ideas?

I believe that the American Numismatic and Archæological Society would deserve the gratitude of all Americans, if, by starting a movement in that direction, it would succeed in showing the Government how much good might be effected in presenting to the nation coins, stamps, and bank notes, which would be so many models of art to be followed by all.

In closing this hurriedly written paper, I desire again to thank the members of the Society for the many kindnesses I have received from them.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA.

ITS DATE FIXED BY A COIN.

THE tesselated floors of several rooms of a Roman villa have been discovered at Morton's Farm, about half way between Brading and Sandown, England. The floor of the principal room, which is about sixteen feet square, presents a most curious and interesting mosaic pavement in several compartments. In the centre, in a circular compartment, is a head of Dionysius, in his most youthful form, with flowing hair; by his side is a thyrsus. In one of the compartments is a most curious scene, which will doubtless give rise to conjecture. On the left is a human figure, dressed in a tunic, with a cock's head, and, instead of feet, claws with a spur. He stands in presence of a small house, raised high, with a ladder up to it. On the right side are two winged animals, whether chimaerae, or dogs, or tigers is doubtful. At the first glance this cock-headed figure and these winged animals suggest a Gnostic and Mithraic origin. It cannot, however, be the Gnostic god Abraxas, as his characteristics were, besides the cock's head, serpent's legs, a lorica, and a shield. In the more probable view, as suggested by the Rev. C. W. King, it is a *jeu d'esprit* and nothing deeper, like the caricature scenes frequent in the Pompeian wall-paintings, viz: a bird in a smock-frock like a farmer, watching two cats at play; the fowl-house in the background. The picture is interesting from its deviating from the hackneyed list of subjects generally taken for that purpose. In another compartment is a youthful figure holding a trident in his hand, as if raised in the act of striking a figure which crouches before him. This figure is doubtless a gladiator termed *retiarius*, who usually carried a three-pointed lance, called *tridens*, and a net, which he endeavored to throw over his adversary, and then attack him with the trident when he was entangled.

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The other compartments are greatly injured, and very little of them can be made out. The pavement is composed of rather coarse tesserae of only three colors—black, white, and red. The black and white are made of stone, while the red are made of brick. Numbers of bones and oyster shells were found over the pavement in excavating this room. On part of the floor were heaps of ashes, as if fires had been lighted on the pavement, which bears evident marks of having suffered by fire. The state of the floor, like that of the villa at Carisbrooke, and other Roman buildings generally throughout England, indicates the barbarism which prevailed after the departure of the Romans. Traces of the occupation of a savage people are frequently found; fires have been kindled on the beautiful tesselated floors; the bones of sheep, deer, and various other animals strewn about the rooms speak very clearly of the coarse repasts which succeeded the refined banquets of the countrymen of Lucullus and Apicius. Some coarse pottery has been found, but only one piece of painted pottery has been discovered. Portions of wall-painting also occur, one fragment bearing a little bird nicely painted. The room with the mosaic pavement is surrounded by other rooms, with a rude kind of tesselated pavement, the walls of which, about a foot high, are still remaining.

A coin of Gallienus was discovered, which would fix the date of the villa at about 263 A. D. On the reverse is a stag with the word Diana. A great number of different animals are found on the small bronze series of his reign, being such as were sacred to the various divinities sought to be propitiated on account of the fearful pestilence which raged throughout the Roman empire during his reign.—*The Athenæum*, 1880.

A SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN MEDAL.

BY W. T. R. MARVIN.

THE following paper, on a Medal struck soon after the last attempt of the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein to regain their independence, was in substance read before a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York. The aid which heraldry affords to numismatic students is set forth in a manner that we believe will interest the readers of the *Journal*:—

THERE is a bronze Medal of Schleswig-Holstein, which shows incidentally the aid that heraldry affords to numismatics in the way of interpretation, and which commemorates two points of interest in the history of those Duchies. Any attempt to write the history of these two States, or of the wars which have been waged for their possession, would be a well nigh hopeless task. The question of their rightful ownership is confessedly one of the most complicated in European politics. I will not take time in any discussion of that point, but a brief sketch of their early history may lead to a clearer understanding of this interesting piece.

HOLSTEIN, anciently known as Holsatia, or the Cimbric Chersonesus, was subdued about the year 803 by Charlemagne, who transported thence ten thousand families to Flanders, Brabant, and Holland, at a time when its inhabitants were still clinging to the worship and traditions of the Norse robber tribes, and had but little, if any, knowledge of Christianity. A few years later, by a treaty with the King of Denmark, Holstein became a part of the Empire. Two centuries after, it was given by Conrad II. to Adolph, Count of Schauenburg; and about the middle of the twelfth century, erected into a County for his grandson, Adolph. In a war waged with Denmark by a grandson of the *last* named Adolph, Prince Waldemar of Denmark took the Count prisoner, and he only gained his release by giving up his territory, which was held by Denmark for twenty-one years, when it was regained by his son, Adolph IV. From this time forward the quarrels between Denmark and Holstein seem to have been well nigh ceaseless. Sometimes, as during the reign of Gerhard II., in 1326, Holstein overpowered Denmark; and its ruler became the regent of the kingdom. In 1448, Adolph VII., the Count of Holstein, refused the Crown of Denmark, and his death, December 4, 1459, brings us nearly down to the date on the obverse.

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Turning to SCHLESWIG, which was anciently known as Jutland, we find but little of interest concerning it prior to the tenth century. In 930 Henry "the Fowler," incorporated it with the Empire. In 1027 Conrad II. (already mentioned) declared it independent, and it was held unconditionally as an appanage of the Crown of Denmark. Passing over all reference to the civil wars which disturbed it, the next point of interest in its chronicles is its successful attempt to gain its own independence, about the time of the death of Christopher I. of Denmark, in 1260 or 1261. Fifty years later it was nearly overpowered by his son, the second of the name; but by the assistance of Holstein, it maintained its freedom, and was given to Count Gerhard, as a hereditary fief, never to be united with Denmark. From this time may we date the closer intimacy which has ever since united these States, and on the failure of the male line of Duke Abel, a joint Duchy was formed with Holstein in 1375.

Again civil wars were raging, and the Union of Calmar having been formed between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in 1397, it was the desire of these powers,—now virtually one Scandinavian kingdom,—to acquire these duchies. At the close of the "twenty years' war," Count Adolphus of Schauenburg was acknowledged Duke of Schleswig-Holstein in 1435, and on his death without issue, in 1459, the coronet was claimed by Christian I., surnamed "the Peaceful," the Count of Oldenburg, who had been elected King of Denmark in 1448, crowned King of Norway, 1450, and was the virtual King of Sweden. The following year, 1460, he was elected by these united duchies, as the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

To this circumstance, and his pledges on assuming the government over them, the *obverse* of the Medal refers. On the left are two female figures with coronets, typifying the duchies, as denoted by their arms, which are plainly represented: the shield of *Holstein* bears gules, an inescutcheon, per fess argent and gules, (that is on a red ground a small shield, divided horizontally, the upper part white, the lower red,) the minor points of the emblazonment being omitted, which are in every point a nail, between as many holly leaves. The small shield is surrounded by three crowns, instead of holly leaves, on the Medal. *Schleswig* is distinguished by a banner, bearing the arms of that duchy, which are or, two lions, passant in pale, azure, (that is, on a field of gold, two lions, colored blue, one above the other, and both moving to the left.) On the right the King (Christian) in armor, crowned, and bearing the sceptre in his left hand, joins with the duchies in a solemn compact, to which the crucifix and chalice give an added sanctity. They seem to be uniting in a religious obligation to preserve the rights pledged in the charter of privileges which lies unrolled upon an altar. On his breast will be noticed the red cross of Denmark, now borne on the royal colors and arms, as *white* with a *red edge*. Just behind him, on the right, is a shield, divided by the rules of Continental heraldry, per pale and per chevron. The charge in the first division, (dexter,) is concealed almost entirely, but enough is visible to show that it is intended to display the ancient arms of Denmark,—or, semee of hearts, three lions passant gardant in pale, azure: (that is, on a field of gold, on which small hearts are scattered, are three blue lions passing to the left, their heads turned to face the spectator. On the Medal only the hinder parts of the legs and tails of the lions can be made out.) In the sinister or left (observer's right) of the shield, are the ancient arms of Norway; gules, (or red,) a lion rampant, or, (gold,) holding a battle-axe, and below, on a field azure, three crowns or, (that is, three golden crowns on a blue ground,) for Sweden. The shield thus indicates his monarchy. A small escutcheon of pretence occupies the centre of the shield, which also contains armorial bearings, yet not so minute but that we can easily see they are intended for those of *Oldenburg*, the home of Christian,—which are or, two bars gules, impaling azure, a cross patee fitchee or, for Dalmenhurst: (that is, a shield divided perpendicularly, the dexter side, observer's left, having two red bars on a gold ground, and the sinister, observer's right, a gold cross, of peculiar form, on a blue ground.) The date in exergue is that of the signature of the compact. The legend above, signifies "May they remain united for ever," and below, "Not as enemies to the King of Denmark." The "Platt Dutch" I give "as it is told to me."

The rights which Christian guaranteed so solemnly, were but poorly preserved. He succeeded, for political reasons which do not now appear, in having Holstein erected

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into a separate duchy, for which it would seem that his German birth led him to look to the Emperor of Germany as the "fountain of honor," and thus, by admitting his power—or that of the Diet—to create a duchy out of his territory, in some degree acknowledged a certain connection, if not dependence on the "Holy Roman Empire," on which its successors based their claims subsequently to rightfully interfere. On his death, in 1481, his two sons, John and Frederick I. disputed for the succession, and in 1489 divided these duchies between them.

It would lengthen this already too extended paper to allude to the subsequent history of these two provinces, always closely intermingling their affairs, and the explanation already given enables us at once to understand the reverse of the Medal, which commemorates their revolt in 1848. The two duchies assist each other in repelling the assault of a wyvern or dragon, probably alluding to the ancient standard of the Vandals. or the badge of the Norsemen, a wyvern, which typifies Denmark. They have on their breasts the lions of Schleswig and the small shield of Holstein; in the distance on the right is a Danish ship, as appears from her ensign bearing the cross of Denmark, while on the left, the sun of hope, or the dawn of deliverance, is rising over the mountains.

The legend above in German, denotes "We have right and justice on our side," while that below, in Platt Dutch, "In desperation, our sole reliance is on ourselves." The date in exergue is that of the outbreak of the Revolution; while below it, appears in very small letters the name of Lorenz, the famous die cutter.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. BANK TOKENS.

[Continued from Vol. xv, p. 9.]

While the state of political unrest prevailing in Canada previous to the outbreak of 1837, accelerated and deepened the financial depression of that period, it was not the sole cause. Dissatisfied rightly, no doubt, with an irresponsible government, the people had a greater trade grievance in an unauthorized and unstable currency. The worn out and uncountable Spanish and French silver had been driven out of circulation by the flood of almost valueless copper tokens previously described; and these having been outlawed by fiat of Governor in "Special Council," were superseded by the altogether worthless shinplasters.

It was under these conditions of the circulation, that the Banks were permitted to issue the tokens hereinafter described. These tokens still continue to circulate after having been issued over forty years, with as much authority as the cents of 1859 and 1876. The four last described in the previous group, more properly come under the present heading, but having so many points in common, they are classed with the *Un Sous*.

CIII. *Obv.* PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA DEUX SOUS. A *habitant* or French Canadian peasant in winter costume, standing, with a whip in his right hand, and with his left hand extended.

Rev. BANK TOKEN ONE PENNY. *Ex.* 1837. Arms of the city of Montreal within a garter inscribed CONCORDIA SALUS. Arms quartered by a St. Andrew's cross. In the four compartments, commencing with the left, are a thistle, rose, shamrock, and beaver. Extending to the right and left of the arms is a scroll, inscribed in incused letters, BANK OF MONTREAL. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

The Bank of Montreal was established in 1818, being the first bank chartered to do business in Canada. It stands at the head of Canadian monetary institutions, while it is stated that there is no other monetary organization on the continent of greater financial strength.

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CIV. *Obv.* PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA UN SOU. A *habitant* as on the last.

Rev. BANK TOKEN HALF PENNY. Arms and scroll as the last. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

The ***habitant***, as the French Canadian peasant is called by his city brethren, has retained his winter costume unchanged, until recently, for the last two hundred years. This costume consists of a *Tuque Bleu* by way of head-dress, over-coat, and *Capuchon* of dark blue homespun, scarlet sash, and beef moccasins.

CV. *Obv.* Same as CIII.

Rev. As CIII, but with the scroll inscribed CITY BANK. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

About the years 1830 to 1836 politics ran so high in Canada, that it even extended to banking institutions. The Bank of Montreal was for a long time the only Bank doing business in the city, and being controlled by conservatives, it was sometimes difficult for leading liberals to secure their necessary Bank accommodations; consequently the City Bank was organized as a liberal institution, and a charter obtained in 1833. Through some manipulations of members of the then government and managers of the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank fell into the hands of the conservatives, leaving the liberals in a worse condition than before. The management of the Bank from the beginning was faulty, and it failed during the financial depression of 1867. It was reorganized, along with another bankrupt institution, under the name of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, but last year it again succumbed to the hard times that had so long prevailed in the Dominion.

CVI. *Obv.* Same as CIV.

Rev. As CIV, but with the scroll inscribed CITY BANK. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

The following is the Order in Council ordering the acceptance of these tokens by government institutions as two cents and one cent respectively, an increase of one-fifth in their value.

"Aug. 30, 1870.

"On a memorandum dated 26th August, instant, from the Hon. the Minister of Finance, reporting that great public inconvenience has been experienced for some time back, owing to the state of the copper coinage. That while bronze cents and the copper coins of the United Kingdom are alone a legal tender, the principal copper currency consists of Bank Tokens of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Upper Canada, City Bank, Quebec Bank, and Banque du Peuple, all of which are of good quality, and all authorized by law. That these coins are only current at the rates of a half penny and a penny old currency, while postage and other stamps are in cents. That it is essentially necessary to establish a uniform copper currency, and after much consideration, he is of opinion that if the Government would instruct its Departments to receive the Bank Tokens at one and two cents respectively, the public would do so likewise, and by this means a great deal of inconvenience would be removed. — He therefore recommends that the necessary instructions be given."

"The Committee advise that instructions be given accordingly."

CVII. *Obv.* Same as CIII.

Rev. As CIII, but with the scroll inscribed BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

The liberals, undaunted by their previous failure, again in 1835 organized a Bank under their own special management. Being unable to obtain a charter, the *Banque du Peuple* was established as a private banking institution, with unlimited liability on the part of the directors. Some ten or fifteen years afterwards the Bank received its charter, and still continues as one of the leading banks of the city.

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CVIII. *Obv.* Same as CIV.

Rev. As CIV, but with the scroll inscribed BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

These bank tokens, bearing the likeness of an ancient ***habitant***, were for a long time our only authorized Canadian coins, and as such have all the characteristics of a national currency. In the course of ten years the habitant in ***tuque***, sash, &c., will be as rare as was any other costume ten years ago among the rural French Canadians. I would therefore advise that the habitant be retained on the reverse of our new coinage, not simply as a memento of our first national coinage, but in memory of the hardy pioneers who first civilized our wild wintry wastes.

CIX. *Obv.* Same as CIII.

Rev. As CIII, but with the scroll inscribed QUEBEC BANK. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

The Quebec Bank was organized the same year as the Bank of Montreal, and has ever since retained its position at the head of the banking business in the ancient capital. Although it has never shown the enterprise of the earlier institution, still, through all the commercial crises of the last sixty years, it has remained firm, and has continued steadily to advance with the trade of that city.

CX. *Obv.* Same as CIV.

Rev. As CIV, but with the scroll inscribed QUEBEC BANK. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

It seems strange that the tokens issued by the Quebec Bank should bear the Arms of the City of Montreal, while the device adopted by the City of Quebec seems more beautiful and more appropriate. The reason for the bank of one city thus displaying the Arms of another, seems to be, that the design selected by the majority of the banks was prescribed by the Order in Council authorizing the issue of these coins, which design the solitary Bank at Quebec had to adopt.

CXI. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF CANADA BANK OF MONTREAL. Front view of the Bank of Montreal building; on either side is a railing, with trees behind.

Rev. Same as CV. Size 34 m. R 6.

This coin is evidently a mule, as the union of the provinces was only consummated in 1841, while this obverse reads "Province of Canada," instead of "Province du Bas Canada," the date being 1837, four years previous to the union. The obverse properly belongs to CXVII, and the reverse to CV. I have marked it as of the highest degree of rarity, as I only knew of one specimen until I came across a second in a collection that was lately sent out from London.

CXII. *Obv.* BANK OF MONTREAL. *Ex.* 1838. Front and side view of the Bank building; on either side is a spreading tree behind railings.

Rev. Similar to CIII, without date. The inscription on the scroll is in raised letters. Copper. Size 34 m. R 6.

That this and the four following tokens were issued as patterns, there seems to be little doubt, as they do not bear the name of the province as the authority for their issue. Their scarcity would also indicate that there were none struck for general circulation. One rumor has it, that some ten or a dozen specimens were struck and distributed among the directors of the bank.

CXIII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. As CIV, without date, and the inscription on the scroll is in raised letters. Copper. Size 28 m. R 5.

These "side views," as they are called, are always in great demand among collectors, and command higher prices in relation to their rarity than any other in the Cana-

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dian series. Still, once in a great while a specimen is picked up in circulation. Only last year, in receiving change from a newsboy, a collector was handed a half penny of 1838.

CXIV. *Obv.* As CXII, date 1839.
Rev. As CIII, without date. Copper. Size 34 m. R 6.

This piece is one of the rarest of the series, as the only specimen known to me is the one in my own collection, and it has a somewhat romantic history for a coin. Picked up in circulation about thirty years ago by one of the first collectors, who made specialty of Canadian coins, it was not then as highly prized as now. I acquired it along with his Canadian collection at a very moderate price,—some ten dollars for the whole. About five or six years ago, through the cupidity of a housemaid, it disappeared from my collection, having been expended for candy — rather an expensive sweetness to me at least. Last year it turned up in the hands of a small grocer, and was purchased from him for five dollars by a young collector. It was not long before I was again the owner of my lost treasure at the cost of twenty dollars.

CXV. *Obv.* As CXIII, date, 1839.
Rev. As CIV, without date. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

The half penny of 1839 is by far the commonest of the "side views." Good specimens can be purchased at from two to three dollars, while the others bring as high as twenty dollars and more, if procurable at all.

CXVI. *Obv.* Same as CXIV.
Rev. As CVII, without date, differing also in many minor points. Copper. Size 34 m. R 6.

The only known specimen of this coin was purchased about a year ago from a small trader. It had been laid aside (according to some superstition prevalent regarding the first money) as the first purchase money received on opening his establishment forty years ago. Although bearing the name of the *Banque du Peuple* on thereverse, while the obverse is that of the Bank of Montreal, this is not a mule piece, as this particular reverse occurs on no other coin. I cannot account for its occurrence, as the *Banque du Peuple* issued no coin later than 1837.

CXVII. *Obv.* Same as CXI.
Rev. As CIII, date, 1842. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

On the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, Montreal was made the seat of Government, and the Bank of Montreal therefore became the Government banker. For this reason, it was for a number of years the sole Bank that issued tokens under the new government.

CXVIII. *Obv.* As CXI.
Rev. As CIV, date, 1842. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

The reverse of these coins is identical with those of 1837, except in the date. The English language is used on the obverse as well as on the reverse, showing that with the annexation of Upper Canada, that language came to be the chief official tongue of the Province.

CXIX. *Obv.* Same as the last.
Rev. As CIV, date, 1844. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

Although Sandham mentions a corresponding penny of this date, I have never been able to learn of its existence in any collection. It seems probable that none were ever issued.

CXX. *Obv.* Same as CXVIII.
Rev. As CIV, date, 1845. Copper. Size 28 m. R 6.

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The only known specimen of this date was purchased some two or three years ago from a London numismatist. It would therefore seem evident that dies were prepared for a coinage of these tokens in 1845, but for some unknown reason such coinage was never put into circulation in Canada.

CXXI. *Obv.* Same as CIII.

Rev. NEW BRUNSWICK ONE PENNY TOKEN. A frigate to the left, full rigged, but with sails furled. Copper. Size 34 m. R 6.

The specimen from which this description is taken, is in the collection of the British Museum. The Museum authorities claim this as a genuine issue. But there is no doubt that it is a mule piece from dies engraved in the years 1837 and 1843 respectively, and for coins issued in separate provinces.

CXXII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. *Ex.* 1843. Diademed head of Victoria to the left.

Rev. Same as the obverse of CXVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. R 6.

The whole series of Bank Tokens were struck by Messrs. Bolton & Watt, of Soho Mint, Birmingham, as also were the New Brunswick tokens of 1843. There must have been some tampering with the dies, as mules of this description would not under ordinary circumstances have got into circulation. The specimen here described was sold at auction in New York some years ago.

CXXIII. *Obv.* PROVINCE DU CANADA DEUX SOUS. *Habitant* as in CIII.

Rev. QUEBEC BANK TOKEN. *Ex.* ONE PENNY 1852. A woman seated to the right with her left arm extended. In her right hand is a cornucopia, while the arm rests on a shield. On the shield is a lion walking to the left. In front is a beaver, and behind a beehive; in the distance to the right is the river St. Lawrence, with a vessel at anchor. To the left is a view of the Citadel of Quebec. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

After the riots which resulted from the passage of the rebellion loss bill, and burning of the parliament buildings at Montreal in 1849, the seat of government was removed from that city, and, until it was finally fixed at Ottawa, itinerated between Quebec and Toronto. The Quebec Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada alternately received the Government deposit. It would seem to be for this reason that the Quebec Bank, after the lapse of fifteen years, again issued tokens under Government authority.

CXXIV. *Obv.* PROVINCE DU CANADA UN SOU. *Habitant*, as on the last.

Rev. QUEBEC BANK TOKEN. *Ex.* HALF PENNY 1852. Same design as the last. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

These two coins were struck by Ralph Heaton at Birmingham, and exhibit more art, especially on the reverse, than the earlier tokens; the relief also is higher. The device on the reverse is the Arms of the City of Quebec, and excels in appropriateness and beauty that of any other city on the continent.

[To be continued.]

R. W. M^{c}LACHLAN.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AN extraordinary find of Roman coins has been made by some boys a few miles from Bristol, [England.] While removing a very old root from a bank, they unearthed a large urn, which contained numerous coins of the Emperors Domitian and Constantine, many in excellent preservation.

AN interesting "find" of ancient silver coins, over a thousand in number, of the time of King Robert III., of Scotland, who reigned from 1390 to 1406, has recently occurred at Fortrose, in the Black Isle.

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THE WASHINGTON EVACUATION MEDAL.

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

GENTLEMEN,—In the July number of the *Journal*, page 1, in an article on the Washington Evacuation Medal, after a very interesting account of the Washington family as connected with the medal, is the following statement:—

"The successive owners of this precious heirloom have often been solicited to part with it by private importunity, or for public institutions, but have always declined to do so, having in view, that if ever it passed out of their hands, it should be to find its resting place in the City of Boston."

Had this appeared amongst the items in a newspaper column, I would not take the trouble to contradict it, but as I fondly hope that the *Journal* will long be deemed an authority on all points relating to American Numismatics, I cannot allow the statement, which I know has no foundation in truth, to pass unchallenged. A simple statement of a few facts will sufficiently controvert the story. Soon after the war of the Rebellion, I was introduced at Clinton Hall, New York, to a Mr. Washington, who, I doubt not, was the George Lafayette Washington referred to in the *Journal's* article. He urged me to purchase this medal on the score of gain to myself, and because, as he said, he needed money. Whether the medal was going to Boston or elsewhere was not spoken of by Mr. Washington; no reluctance was shown, or regret was mentioned at the prospect of parting with it, and no interest was manifested as to its final disposition. The owner merely wanted to sell his property, and for the most he could get. For a long time this medal was persistently puffed into notoriety as a preliminary to its sale; as witness the following from among similar notices which appeared in the papers for years.

"New York, May 28. A Washington despatch says, the gold medal presented by Congress to Gen. Washington, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold one presented to him, has been purchased by a few Delaware gentlemen, and will be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant. The sum paid for it was $5,000."

Again, some time about 1865 there appeared in the *Evening Bulletin* of Philadelphia, the following:—

"A PRECIOUS RELIC. The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse he and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay. It contains $180 worth of gold. It is in perfect preservation, having been guarded by its owner with most religious care. Five thousand dollars have been offered for it, but to the Government or to a Historical Society it would be worth much more. We shall be glad to give further information concerning it to parties that may desire it."

The statements contained in this brief advertisement show most surprising ignorance on the part of the advertiser, being wrong in two important particulars, and false in another.*

The medal was offered to James Lenox, of New York, and his letter declining the purchase was sold by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., May, 1870, and at the same time the medal itself was advertised for sale at auction by them. The advertisement, occupying twenty-two lines in the Catalogue of the library of Mr. L. Montgomery Bond, is now before me, but I fail to find in it any admiring or tender reference to the City of Boston.

On the 6th of May the medal was offered by the auctioneer at an upset price of $4,000; this bid not being made, the medal was withdrawn. Subsequently it was offered to me again, and again declined, and at length, after long continued and arduous effort, it was finally sold to fifty public spirited and patriotic gentlemen and ladies of this city,

* This is *not* "the only Gold Medal ever *voted* by Congress to General Washington," though we believe it is the only one ever *presented* to him. The location of the group of officers on Bunker's Hill instead of Dorchester Heights, is amusing, as showing that the writer of the puff did not know what he was talking about.

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whose names are recorded in the Roll of Honor appended to the *Journal* article: their love for the city of their birth or adoption will never be questioned, but the charge that any recent representative of the Washington family has or had any particular admiration or regard for Boston would, I think, be resented with scorn, now that they have got their five thousand dollars.

The statement that the case of Washington Medals presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, by Hon. Peter Harvey, came into his possession soon after the death of Webster, is not quite correct. These medals, which once belonged to Gen. Washington, were left to his heirs, one of whom pawned them in Washington City. Mr. Webster bought them of the pawnbroker, and offered to restore them to the former owner, who so little regarded these precious heirlooms inherited from his great kinsman, that he did not reclaim them. At Webster's death they were left to *his* heirs, one of whom became their sole owner.

They were—together with a beautiful gold, ivory and tortoise-shell snuff-box, ornamented with a miniature portrait of Washington from life, painted by Stuart, a gold watch presented to Webster by his admiring friends in New York, the cap covered with the names of the donors, and a chain of pure gold, weighing many ounces, presented to Webster by the citizens of San Francisco,—deposited with me for a long time as security for a loan of money by the heir alluded to, and many years after Webster's death they were redeemed from me by Peter Harvey. What has become of the box, the watch and chain, I know not; but this I know, Mr. Harvey could well afford to be generous with the medals, for the watch and chain alone are worth more than the sum advanced by him, and the box is almost priceless.

How near the Historical Society came to never possessing the medals, and how near these precious relics came to destruction, has never been told, but shall now be related. While the medals and other objects were in my possession, although kept in a safe said to be fire and burglar proof, I was constantly apprehensive that they might be stolen, and accordingly removed them for safe keeping from my house to the Boylston Bank. On the morning of the famous robbery of that institution, several years ago, I was on my way to the city, and in the horse cars first heard of the burglary. Though all my available worldly means were on deposit in the Bank, I thought only of the priceless Washington and Webster relics, and hastening to the Bank, I was assured that though everything else deposited there for safe keeping only, was placed ouside the inner vault and had been stolen, my precious deposit was in the inner steel vault, which the burglars had failed to penetrate. This statement seemed too good to be true, but waiting until the inner vault could be opened, and seeing for myself that that treasure was safe, I departed from the Bank in a much happier frame of mind than that in which I entered it.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD.

ENGLISH HAMMERED SILVER COINS.

THE period usually assigned to hammered coins extends to the second year of Elizabeth, prior to which all English coins were made by a process of "hammering," and are very different, both in appearance and interest, from those made by "milling." The principal instruments used in the operation consisted of a large hammer and a pair of dies. Each of the latter was faced with steel, upon which the design was engraved. The dies were generally supplied direct from London, but those to whom the privilege of coining was granted were permitted to add some mark by which they might be distinguished from others. During the reign of William I. there were about seventy towns in England, of which York was one, where coining was allowed. The moneyers appointed at these several mints were required to pay, in addition to their annual rent, a fee upon the new dies, which were issued every time an alteration took place, and as this was a great source of revenue, changes were frequently resorted to, notwithstanding a tax called "money-age" was extorted from the people every third year during the reign of William I. and II. The process of "hammering" coins was not entirely discarded until the reign of Charles II., 1662.—*Antiquary*, London,

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THE WIDOW'S MITE.

THE curators of the Mint Cabinet do not consent to the intimation in a statement recently made, that their widow's mite is not the real coin. The expression of a doubt as to any received fact is thought to be a sign of superior insight. Hence we have so much "destructive criticism;" a good deal of it being fatal to the critic himself.

The widow's mite in our show-case of specialties, always attracting much attention, is precisely what the Scriptures speak of — a *lepton*, the smallest of Greek and Syriac coins. The name comes from *leptos*, very small. The word "mite" is English, and was formerly a weight representing the twentieth part of a grain, but has long fallen into disuse. It was employed in the translation of the New Testament to represent the word *lepton*, simply because it was so very small.

It is pretty certain that there was no Jewish or Hebrew coin so small as the *lepton:* that people depended very much upon outside coins for their circulation. Even their money terms had changed to those of the Syrian-Greek empire and of Rome, as we see from all the instances in the New Testament. What few copper or bronze pieces they had, struck by local princes for a limited time, and now very rare, were large enough to bear a show of devices and inscriptions, for which the *lepton* was too minute. The one in our Cabinet has a diameter of only three-tenths of an inch, and weighs but ten grains. On one side nothing is discernible; on the other a mint monogram, such as were common in that era, occupies the space. It is much like the letter x, with a line crossing it near the top. Whether it is Samaritan, or Syriac, or Greek, we cannot be sure, nor is it of any consequence. It is enough to show that it is a coin, and belongs to the age shortly before and after the advent of Christ, and its size proves it to be a *lepton*.

It is an interesting and confirmatory fact, that this piece was found among the rubbish of the Temple grounds, by Dr. Barclay, long resident in Jerusalem, and author of "The City of the Great King." By him it was presented to the Mint Cabinet. The objector may soberly doubt whether this was one of the identical mites offered by the widow; for the rest of his doubts they are of no value.

We are often asked how much this famous offering amounted to. There is some obscurity and confusion about their coin tables, and, therefore, some variety in the estimation. We may say, however, that the current value of the *lepton*, or mite, was about one-fifth of a cent in our money, being eighty to the drachma or denarius, which was sixteen or fifteen cents. But as the purchasing or paying power of a drachma was probably as great in that day and country as a dollar is in ours, we may say that the value of a lepton, judged by our ideas, was about one cent. As the treasurer would not take a less gift than two *lepta*, it follows that the poor but very liberal woman contributed fully two cents, which is more than some persons — neither poor nor in widowhood — throw into the church basket.

It is worth while to add that a visitor at the Mint saw a similar piece in Jerusalem, and tried to obtain one, but on account of its rarity did not succeed.

W. E. D.

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SOMER ISLANDS COINAGE.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

IT may be of interest to the readers of the *Journal* to know that three pieces of the Bermuda or Somer Islands coinage have recently found their way to this country. One, the rarest and hence most important, a sixpence, is in rather poor condition, the hog being principally represented by the curl in his tail. Of the two shillings, one is in very good condition, and the other rather poor. I saw them several months since in New York, and have been waiting some announcement of such a distinguished numismatic arrival, but not having seen it, venture myself to introduce them to the fraternity. Has anybody else seen them?

W. E. W.

ISSUES OF THE MINT.

DURING the year 1879, 114 gold, 1,037 silver, and 770 bronze medals were struck off at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. They were designed as remembrances of associations, public enterprises and various public men, now or at one time known in the history of the nation. In Director Burchard's report to Congress, he complains about the difficulty experienced in obtaining bullion from other Mints to meet the requirements of the law in coining their quota of the silver dollars. Moreover, as the coinage of silver, ever since the resumption act was passed, has been very heavy, little time could be given to repairing the machinery. As the repair shop has been greatly improved, it will enable the refitting to be done without removing the machinery from the building. They will then be able to meet the unusual demand for the coinage of gold now on hand in the treasury, in addition to the ordinary coinage of silver.

"WHAT IS MONEY?"

WE are quite satisfied that it exists in surprising quantity, for we see it exposed in the United States Assay Office in boxes, bulging in canvas bags, and lying around in slabs. We venture in a very timid way to define, however, what money is, (to ourselves of course,) and mentally suggest that it is only some rather indestructible something; merely a vehicle by which the interchange of things (brains or butter) is facilitated. We do not say this aloud, for fear that a severe-looking banker who is near a box of gold (perhaps his own) might throw the treasure at our head, and crush us for such a slip-shod definition. With a short crow-bar, the lid of an iron-bound box is pried open and the bags of gold are seen. They are handed out by a clerk, the banker's representative, and taken by the scoop-full and placed in the scales. The contents of half-a-dozen bags of gold are put on the balance, one piece is withdrawn, another added, just as the hardware man would do when weighing nails, and at last an equilibrium is established. The clerk of the Assay Office behind the counter makes a calculation, shows it to the banker's clerk, who takes the tally, and so it goes on.

We have the curiosity to follow that precise receipt of gold, and are shocked to see what becomes of it, for it is slung into the melting pot. Now, numismatically there is nothing better in style, art, and mechanical execution than the twenty-franc piece, as issued by our sister Republic. This coin is brand-new. It has still the bloom of the mint on it; it has never been passed from hand to hand; there has been no wear about

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it. Does it not seem a blunder to melt all this coin; is there not waste of human labor? If the skill exercised in the coinage were to be lost alone, that would not be all, but the precious metal, by melting and reworking, is diminished in weight, for metals at high temperatures go off in vapor. It is not much for a single piece, but considerable when you bring to the melting point a large mass of metal. If we had a dozen good wrought-iron spoons made in Russia, which helped us to eat with, why if they came to the United States should we be forced to melt them, or reforge them into a bloom or bar, in order to swedge it up into new spoons? There is a law of the United States which prevents the Treasury holding any balance in foreign coin. Such money as the outer barbarians employ must be converted, when the United States hold it, into bullion.

Now, England does not think in this same way. If that rather imperative old lady of Thread-needle-Street, London, has had passed over her till American eagles, or fractional portions of that metallic bird, after having tried them vigorously with her teeth, she stows away a large proportion of them, possibly as other old ladies do in their stockings or tea-pots, and keeps them. Now, it may happen that in six months or a year her Yankee customer, who paid her the coin, may want it back again. Then all she does is to gather up the American money and send it back again, with profit to herself and to her customer. There is a great deal of common sense in the many homely arguments which could be used protesting against the destruction of good, merchantable foreign coin. The very same methods of self-protection, in regard to the quality of the foreign coin, could be exercised in the United States as in England.—*New York Times.*

TREASURE TROVE.

MILTON AMBROSE of Boothbay, Maine, several months since, found in Wall's Cove, East Boothbay Harbor, five Pine tree and Oak tree Shillings. Descriptions of four of these will be found in the catalogue of coins sold by Bangs & Co., New York, Sept. 1–3, Nos. 429, 430, 431, 432; the fifth is now in possession of a gentleman at Boothbay. They have evidently been long in salt water, having lost about half of their original weight and thickness, and are destitute of ring, but are of unquestionable genuineness, being of well known varieties. W.

PERFORATED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WE print the following complaint of "A Sufferer," that collectors may be on their guard, but none of the pieces referred to have as yet come under our notice.

Editors of the Journal:

Collectors of United States Fractional Currency are well aware of the great rarity of all the *original* perforated notes of the first issue; they may not all be so well aware of the short and easy method of changing the plain edges to perforated, which is an industry recently developed, the plant for which costs but a trifle; and though the manufactured goods are sold at half price, the margin for profit is still very large. This is one of those frauds analogous to the washing of revenue and postage stamps, which, it is said, was extensively carried on a few years ago when large stamps were in use.

The genius, whoever he may be, who devised these new operations, ought now to turn his attention to something grander, yet in the same line.

A SUFFERER.

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HALF DOLLARS OF 1836.

A GENTLEMAN of Southampton, L. I., writes that a great deal of curiosity has been excited by the sudden appearance in circulation of a large number of silver half-dollars, all bearing the date of 1836, and as bright as when they came from the Mint. The mystery is thus explained: An old resident of Sag Harbor, formerly well known as a practicing physician, but who for several years has led a comparatively secluded life, at the time of the panic of 1836 hoarded 1,500 half-dollars of that date. He kept them in total disregard of interest or premium until the present time. He has now put this hoarded treasure into circulation.—*Evening Transcript, August 20, 1880.*

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 4. The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the President, Mr. Colburn in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. W. S. Appleton, being absent, Mr. Marvin was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*, and the reading of the records was dispensed with. The President laid before the Society a letter from the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, in reference to the new issue of Metric and Goloid pieces, and presented a set of the same on his behalf to the Society's Cabinet, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. (A full description of these pieces is given on page 19 of this volume.) Mr. W. Elliot Woodward showed a medal of the Strong Man Lodge, of London, several curious pieces of bric-a-brac, Pueblo and other pottery from the Western Indians, some early issues of the United States Mint, and a few relics of the Mound Builders. He also brought for the Society's inspection several curious pieces of Siamese bullet money, and a few engraved gems. Mr. Fowle showed some Greek coins of Alexander, and Mr. Marvin some German Masonics lately received from Hamburg. A discussion on the Goloid and Metric pieces, and the issues by the Mint of Pattern and experimental pieces, followed, taking the attention of the Society until a late hour, when it was voted to adjourn till October.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Secretary pro tem.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Twenty-second annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's room, Lafayette Place, on Tuesday evening, March 16, at 8 o'clock, President Anthon in the Chair. The proceedings of the last regular meeting were read, and Messrs. Charles F. Frothingham, of New York, and George Merryweather, of Yonkers, were elected Resident members; and Barnet Phillips and G. F. Ulex, Corresponding members. Resolutions of regret for the resignation of Mr. I. F. Wood, the Librarian, were adopted. The Executive Committee presented its annual report on the condition of the Society, congratulating it on its prosperity, and the Treasurer's Annual Report, with a list of donors and an account of some recent additions, and the Curator's Report, of a similar character, were also presented,—and their various reports were, on motion, accepted.

President Anthon then delivered his Annual Address, with some remarks upon an exhibition of five Ducats from different mints, struck from gold obtained from various European rivers, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows:—*President*, CHARLES E. ANTHON; *Vice-Presidents*, DANIEL PARISH, JR., ROBERT HEWITT, JR., ANDREW C.

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ZABRISKIE; *Secretary*, WILLIAM POILLON; *Treasurer*, BENJAMIN BETTS; *Librarian*, RICHARD H. LAWRENCE; *Curator*, CHARLES H. WRIGHT.

Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent read a paper on Government as an Art Educator (reprinted in this number of the *Journal*). Several Medals, struck from dies by C. C. Wright, Wright & Bale, and Bale & Smith, were exhibited, and the reverse die of a Medal in preparation by Mr. Wood, on the initiation of Washington into Freemasonry.

The Minutes having been read and approved, the Society adjourned, after voting to print the proceedings of this meeting.

A true abstract from the record. WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society of Pittsburg, in June last, the following officers were unanimously elected: — *President*, S. H. MORGAN; *Vice-President*, F. J. KIRKE; *Secretary*, GEO. W. RODE; *Treasurer*, THOS. RAMSDEN; *Curator*, J. E. H. KELLEY.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

AN OLD BALTIMORE DEALER.

PASTED to the fly leaf of an old volume, I find the following circular: — "LORD BALTIMORE, (a small portrait of Franklin.) The founder of the State of Maryland, while living, could not be made to believe that in 200 years after his time, there would exist an establishment in the city of Baltimore called the OLD MARYLAND CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 105 East Baltimore Street, near Lloyd Street, but it is a fact that there is such a place, and the oldest established in the city, where may be obtained RARE OLD BOOKS, COINS, MEDALS, AUTOGRAPHS, DOCUMENTS, SHELLS, MINERALS, &c., &c. ☞ Please give the proprietor a call. ☜

"JOHN BRADY, 105 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

"OLD BOOKS AND COINS BOUGHT. School Books, Stationery, Old Music, and Plays."

Can any one give information as to Mr. Brady—the time when he commenced the coin trade; how long he continued; the extent of his business; who were his customers, &c. &c.?

AN EARLY NEW YORK SALE.

FROM a New York paper of 1859, I cut the following: — "RARE COINS. —S. Gerard Moses announces that there will be sold at public auction, during the month of May next, a collection of American Coins and Tokens, surpassing in number, condition, and rarity, any ever offered at public sale in this city. The following pieces belong to the collection: — Upwards of fifteen varieties of Washington Pattern Pieces, including the Washington Quarter Eagle, gold; the U. S. A., or thirteen bar cent; the dollar of 1794; half dollars, the three varieties, 1794, 1796, 1815; full sets of dimes, half dimes, cents, and half cents; a very full and complete assortment of Colonial coins; and over three hundred American Tokens."

What was the fate of this very remarkable collection? The sales for the month of May, 1859, were the Bramhall collection in New York; a little collection sold in Philadelphia by Thomas & Sons; and the Gratz Collection, sold by private biddings. None of these, however, in any degree compare with the collection of Mr. Moses.

SUGGESTIONS.

MR. WARREN was, perhaps, the earliest Coin Dealer in Boston. Some account of this man, who was a somewhat remarkable person in his day, would be acceptable to more than one reader of the *Journal*, one of the editors of which, through his acquaintance with him, is just the man to prepare the required sketch.

A MR. ANDREWS, who died in Boston some years ago, left a small, but in some respects remarkable collection of coins. Some curiosity is felt as to who Mr. Andrews was, and as to the extent and character of his collection. It is thought that probably no person is so well able to furnish the desired information, as another member of the *Journal* editorial corps.

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THE *Journal* gives us, not too much of Numismatics, but too little of Archaeology. A growing interest exists in all that relates to the antiquities of America. Much has been written on the subject of the Western mounds and their contents, — implements and ornaments of stone, cloth, and earthen vessels, the latter in great variety as to size and form, though tolerably uniform as to material. In the Eastern States, though we have no mounds, occasional fragments of pottery are not unfrequently found, but entire vessels of Eastern design are far rarer than diamonds. A Monograph on the subject of pre-historic Eastern pottery, is still a desideratum. It is understood that one of the editors possesses one of the three or four known examples of this ware, and it is known that no one can better give us all the desired information.

Having thus by broad hints, assigned a task to the editorial family of our favorite Magazine, the writer closes, for the present, his list of wants. W.

SWABIAN MEDALS.

IN a late English Catalogue, under the above name we find five Medals of Albert Durer; Louis V., Duke of Bavaria, 1478–1544; Frederic, Prince of Brandenburg, 1460–1536; George Reczel, and Hans Triffel, MDLI. They are said to be *of great rarity, excellence, and value*, having been sold at an average of £44 at the Sparkes sale. C.

MEDAL OF CHARLES CARROLL.

AT the sale of the Library of the late Rev. J. M. Finnotti, October 16, 1879, in New York, a silver Medal of Charles Carroll was sold for $19.50. *Obverse* — Head, "To Charles Carroll, of Carrollton." *Reverse* — "Upon his entering his 90th year, Sep. XX, MDCCCXXVI." "The surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, after the 50th anniversary." J.

QUERY.

ON a curious Seal, of which an impression is before me, is represented a mirror before which are two clasped hands "making a rabbit" as children say, — the reflection of which appears in the glass. The legend is AMICITIAE ET VERITATI. What is the meaning of this device?

CULEX.

COIN SALES.

ONE of the finest private collections of ancient Greek, Roman, and Cinquecento Italian coins and medals, — that formed by the late Mr. George Sparkes, of Bromley, Kent, was recently dispersed at the auction rooms of Messrs. Sotheby. The reputation of Mr. Sparkes as a fastidious connoisseur was so well known for many years, and so many exceptionally fine examples were known to be in his cabinet, that the sale was a most attractive and interesting one. As most of the foreign dealers were present, prices higher than have ever been known, were the result of this competition in most cases. Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent, of Paris, and Mons'r Hoffmann, outbid their English rivals; though Mr. Addington succeeded in adding several choice pieces to his cabinet, and the fine crown-piece of Charles I., the work of the great medallist, Simon, known as the "Reddite" crown, was bought by Mr. Webster at £110. The whole collection of about 500 lots realized, together with some books on coins, £3,376.

STEINMAN COLLECTION.

MESSRS. LEAVITT & CO., of New York, sold on the 20, 21, and 22d July, 1880, the collection of Mr. Herbert Steinman, which included United States and foreign coins, Roman, Greek, and Hebrew money, together with American and foreign medals in silver, bronze, &c. The Catalogue, 60 pages, described 1,500 lots, and was prepared by Messrs. Scott & Co., of New York, and was their thirty-third sale. There were twenty-five pieces illustrated by cuts, many of which could hardly be said to represent the pieces themselves, except in a general way, and most of them were familiar to the readers of Messrs. Scott & Co's Magazine. We notice descriptions which excite our curiosity; under 195, is a piece described as bearing a *white negress!* No. 633 is attributed to the "Sons of Morgan," and called a queer medal, with triangular hieroglyphics. We wonder if this can be the Temple of Honor piece, so often and erroneously assigned in Coin Catalogues, to the Masons of the French Commune, as well as to various other sources. If it be this, it is a common piece, but one which seems to puzzle the dealers as much as this description puzzles us. One or two others, if correctly described, are very remarkable pieces, but we have no room to refer to them. Among the prices realized we note the following: *Crowns.*—Brunswick and Luneburg, 1537, Henry, $5.00; Glatz, 1542, John of Bernstein, 5.00. The rare and curious Medal of "Robert, Count Leicester," which should be the *Earl* of Leicester, the title he received from Queen Elizabeth, described in *Journal*, Vol. XIII, p. 37, in silver, 5.00. A Cent of 1799, fair, guaranteed, 5.00; 1804, v. g. 5.05; 1792, Martha Washington Half Disme, 10.; 1794, Half Disme, v. f. 11.10; 1796, 6.25; 1797, sixteen stars, 5.00; 1805, nicked, 6.10. *Dimes.*—1822, v. g. 8.25; 1838, no stars, uncir. 5.80.

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Quarters.—1806 over '05, uncir. and v. r. 9.30; 1823, somewhat worn, 50.; 1853, without arrows, 7.50. *Half Dollars.*—1794, broken die, g. 6.00; 1802, v. g. 7.10; 1852, Phila., f. 5.20; 1861, Scott's restrike from the Confederate die on a genuine Half Dollar of 1861, 5.60. *Dollars.*—1836, flying eagle, 9.60; '54, v. g. 5.50; '55, f. 5.75. The Metric pieces, a set divided, brought for the Stella, 15., the Goloid Dollar, 5., and the Standard, 5. A '95 Half Eagle, 10.; 1800, do. 9. Mormon Five Dollars of 1860, 8. Canadian Indian Medal of George III., 6.00. These are all which brought 5.00 or upwards. The sale was in the evening, which we presume explains the low prices.

DURAND COLLECTION.

JULY 29, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold a collection of coins, from the estate of the late Charles A. Durand, of Norwalk, Conn., containing 698 lots. The Catalogue, 28 pages, was prepared by H. P. Smith and H. G. Sampson, of New York. A proof set of 1877, eight pieces, brought $8.25, and one of 1878, 8.35; a Dollar of 1798, small eagle, fifteen stars, 6.25; one of 1804, altered date, 6.40; another, 1836, circulated, proof, 6.70; one of 1854, v. g. 6.10; another, 12.25; 1855, v. f. 10.10. *Half Dollars.*—1794, v. g. 8.25; 1802, 5.60; 1815, v. f. for date, 6.60; 1838, Gobrecht pattern, sp. pr. and r. 7.05; 1852, pr. 11.25. *Quarter Dollar*, 1796, cracked die, 5. *Dimes.*—1802, v. g. 5.25; 1846, v. f. 5.95.

THE BURTON COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. John E. Burton, of Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, was sold in New York, Aug. 9 and 10, by Messrs. Bangs & Co. The Catalogue, 36 pages, and 1197 lots, was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, and contained United States and foreign coins, Colonial, Continental and Confederate paper money, and an assortment of Greek and Roman coins. From a printed price list, kindly supplied by Mr. Haseltine, we give the following prices, mentioning only pieces which brought $5 or upwards. No. 1, was a large copper Plate-Daler of Charles XII., of 1715, restamped 1718, and brought $5.10; a Cent of 1793, Liberty cap, 5.25; another, v. g. 5.90; 1799, poor, but head and date distinct, and guaranteed genuine, 6.25; another catalogued as same date, "but not genuine," 5.20; two others, same date, 7.25; and 5.20; 1804, broken die, 5.10; Half Cent of 1796, worn but desirable, 11.; Early Bronze Aes, v. f. largest size, 9.25; another, nearly as fine, 7.50; Half Dollar of 1794, v. g. 10.25; 1797, very fair for date, 27.; 1802, v. g. 8.; 1815, v. g. 7.70; Silver Dollar, 1851, br. pr. exceedingly rare, 47.25; 1858, fair, plugged, 21.25; 50 Franc piece of Napoleon III., 15,; Jefferson Peace Medal, size 64, 8.10.

WOODWARD'S THIRTY-FIRST SALE.—THE JENKS COLLECTION.

SEPT. 1–3, Mr. W. Elliot Woodward sold the Jenks Collection, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York. The Catalogue, 66 pages, contained 1694 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Woodward. The sale was very successful, and the prices realized were considerably above those of recent sales. We have room for only a few.

Cents.—1793, Flowing hair, Crosby 4-C, $10; another, Crosby, 7-F, 10.; do. 7-E, 16.; do. chain, "United States of Ameri." 15.50; '94, v. f. 13.50; do. variety, 7.50; '95, Jefferson Head, rarest cent, with one exception, 15.25; '97, nearly proof, 19.; '99, guaranteed, 30.; 1804, broken die, 10.50; '06, barely cir. 7.; 1810, uncir. 17.50; '23, do. 9.50. *Half Cents.*—'93, uncir. 5.25; '96, obv. g. rev. fair, 9.; '31, sp. pr. 8.10; '36, do 11.; '40, do. 8.; '42, do. this piece once brought 105., sold now for 10.; '42, do. 6.; '44 and '45, 7.60; '47, previously sold for 105., sp. pr. 8.50. *Dollars.*—'95, flowing hair, uncir. 14.25; do. fillet head, uncir. 14.; '98, small eagle, fifteen stars, v. f. 20.25; '98, thirteen stars, 12.25; '36, Liberty seated, Gobrecht in the field, 6.; do. flying eagle, sp. pr. 11.10; do. without stars, sp. proof, "few collectors have ever heard of the existence of this dollar," 41.; '38, Liberty seated, flying eagle, sp. pr. 37.50; '39, v. f. and r. 37.; '50, do. 19.; '51, do. 38.75; '52, do. 40.; '53, do. 16.80; '54, uncir. 13.; '55, v. f. 14.; '56, sp. pr. 14.25. *Medals, &c.*—Rhode Island, 1779, bronze, 5.; Stonewall Jackson, tin, 7.50; Annapolis Shilling, 5.65; do. Threepence, v. f. 13.; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, 20. *Half Dollars.*—'95, uncir. br. 20.; '96, fifteen stars, 80.50; '97, v. g. 50.; 1815, sharp, 11.75; '52, Phila. mint, 8.50. *Quarters.*—'96, v. g. 6.25; '22, proof, 7.; '52, without arrows, v. f. and r. 7.75. *Dimes.*—'96, nearly pr. 14.70; '97, sixteen stars, 9.; '98, f. 7.; 1800, v. f. 6.; '01, v. f. 7.80; '04, plugged, 6.80; '46, v. f. 5.00. *Half Dimes.*—'95, sp. pr. 13.; '96, v. f. 6.; 1805, v. f. 10. *Proof Sets.*—1857, three pieces, 17.25; '58, seven pieces, 43.; '78, eight pieces, 9. *Patterns.*—Disme, 1792, *tin*, 15.; Martha Washington Half Disme, silver, v. f. 14.60: '92, Silver centre pattern Cent, only three or four known, 60.; Barber pattern set, 1870, five pieces, cost $100, sold for 42.50; Longacre patterns, 1871, five pieces, 43.50; Commercial Dollar, for which Mr. Jenks paid $100, only 10 struck, 42.; set of pattern Trades, '73, six pieces, 26.25; Goloid set, one of the "original eighteen," 25.26. Washington Half Dollar, 1792, silver, 72.; another, copper, 18.; Bale & Smith's "Carry me to Atwood's, &c.," 6.; a curious collection of Chinese coins, 501 pieces, 52. The Catalogue closed with a notice of the Numismatic publications in America, giving a brief account of eleven periodicals, more or less completely devoted to Numismatics, of which it might be said, in the words which Mr. Woodward used of Mason's Coin Collector's Herald, it was written with "a facile pen, with a sharp point, dipped in ink with just gall enough to prevent it from souring."—with the addition, we may say, that there is no danger of this article's "souring."

HARZFELD'S THIRTEENTH SALE.—THURSTON COLLECTION.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD sold in New York, September 10, 1880, at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s rooms, the collection of W. W. Thurston, Esq., of Wellsville, New York, comprising some very fine pieces, among which was the finest 1796 Half Dollar known, and many other fine Half Dollars, several very fine Cents, and other pieces of interest. The Catalogue, 30 pages, contained 754 lots, and was prepared by Mr.

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Harzfeld. Among the prices obtained we note the following:—Wreath Cent of 1793, fine variety, $7.50, '93, Chain Cent, "Ameri" 12.; Liberty cap, v. f. 9; '94, Frossard 13, 6.25; do. Frossard 19, 5.60; '95, thick planchet, from Jonas Sale, Oct. '78, when it brought $100, now sold for 35.; '96, Liberty cap, Frossard No. 1. 16.50; fillet head, from "Nichols Hoard," 15.; '98, v. f. uncir. 10.; '99, v. g. 18.50; 1803, large fraction, 17.; '04, v. f. 46.; '07, ex. f. 11.; '09, uncir. from Mickley coll. 31.50; '13, date at rim, 6.25; '23 over '22, *proof*, illus. in Frossard, 55.; '32, uncir. 6.50; '34, pr. from Mickley Sale, 6.70; '41, br. pr. 11.; '45, pr. 6.10. *Half Dollars.*—'94, 7.25; '96, fifteen stars, v. g. 47.50; another, "the finest known," on Cogan's authority, 300.; '96, sixteen stars, v. g. 60.; '97, plugged, but v. g. 41.; 1815, sharp, uncir. 14.50; '18, br. pr. 10.; '36, lettered edge, misstruck, 8 50; do. reeded edge, Gobrecht head, br. pr. 37.; '42, small date, br. pr. 10.; '57, pr. v. r. 6 10. Metric or Goloid set. 22. Queen Anne Farthing, 5. *Dollars.*—1836, fine, 7.75; '55, rubbed, but v. g. and r. 6.50. *Dimes.*—1797, sixteen stars, cracked die, 5.70; 1800, v. g. 5. Half Cent of 1793, v. f. 5.00. Pine tree Shilling, 1652, v. g. 5.50. The Waterloo Medal, electro, 5.00. *Masonics.*—Cyrene Com. bronze, v. r. 3.25; Springfield temple, brass, v. r. 4.10; Solomon's Lodge, silver, v. r. 3.50 (only 20 struck). Dickeson's Manual, 8.50. As a whole the Sale must have been quite satlsfactory to the seller.

LITCHFIELD COLLECTION.

SEPT. 13, Mr. J. W. Haseltine sold a small collection, principally that of Mr. J. F. B. Litchfield, of Southbridge, Mass. The auctioneers were Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, and the Catalogue, by Mr. Haseltine, included 586 lots, and contained 20 pages. There were a number of Colonials, Connecticut Cents, and miscellaneous pieces; about half the collection was made up of foreign issues, and there were also a few interesting pieces of pottery from Egypt. A Swedish Copper Plate-Daler of Frederick, 1723, brought $5.10; a "Dragon Dollar" of Anam, 5.60; the Barber Dollar, 1878, br. pr. 25.00. We notice nothing else of special interest.

COMING SALES.

OCTOBER 5, 6, and 7, Bangs & Co. are to sell the First part of the Smith Cabinet, which has been catalogued by Mason & Co. of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet of 72 pages and 2015 lots. It contains a varied assortment of American and foreign coins, several rare Silver Dollars, and nearly all the rare varieties of smaller silver. The sale of the Second Part is advertised to take place October 19, 20, and 21.

October 13, 14, 15, and 16, the same gentlemen will sell the large and valuable collection of Mr. Ferguson Haines, principally American issues, and containing a remarkable variety of Colonials, arranged by Mr. Crosby's tables. There are no duplicates in the Catalogue — 96 pages and 2335 lots — which was prepared by Mr. W. E. Woodward, and which has some entertaining reading matter. This will be his thirty-second sale, and has already attracted a great deal of attention from collectors. It seems a pity that so complete a collection should be scattered.

We have received from Mr. C. G. Thieme, of Leipzig, Germany, a Catalogue of a very extensive sale, — 184 pages and 5200 lots, — which is to take place in that city, October 18, and containing many very valuable pieces, of ancient, mediæval, and modern coinage, both money and medals, the cabinet of the late J. Leitzmann, a clergyman of Tunzenhausen. In such a Catalogue the interest is deeper, of course, among German collectors, but we have heard of several orders which have been sent out for this sale by Boston and New York collectors, and sincerely hope they may obtain them.

BOOK NOTICES.

A VERY creditable volume on Numismatics has lately been printed at New Haven, Conn., being the "CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK AND ROMAN COINS IN THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION OF YALE COLLEGE. BY JONATHAN EDWARDS, M. D., CURATOR OF THE COLLECTION," a volume of nearly 250 pages. Of course real discoveries of any kind in ancient numismatics, may be considered impossible in this country, but the preparation of a decent catalogue requires a great amount of deep study, and careful judgment. A short preface gives the history and character of the collection and catalogue. The arrangement of Eckhel has been followed, which is geographical, and probably as satisfactory and interesting as any that can be devised. Weights and sizes are given by the metric standard. This innovation may be desirable, but there is another which might also have been employed, for it is not easy to see the advantage of designating metals by the Roman initials AV. AR. Æ., especially as B. must be used for Billon, and might as well be accompanied by G. S. and C.

The collection is a fairly representative one of more than 3000 pieces. The descriptions are very much condensed, perhaps too much, but of course enlargement meant additional expense. The series of the Kings of Syria is the first noticeable one, and is quite full, as is also that of Kings of Parthia. There are also many coins of Antioch on the Orontes. The Roman series comprises naturally nearly two-thirds of the collection, and is very satisfactory. It is a pity to see under Otho, the words, "Copy of a First Brass coin," when, of course, the statement should be *imaginary* first brass. Such rare names are represented as Plotina, Marciana, Didius Julianus,

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and Manlia Scantilla. The catalogue ends with a good series of the Byzantine Emperors. We congratulate the College on the accomplishment of the work, and particularly that the result is so worthy of praise.

A REMARKABLY interesting volume to archæologists has been published by the English-American house of Macmillan & Co. It is from the pen of Professor Newton of the British Museum, and consists of a series of papers entitled "Essays on Art and Archæology." These essays have appeared at intervals during the past thirty years in the English Reviews and Quarterlies, and are now for the first time brought together in a volume. As keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, Professor Newton has had opportunities second to those of no other living scholar, to pursue inquiries in the direction intimated by the title of the book. In addition to the opening paper on "The Study of Archæology," the author has separate chapters upon "Greek Sculptures," "Greek Inscriptions," "Discoveries at Ephesus," "Dr. Schliemann's Discoveries at Mycenæ," "Researches in Cyprus," "Discoveries at Olympia," "Greek Art in the Kimmerian Bosphorus," "The Bronze Head in the Castellani Collection," and "Greek Numismatics." The appendix contains several fac simile Greek inscriptions from Halicarnassus, with notes and an index.

EDITORIAL.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. Henry A. Whitney for his kind permission to use the engraving of the new Medal of the Humane Society, which forms the illustration to our present number. A few impressions have been struck in gold, and were quite recently on exhibition in Messrs. Bigelow & Kennard's store in this city.

THE number of Coin Sales in the last quarter is remarkable for the season. We find it difficult to keep our accounts in due limits, and yet mention the many desirable pieces which are offered, in the space at our disposal.

MR. MARVIN'S Descriptive Catalogue of Masonic Medals is fast approaching completion. Parts I. and II. have been already issued. We are informed that the book will contain descriptions of considerably over 600 medals, and 18 plates of engravings, most of which have been prepared expressly for this volume. Mr. Woodward expects to deliver the concluding parts with indexes, etc., before New Year's.

MR. GEO. H. LOVETT has struck several small political Medals of the Presidential candidates of the two leading parties. It is hardly to be expected that the friends of the Greenback nominees wish to see their leader's face on hard metal, for such an issue would be contrary to their principles. It would not express a *promise* but merely a *hope*.

PRINTED Price Lists are coming into vogue again. Mr. Haseltine has issued several of his recent Sales, Mr. Harzfeld one of his late Sale, and Mr. Frossard announces one. They are very convenient.

WE were pleased to notice among the recipients of Honorary Degrees, at the summer Commencements, the name of Mr. Poillon, the Secretary of the New York Society, who was honored with the Master's degree by Williams.

CURRENCY.

"ALCOHOL will clean silver." Yes, well stuck to, it will clean out all the silver you have.

THE shortest man mentioned in the Bible is St. Peter. He said, "Silver and gold have I none."

A SPECIMEN of the Notterdam Cent was discovered the other day, and curiously enough was in the possession of a tramp who applied at one of the Station Houses for lodging.

MISS SOPHRONIA JONES, when buying a pound of tea at Widower Foster's, looked askance at a doubtful piece of silver in her "change," and softly murmured that she "wanted a *better half*."

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ANCIENT COINS IN THE JENKS COLLECTION
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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XV. BOSTON, JANUARY, 1881. No. 3.

SOME ANCIENT COINS.

To illustrate this number, we have the use of one of the two plates prepared by Mr. W. E. Woodward for the coming sale of the Jenks collection. It contains so many fine and interesting ancient coins, that we are very glad to be allowed to offer it to our readers.*

4 is a very good specimen of the coinage of Messina, somewhat similar to those illustrated in the *Journal* for April, 1878.

5 is of Gelas, and the same remark may be made.

6 is the usual type of coins of Thasus.

15 is a capital specimen of the coinage of Side, nearly resembling that illustrated in the *Journal* for July, 1879.

36 and 37 are really beautiful examples of the Ptolemaic money of Egypt; it is to be noted of both, as appears from the plate, that the head is not diademed, but filleted.

63, 64, 65, 66 and 69 are very fine specimens of the coins of the Seleucid Kings of Syria.

75 and 76 are fully described in Mr. Woodward's catalogue, and have every appearance of being a genuine shekel and half-shekel.

93, 95 and 97 are three examples of the coinage of Macedon, showing very different and well known types.

114 is a good specimen of the Persian daric.

116 is an admirable example of the curious coinage of Sybaris, known and well described as incused.

132, 144, 157, 159, 161, 172, 180, 194, 201, 233, 284 and 310 are specimens of the large series known as Roman Family Coins. They are generally well described in Mr. Woodward's catalogue; the study of the legends illustrated on them is very interesting, but we are far from having the time to undertake it now.

311 is a fine example of the denarius struck by the son of Pompey the Great.

315 is a beautiful specimen of the gold of the Emperor Augustus of a well known type.

* The Sale takes place early in the present month. The numbers refer to the Catalogue, but the pieces will be readily distinguished.

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319 is a very fine coin of the time of Augustus, which Cohen indefinitely says was struck in Asia.

329 is a capital specimen of the copper coinage for the colony of Nimes.

437 is a beautiful example of the earlier gold of Marcus Aurelius.

468 demands longer and fuller notice. Obv. IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGER IVSTVS AVG; head of Pescennius Niger to right, laureled. Rev. CONCORDIA; Concord standing to left, in right hand ? ear of wheat, in left double horn of plenty; in field P P. Gold.

"It is well known that a gold coin of Pescennius Niger was for a long time one of the treasures in the cabinet of the King of France, and that the coin was stolen many years ago, the general opinion being that it went to the crucible. The suggestion is presented of the possibility that such was not the fate of the piece in question, but that, saved from destruction, it here appears again. The owner of the piece is able to trace it in responsible hands for more than thirty years, which period carries us well back towards the time of the robbery alluded to. In brief, the story is this:—Mr. Connor was, for many years prior to 1870, an owner and manager of real estate in the city of Boston. About 1850 he had in some of his houses quite a colony of Italians. The rent falling due, one of his Italian tenants was unable to meet it, and placed in Mr. Connor's hands this coin as security, exacting a promise that it should be kept and returned to him, stating that he prized it highly because it was a gift to him from a nobleman whom he knew in Italy, and who had presented it to him a long time before he left his native country. Not being redeemed, the coin was retained by Mr. Connor until his death, which occurred a few years ago, when it was inherited by his son, who having no appreciation of its value, though perfectly aware of its great rarity, pierced it and wore it for a watch charm till last year, when it was sold to me."

In these words quoted from the catalogue, Mr. Woodward does certainly make a very good statement in favor of the supposition that this is the unique coin stolen from the Royal Cabinet of France; and of course no one is likely to be able to prove that all the coins then taken were melted. The piece agrees perfectly with the description given by Cohen. It must be stated, however, that a counterfeit of it was made by Becker, the famous German forger, but Mr. Woodward's has not the appearance of being of his work.

667 is an admirable specimen of the gold of the time of Anastasius.

ROMAN FAMILY COINS.

No series of ancient coins is more interesting than those known as "Consular" or "Family" coins, fascinating the student with the light they throw upon the history of the celebrated families of Republican Rome. I give a list of the most desirable works. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology is indispensable; Vaillant's *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum*, 1703, 2 vols., folio, is an excellent work, with 152 fine plates, and will cost $6. Next is Morelli, *Thesaurus Morelianus*, with a commentary by Havercamp, 1734, 2 vols., folio, with many plates, and worth about $10. An Italian work by Riccio, *Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma*, 1843, 4to., with 72 plates, is very highly praised, and may be obtained for $11. The next is a very rare and valuable work, Cohen's *Description Generale des Monnaies de la Republique Romaine*, 1857, 4to., with 75 plates, and would perhaps cost $50. The *Dictionnaire Numismatique*, by Alex.

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Boutkowski, now in course of publication, contains descriptions of many family coins. I notice that the writers for Smith's Dictionary always refer to Eckhel, I presume his *Doctrina Nummorum Veterum*, 8 vols., and addenda, 1792–1826, 4to. I know nothing of this work, except that it is quite scarce, and priced at $40.

I give descriptions of a few denarii of the

ÆMILIA GENS,

one of the most ancient patrician houses at Rome. Its origin is referred to the time of Numa, and it is said to have descended from Mamercus, who received the name of Æmilius on account of the persuasiveness of his language. The family names which occur on coins are Buca, Lepidus, Paulus, and Scaurus. Vaillant describes 56 coins of this gens.

Vaillant No. 9; Bout. No. 261. PAVLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA Diademed and veiled head of Concordia to right. *Rev.* TER PAVLLVS Paulus Æmilius attaching trophies to the trunk of a tree; to the left, Perseus, King of Macedonia, with his hands tied behind him, and his two sons, Philip and Alexander. This and all the following are given by Boutkowski among the coins of Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, triumvir with Mark Antony and Octavius, B. C. 44. The reverse refers to the triumph of the celebrated L. Æmilius over Perseus. He was the most distinguished member of his family, and was born about 230 B. C., was Consul B. C. 182 and 168, and in the latter year conquered Macedonia. He returned to Italy and celebrated his triumph the last of November, B. C. 167. It lasted three days and was the most splendid triumph Rome had ever seen. The word TER, according to Vaillant, refers to the third triumph of Paulus Æmilius, and he quotes in proof the following inscription from an ancient marble: —

L. AEMILIVS. L. F. PAVLLVS. COS II. CENS. AVGVR. TRIUMPHAVIT TER.

But Boutkowski says that it cannot refer to the third triumph of Paulus, "a triumph, which, unfortunately, is not mentioned by any of the ancient classical writers, such as Plutarch, Livy, or Aurelius Victor, who only mention two. In consequence, this legend is very embarrassing to explain, the more so, that it is in contradiction of historical facts." It may refer to his triumph lasting three days. Vaillant refers this coin to L. Æmilius Paulus, whom he supposes to be the adopted brother of the triumvir, and says that the head of the goddess Concordia was chosen by him in order to denote the concord existing between them. This "concord" business seems to me rather doubtful. In B. C. 44 Paulus joined the senatorial party, and he was one of the senators who declared M. Lepidus a public enemy, on account of his having joined Antony; and accordingly, when the triumvirate was formed, his name was set down first in the proscription list by his brother. The soldiers who were appointed to kill him allowed him to escape, probably with the connivance of his brother. It is upon this escape that Vaillant claims the "concord." Smith, however, says that he was own brother of the triumvir, and that the name Paulus was probably given him by his father in honor of the conqueror of Macedonia, and thinks that the coin has reference to his son, Paulus Æmilius Lepidus, who was Consul B. C. 34 and Censor B. C. 22.

Vaillant No. 21; Bout. No. 256. ROMA. Laureated and diademed head of Venus to right; back of the head a star. *Rev.* M' AEMILIO. Equestrian

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statue on a bridge; between the arches LEP. The rider of the horse holds a spear in his left hand, the point resting on a bridge. The peculiar character on the coin, which is represented by M', must not be confounded with Marcus or Manlius, which, when abbreviated, are represented by single M. It indicates, "Mānius," *i. e.* literally, one born *māne*, early in the morning. The equestrian statue therefore represents Manius Æmilius, architect of the Æmilian bridge, anciently called *Pons Sublicius*, from its being entirely built of wood. It was supposed to have been first built by Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa. The stone bridge was built long after by this Manius Æmilius Lepidus, who was Consul B. C. 66, with C. Volcatus Tullus, the same year in which Cicero was Prætor. He is mentioned several times by Cicero, but he never attained much political importance. This Sublician bridge was the one so bravely defended by Horatius Cocles, that is, Horatius the "one-eyed," and when the bridge was broken down behind him, as Macaulay sings in the "Lays of Ancient Rome," he spake to the noble river that rolls by the towers of Rome:

"O Tiber! Father Tiber!
To whom the Romans pray,
A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,
Take thou in charge this day.
So he spake, and speaking, sheathed
The good sword by his side,
And, with his harness on his back,
Plunged headlong in the tide."

He reached the city in safety and

"They gave him of the corn-land,
That was of public right,
As much as two strong oxen,
Could plough from morn till night.*
And they made a molten image,
And set it up on high,—
* * * *
And underneath is written,
In letters all of gold,
How valiantly he kept the bridge
In the brave days of old."

The following coin, which bears on it the name of Cocles, was doubtless struck by some member of the Horatian Gens, but at what time is uncertain. COCLES. Head of Pallas. X. *Rev.* ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback. Vaillant does not give this coin, but only a fac-simile restored by Trajan.

Vaillant No. 13; Bout. No. 255. Diademed and laureated head of Venus to right, sometimes between a simpulum and a wreath, sometimes with a palm branch back of the head. *Rev.* M. LEPIDVS. AN. XV. PR. H.O.C.S. (*M. Lepidus annorum XV. Prætextatus, Hostem occidit, Civem servavit.*) Equestrian statue to right, holding a trophy. This coin refers to M. Aemilius Lepidus, Censor, Pontifex Maximus, and Consul B. C. 187 and 175, who is said to have served in the army while still a boy, and to have killed an enemy and saved the life of a citizen. He was one of the three embassadors sent by the Romans in 201 B. C., to the Egyptian Court, which was then a firm ally of the Republic, and had solicited them to send some one to administer the affairs of the

* The legend is, that he was given all the land he could plough around in one day, making the gift much more valuable.

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kingdom for their infant sovereign, Ptolemy V. Although Lepidus was the youngest of the three embassadors, he seems to have enjoyed the most power and influence, and accordingly we find writers speaking of him as the tutor of the king.

The following coin refers to his embassy to Egypt mentioned above, and to his acting as guardian of Ptolemy V. From the fact that Lepidus is here described as Pontifex Maximus, and that Valerius Maximus, in relating his guardianship, speaks of him as Pontifex Maximus and twice Consul, Pighius has supposed that Lepidus must have been guardian of the Ptolemies VI. and VII.; but Eckhel has very ably refuted this opinion, and has shown that this coin was struck by one of the descendants of Lepidus, who would naturally introduce in the legend of the coin, one of the distinguished offices of his ancestor, though held at a period subsequent to the event commemorated on the coin.

Vaillant No. 17; Bout. No. 260. ALEXANDREA. Female head to right, turreted and diademed. (Represents the city of Alexandria.) *Rev.* M. LEPIDVS. PONT. MAX. TVTOR REG. S.C. Lepidus, standing, placing a diadem on the head of the young Ptolemy V., who holds a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

E. W. H.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from VOL. XV, p. 37.]

THE issue of medals for this province of late years has been such that their number almost equals that of the coins. As it is impossible to give any sort of chronological arrangement of these medals, I will group them with regard to affinity of subjects.

CXXV. *Obv.* BRITANNIA. Head of Britannia to the right; underneath is a wreath with a standard and trident crossed; under the trident is the name SAVNDERS and under the standard WOLFE.

Rev. QVEBEC. TAKEN. MDCCLIX. *Ex.* SOC. P. A. C. Victory with a palm branch in her left hand to the left crowning a trophy. Bound to the foot of the stump on which the trophy is suspended is a captive; behind the stump is the prow of a vessel. Size 40 m. R 4.

This medal was issued by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce; but what connection the capture of Quebec had with art is difficult at this date to understand. The members of the Society, on the other hand, expected that the interests of (British) commerce would be greatly benefited by this event.

CXXVI. *Obv.* THE CONQVEST OF CANADA COMPLEATED. A laureated male figure to the right reclining, with his right arm resting on the prow of a galley; in his left hand he holds a paddle, while a dog-like beaver is climbing up his knee. In the back ground is a standard with the name AMHERST within a wreath inscribed upon it; underneath is the shield of France with battle-axe, bow and quiver.

Rev. MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX *Ex.* SOC. PROMOTING ARTS | AND COMMERCE. A female figure to the right seated on the ground weeping. (?) Behind is a coniferous tree, and an eagle with expanded wings standing on a rock; before is a shield, with sword and battle-axe. Size 40 m. R 4.

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This Society may have done something to promote commerce, but judging from the rude attempts at copying nature, these medals at least could not have conveyed much "higher art education" to even an ignorant public.

CXXVII. *Obv.* GEORGE · II · KING Laureated head of the king to the left.

Rev. CANADA SUBDUED *Ex.* MDCCLX | S. P. A. C. A female figure, weeping, to the right, seated on the ground beside a coniferous tree; behind is a beaver climbing up a bank. Size 38 m. R 4.

I have specimens of these three medals in silver as well as in bronze. Those in bronze were from the Bank of England collection. Some time ago that collection was presented to the British Museum, with the understanding that all duplicates were to be sold. Art in this medal is also wanting, the extended leg in the female figure being of wonderful length.

CXXVIII. *Obv.* IACOBUS WOLFE ANGLUS *Ex.* GOSSET. M. KIRK. F. Bust of Wolfe in armor to the left.

Rev. IN VICTORIA CÆSVS *Ex.* QVEBECÆ | SEPT. XIII | MDCCLIX An urn, surmounted by a wreath, on a pedestal inscribed PRO | PATRIA Surrounding the urn are flags, cannons, drums, battle-axe, sword, shield, helmet, and other instruments of war. Size 37 m. R 5.

The art displayed on this medal is of a much higher order than on those issued by the Society for Promoting Arts, &c. Kirk figures as the engraver of the dies of a number of the English eighteenth century tokens. They are fine specimens, and Kirk seems to have been an artist of some note.

CXXIX. *Obv.* GEORGIVS. II. REX. Bust of the king in armor to the left.

Rev. Inscription to the left, GUADALOUPE | BARING^{N} MOORE | MAY. 1 | NIAGARA | IONSON | IULY. 25 At top, QUEBEC | WOLFE | MONCK^{N} TOWNS^{D} | SEP. 13 &. 18 | HAWKE QUIBERON | NOV. 20 To right, CROWN POINT | AMHERST | AUG. 4 | LAGOS | BOSCAWEN | AUG. 19. At bottom, MINDEN | FERDINAND | AUG. 1 Arms, consisting of a *fleur-de-lys* reversed, surrounded by a garter inscribed PERFIDIA EVERSA. Supporters: a crowned lion to left and a horse to right; ribbon inscribed, W. PITT AUSP. GEO. II PR. MI; under the arms, MDCCIX Size 42 m. R 3.

This medal was struck to commemorate British victories in different parts of the world during the year 1758.

CXXX. *Obv.* SENIGAL MAI. 2. | MARSH MASON. | S^{T} MALO^{S} IUN 16. | MARLBRO. | CHERBOURG. AU. 16. | HOW. LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27. | BOSCAWEN–AMHERST | FRONTI^{C} AUG. 27. | BRADSTREET. | DUQUESNE. NOV. 24. | FORBES. | GOREE. DE 29 | KEPPEL. Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion, supported by the figure of Justice to the left and of Liberty to the right. The ground on which they stand is strewn with *fleurs-de-lys;* above is a scroll inscribed FŒDUS–INVICTUM. below, MDCCVIII.

Rev. Same as the last. Size 42 m. R 3.

This is a mule piece struck from two reverse dies of medals for victories in 1758 and 1759. Sandham describes another piece with the obverses crossed, but on comparing a number of obverses on both medals, I can find only one variety; I have therefore come to the conclusion that his No. 5 does not exist.

CXXXI. *Obv.* MONTREAL *Ex.* D C F in depressed oval. View of a fortified town with water in front; to the left is a flag with St. George's cross.

Rev. MOHIGIANS. Size 51 m. R 6.

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At the top of the reverse is the word "Tankilkel" engraved in script. I cannot learn for what purpose this medal was issued. There is only one specimen known, and it has the appearance of having been cast. The word "Mohigians" may refer to a tribe of Indians, and it may have been presented to a member of that tribe who assisted at the capture of Montreal, 1760, or at its defence in 1777, when Canada was invaded.

CXXXII. *Obv.* ALFRED SANDHAMS MEDALLIC HISTORY OF MONTREAL. Arms similar to CIII but without scroll.

Rev. VISITED HOCHELAGA OCTOBER 3RD 1535 inscription across the field; between fancy scroll work, JAQUES CARTIER Size 45 m. R 5.

In 1875 Sandham intended issuing a series of medals commemorative of events in the history of Montreal. This was to have been the first of the series. They all were to bear the same obverse, but before the first impression was struck, he destroyed the dies and threw them away. They were found by a young collector, and after having been slightly touched up, some four or five impressions were struck off in white metal, and one in copper. The design is not artistic, but had the purpose of issuing the series been carried out, we should have had an interesting group of medals.

CXXXIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA *Ex.* 1848. Diademed head of Victoria to the left; W. WYON R. A inscribed under the neck.

Rev. TO THE BRITISH ARMY *Ex.* 1793–1814. Victoria to the right, crowned and in robes of state, standing on a platform. Before her is the Duke of Wellington, kneeling to receive a crown of laurel from her hands. He is draped with a martial cloak and holds a baton in his right hand. At the side of the platform is a small figure of a sleeping lion. Silver. Size 36 m. R 4.

Attached to this medal is a bar inscribed CHATEAUGUAY. For some time previous to the date of its issue, a medal was talked of as a reward for those who fought Britain's battles during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The same medal was given for the different campaigns, varying only in the bar that designated the battle in which the recipient was engaged. This medal, and the engagement for which it was given, I have described in the *Antiquarian*, Vol. IV, p. 122.

CXXXIV. *Obv.* THE VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Inscription in lower part of field, THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL | THE GREATEST WORK OF | ENGINEERING SKILL | IN THE WORLD, | PUBLICLY INAUGURATED | AND OPENED IN | 1860. Above are the arms of Montreal as in CIII, surrounded with a beaver, with an Indian seated to the right and one standing to the left as supporters; on either side are sprigs of thistles, roses and shamrock, with a lion to the left and a unicorn to the right; under the arms are two scrolls inscribed ROSS STEPHENSON. Across the centre of the field is a perspective view of the Victoria Bridge from the south shore; in the foreground is a raft and a steamer, with a view of Mount Royal in the distance.

Rev. Inscription in the field, THE VICTORIA BRIDGE | CONSISTS OF 23 SPANS | 242 FT. EACH | AND 1 IN CENTRE 330 FT. | WITH A LONG ABUTMENT | ON EACH BANK OF THE RIVER | THE TUBES ARE IRON | 22 FT. HIGH, 16 FT. WIDE | AND WEIGH 6.000 TNS | SUPPORTED ON 24 PIERS | CONTAINING 250.000 TNS OF STONE | MEASURING 3,000,000 CUBIC FEET | EXTREME LENGTH 2 MILES | COST $5,000,000 At the top are the British arms. To the left is a rose bush with a medallion portrait of the queen inscribed QUEEN VICTORIA. To the right a bunch of thistles and a medallion portrait inscribed PRINCE ALBERT. At the bottom the Prince of Wales feathers, and motto ICH DIEN with a medallion

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portrait inscribed PRINCE OF WALES; to the left of the medallion is a sprig of shamrocks, A. HOFFNUNG; to the right a beaver, MONTREAL. Size 50 m. R 2.

Of the half dozen medals struck for sale during the Prince of Wales's visit to Canada, this is the most artistic. There is, however, too much attempted on this medal. Fewer subjects would not have diminished its beauty, while more room would have been given for amplifying its prominent features.

CXXXV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the cost is $7,000,000 instead of $5,000,000. Size 50 m. R 2.

It was discovered that the bridge would cost considerably more than five millions ere it could be completed; the die was therefore altered to 7,000,000 after a large number of white metal impressions had been struck off. This variety is frequently met with in bronze.

CXXXVI. *Obv.* H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES *Ex.* BORN 9 NOV 1841 A full-face bust of the Prince in light infantry uniform.

Rev. OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES | 1860 *Ex.* VICTORIA BRIDGE | MONTREAL View of the bridge from the north shore, with a train coming out of the north entrance. Size 43 m. C.

It was issued by Messrs. Savage & Lyman, Jewellers, Montreal, and a considerable number were disposed of at the time; still, after the lapse of fifteen years, this firm had some five or six hundred or more in stock. These were purchased by a collector for little above their value as old metal. Struck in bronze, silver and white metal.

CXXXVII. *Obv.* ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES Head of the Prince to the left; under the head, J. S. WYON SC.

Rev. VISITED CANADA AND INAUGURATED THE VICTORIA BRIDGE ★ 1860 ★ The Prince of Wales's crest and motto ICH DIEN surrounded with two sprigs of maple leaves and three ribbons, each inscribed WELCOME; under the ribbon to the left, M. D. WYATT DES.; to the right, J. S. WYON SC. Size 47 m. R 4.

The opening of the Victoria Bridge has been adequately commemorated by medallic mementoes; but this medal is in art far ahead of all those struck by private firms, and the Grand Trunk Railway has issued a memento that may remain when the wonderful structure it was intended to commemorate has crumbled away.

CXXXVIII. *Obv.* GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA Head of Trevithick to the left; inscription to the right of the head, RICHARD | TREVITHICK; under the head, J. S. WYON SC.

Rev. Inscription on six ornamental bars, PRESENTED BY THE | • DIRECTORS • | TO | . . . . . | FOR | GENERAL EFFICIENCY | AND GOOD CONDUCT | DURING THE YEAR | . . . . . Behind the bars appear the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes; around the inscription is a small wreath of maple leaves with eight stars and four bars. Size 44 m. R 4.

Railway directors have always found it difficult to manage their staff of engineers, and this medal was given as an incentive to a better performance of their duty.

CXXXIX. *Obv.* AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY LOWER CANADA A landscape, with a man ploughing with two horses *tandem*, to the right in the foreground; in front of the horses is a man walking. The field is bounded by a fence, with mountains in the background; under the landscape is a sheaf of wheat, with scythe, sickle, fork and rake.

Rev. Plain. Size 39 m. R 6.

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It was only the other day I came across a specimen of this, which seems to be the earliest Canadian Agricultural Medal. On the obverse of this example, above the landscape, the name "Montreal" is engraved, from which it seems that it was the practice to engrave on the medal awarded, the name of tbe place where the exhibition was held. The plain reverse has the following inscription engraved in script: "Presented | by this society | to | William Evans | as first Prize | for Potatoes | in the County of | Montreal | July 1832."

CXL. *Obv.* EXPOSITION PROVINCIALE AGRICOLE *Ex.* CAQUÉ G.R DE L'EMPEREUR. A herald flying to the right; in her right hand she holds a trumpet, which she is blowing, and in her left a wreath.

Rev. CHAMBRE D'AGRICULTURE DU BAS CANADA CRÉÉE EN 1852 A large heart-shaped shield, surmounted by a beaver and a sprig of maple leaves. Hanging down on either side are bunches of wheat ears. In the upper compartment is a landscape, with a cow, a horse, a sheep, and a pig in the foreground. The lower left has a wheeled plow. The lower right has some sort of an implement, probably a primitive stumping machine, with stumps in the foreground and trees in the distance. Inscription across the shield, PRATIQUE AVEC SCIENCE. Size 42 m. R 4.

Previous to 1852 there were a number of local agricultural societies organized, to foster the agricultural interests of the Province, but these societies were not officially recognized until the institution of the Council of Agriculture. Since then, the agricultural departments of the Provincial Exhibitions have been under its charge. The design on the reverse is highly appropriate, while the obverse is characteristic of French exhibition medals. They seem rather fond of the herald, for the Dominion medal struck in France bears the same design.

CXLI. *Obv.* L.R CANADA BOARD OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES. CHAMBRE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES BAS CANADA. Arms of the Board. Shield, with a globe, surrounded by three coils of a serpent in the upper half; the lower half has the old arms of the Province, consisting of an oak tree with three ships at anchor in the distance. Crest, head of Minerva, surrounded with a wreath of maple leaves. Supporters, to the left a working man with a sledge hammer resting on an anvil; to the right a woman with a cloth in her hand; by her side is a large ornamental vase. Under the arms is a ribbon inscribed, MEDITANDO ET VARIAS USUS EXTUNDERET ARTES; on either side, J S WYON, LONDON

Rev. Inscription in eight lines within a wreath of maple leaves, EXHIBITION OF | CANADIAN INDUSTRY | OPENING OF | VICTORIA BRIDGE | BY H. R. H.| PRINCE OF WALES | MONTREAL | 1860 Above is the Prince of Wales's crest, with the motto ICH DIEN Size 37 m. R 3.

Among other attractions during the Prince of Wales's visit to Montreal, was an exhibition of Canadian industry by the Board of Arts. To add to its success, the above medal was struck, and awarded to successful competitors at the exhibition. There were ten struck in gold, one hundred in silver, and two hundred and fifty in bronze.

CXLII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Wreath of maple leaves enclosing inscription, LOWER CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION | HONORIS | CAUSA Size 37 m. R 3.

It was decided that the Provincial Exhibition should be held annually in one of the larger towns or cities of the province. A new reverse die was ordered, and the appropriate inscription "honoris causa" on the reverse of the Great Exhibition Medal of London, 1862, was adopted. Some years ago the dies were ordered to be sent to

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Montreal, and a number of medals were struck here; but by carelessness they have been damaged, and no medals have been awarded for some years.

CXLIII. *Obv.* Wreath of maple leaves enclosing inscription in seven lines, SOUVENIR | DE | L'EXIBITION | PROVINCIALE | TENUE A QUEBEC | EN SEP^{T} | 1877 Above the inscription is a bird flying.

Rev. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EXHIBITION HELD AT QUEBEC. Within a beaded circle at top, SEP^{T} 1877. White metal. Size 29 m. C.

No Provincial Exhibition had been held for some years; the exhibition at Quebec was therefore somewhat of an event, to commemorate which the above described medal was struck by Mr. Lymburner. It was offered at the entrance of the Exhibition and in the streets of the city, but no doubt the roughness of the design interfered with its ready sale.

CXLIV. *Obv.* IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EXHIBITION HELD IN QUEBEC. *Ex.* SEPT. 1877 Within a beaded circle a view of the citadel of Quebec, with harbor and vessels in foreground.

Rev. EN SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION PROVINCIALE. Inscription within a wreath of maple leaves, TENUE | A | QUEBEC | EN | SEP^{T} 1877. Size 31 m. C.

Another medal struck for the same object as the last. The design, though better than the last, is not excellent. They were both engraved by Mr. Bishop, but in the short time allowed to prepare the dies, nothing better could be accomplished. This medal was sold on the exhibition grounds by Mr. Richard.

CXLV. *Obv.* TO COMMEMORATE THE DOMINION EXHIBITION HELD IN MONTREAL *Ex.* SEPTEMBER | 1880 View of the main exhibition building.

Rev. Inscription in six lines within a wreath of maple leaves, SOUVENIR | DE L'EXPOSITION | DE LA PUISSANCE | TENUE A MONTREAL | EN SEPTEMBRE | 1880. At the foot is a beaver. White metal. Size 37 m. R 4.

This is an impression from the unfinished die. The beaver is not complete, and the bow to the wreath is wanting. Some ten impressions were struck from the dies in this condition.

CXLVI. *Obv.* Same as the last, but with the name LYMBURNER in small letters to the left under the groundwork.

Rev. As the last, but the wreath is tied with a ribbon and the beaver is complete. Size 37 m. R 2.

Struck by Mr. Lymburner for the Dominion Exhibition just ended. This medal proved a better financial venture than his attempt at Quebec, and deservedly so, as it is infinitely superior in design and finish. Some two thousand were sold on the exhibition grounds, where they were struck as required.

CXLVII. *Obv.* Same as CXLV.

Rev. Same as the last. Size 37 m. C.

The dies were slightly burned in tempering, and having been handed to an inexperienced workman to polish, he rubbed the obverse so hard that Mr. Lymburner's name was effaced.

CXLVIII. *Obv.* EN MEMOIRE D'UNE EXCURSION SUR LE S^{T} LAURENT. A steamer to the left; above, VAPEUR LONGUEUIL; below, MONTREAL | 1ER JAN. 1878

Rev. TO CELEBRATE | AN | EXCURSION | ON THE | S^{T} LAWRENCE | 1ST JANUARY | 1878 Inscription in seven lines, occupying the whole field. Size 29 m. R 2.

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The fall and winter of 1877 were so mild, that the St. Lawrence remained unfrozen until the close of the year. This occurrence is so rare, that it was decided to celebrate the new year with a steamboat excursion. Mr. Lymburner improved the opportunity by disposing of this medal to the excursionists.

CXLIX. *Obv.* SOCIET : LITT : ET : HIST : QVEBEC : IN : CAN : INFER : SIGILLVM ✦ A shield bearing a landscape ; surrounding the shield is a ribbon inscribed NITITUR IN LUCEM Above the shield is a bunch of flowers.

Rev. LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUEBEC. INCORPORATED 1831. Within a circle is a garter inscribed PALMAM QVI MERVIT FERAT Above the garter PRIZE MEDAL Size 44 m. R 6.

The dies of this medal were destroyed in the fire that devastated the collection of the Society about thirty years ago. The Society intended awarding this medal annually for the best essay on some Canadian Historical subject.

CL. *Obv.* TANDEM FIT SURCULUS ARBOR. An owl with an uprooted twig in his beak standing on the branch of a broken tree.

Rev. NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY MONTREAL. Within a beaded circle a garter inscribed PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT Above the garter PRIZE MEDAL Size 45 m. R 4.

The Natural History Society was organized in 1828, for the study of Canadian Natural History. This medal was intended as a prize for annual competition for the best essay on any subject designated by the Society. These prize medals were competed for during a number of years after they were struck, but for a long time the practice has been dropped. I have not been able to learn where the dies were engraved.

CLI. *Obv.* NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY ✦ MONTREAL CANADA ✦ A tomahawk and calumet crossed. To the left is an ancient Greek coin with the head of Minerva ; above is an antique lamp ; to the right a Canadian cent, and below a beaver on a rock ; under the design on either side is the inscription, J. D. SCOTT SC. | MONTREAL

Rev. Ex. SANDHAMS SERIES N° 1 Within a wreath of oak leaves to right and maple leaves to left, INSTITUTED | 1862 | INCORPORATED | 1870 Size 42 m. R 1.

The obverse is a copy of the seal of the Society, with the exception of the inscription, which is in English. The word Archaeological occurs in the title instead of Antiquarian.

[To be continued.] R. W. McLACHLAN.

TREASURE TROVE.

A FARM servant, ploughing near Rosenburg in West Prussia, not very long ago, turned up an earthenware pot containing about six thousand old coins. They were the so-called "hollow pennies" of the old Teutonic knights, and belonged to the 14th and 15th centuries. The "hollow penny" is a silver coin with a raised rim around it ; the centre displays the arms of the Grand Master of the Order for the time being. There were twenty-one different sorts among the coins found. This Order was organized in 1190, and Pope Innocent IV. gave it Prussia in 1243. It was abolished in 1809 by Napoleon.

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MONEYERS OF AUGUSTUS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE BERLINER MÜNZ-BLÄTTER FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE old Roman coins, of the period of the Republic before Augustus, are commonly called Family or Consular coins. Both terms are quite false, and liable to lead to erroneous ideas. Even in Republican Rome, the right to strike coins was reserved by the rulers; the families or consuls never possessed the privilege. There were three Mint-masters (trium viri monetales) chosen by the state, who coined during their official term, by virtue of the existing laws, and according to the instructions of the senate. An exception to this was the issue of money during war by the commanders, who, being invested with the largest authority, naturally assumed the right to strike coins, without, however, differing from the authorized standard. So, we must distinguish the two kinds of coining—that by authority of the state, which was always done at Rome, and the military, which was carried on in all possible provinces of the extensive realm.

On the 13th January, B. C. 49, Caesar passed, with his legions, over the Rubicon, thereby declaring war against the Republic. In sixty days he had captured Italy, and was really sole monarch. He continued his military right to strike coins, even in Rome, a thing which had never been done before. The republican forms and institutions were gradually changed or limited. In the year 46 B. C., Caesar commanded that the gold piece (aureus) should be the fortieth part of a Roman pound, and that the right to coin gold belonged to the imperator. 44 B. C. the Senate permitted the portrait of Caesar to be placed upon the coins, instead of the heads of gods or heroes; but he was killed March 15th of this year. The law was not repealed, and Caesar's successors claimed the same right.

Caesar's adopted son, Octavius, had to overcome many difficulties before gaining his inheritance. In the naval battle of Actium, September 2, 31 B. C., he conquered Mark Antony, his most dangerous rival. In the year 27 B. C. he assumed the title of "Augustus," and his reign is dated from this year. Two years later he forbade the Senate to coin silver, and commanded them to again begin the coinage of copper, which had not been done for fifty years; for the copper As of Pompey, and of his lieutenant, Eppius, in Africa, as well as those of Caesar, and his officers, Oppius and Clovius in Spain, are to be regarded as provincial coins. The As and Semis in copper, and the Dupondius (2 Ases) and the Sestertius (2½ Ases) in brass, were now struck at Rome.

The weight of these coins was about 5, 10, 20, and 25 grammes. During the first half of the reign of Augustus, the name of one or three of the Mint-masters appears on these coins, with the official title, III VIR A. A. A. F. F (trium vir aere, argento, auro, flando feriundo); on the reverse, the large letters S.C (Senatus Consulto) are conspicuous. The different values are distinguished not only by the metal and the weight, but also by the design on the obverse. On the Sestertius is: OB | CIVIS | SERVATOS in an oak wreath, enclosed by two branches of laurel. It is to be observed that the i's in *civis* are twice the length of the other letters. The Dupondius and As have either the head of the emperor, with the inscription: CAESAR AVGVST . PONT . MAX TRIBVNIC . POT or with AVGVSTVS | TRIBVNIC | POTEST in an oak wreath. On the smaller coins the name of the emperor is not mentioned. Besides the

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name of the Mint-master, are the letters S . C and on the reverse the winged staff of Mercury held by two clasped hands, (the arms of the Senate) or an anvil, cornucopia, &c. (the marks of the different Mints in Rome.)

The names of thirty of these Mint-masters are known to us.

M. SANQVINIVS	Who also struck denarii	Have on the coins the "tribunicia potestate" without any number
P. LICINIVS STOLO		
Q. AELIVS LAMIA ANNIVS	A triumvirate	
C. SILIVS		
CN. CALPVRNIVS PISO	A triumvirate	
L NAEVIVS SVRDINVS		
C. PLOTIVS RVFVS		
S. ASINIVS GALLVS	A triumvirate	
C. CASSIVS CELER		
C. GALLIVS LVPERCVS		
T. QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS SVLPICIANVS		
TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS		
VOLVSVS VALERIVS MESSALLA	A board of four	Have on their coins the title "pontifex maximus," which was begun 21 B. C.
. . . . . APRONIVS		
. . . . . GALVS		
. . . . CORNELIVS SISENNA		
P. LVRIVS AGRIPPA	A triumvirate	
M. MAECILIVS TVLLIVS		
M. SALVIVS OTHO		
A. LICINIVS NERVA SILIANVS	A triumvirate	
C. MARCIVS CENSORINVS		
SEX. NONIVS QVINCTILIANVS		
. . . CLAVDIVS PVLCHER	A triumvirate	Do not name the emperor.
L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS		
T. STATILIVS TAVRVS		
P. BETILIENVS BASSVS	Four single mint-masters	
C. NAEVIVS CAPELLA		
C. RVBELLIVS BLANDVS		
L. VALERIVS CATVLLVS		

These thirty Mint-masters are called the moneyers of Augustus, although they coined for the Senate and not for the emperor. Their bronze coins are not rare, and only valued when well preserved. They were issued during a period of about thirty years, 20 B. C.—10 A. D. H.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

In the Chinese empire various articles besides coin are used as money. Thus, on the Siberian and Mongolian frontiers, tea compressed into a square shape, and called brick-tea, has during the past century continually been considered and used as the standard of value—the Russian merchants supplying their various merchandise, and latterly money, for tea in this shape. In other parts of China, tortoise-shell in various shapes was anciently used as money, and even at the present day their monetary system is very peculiar, although, strictly speaking, small round pieces of money about the size of a cent, made of a mixture of copper, tin, lead, and zinc, and having a square hole in the centre for convenience of stringing, are the only legal currency. The Chinese call this coin *Tchien;* the French, *Sapeque;* and the English, *Cash.* The *Tchien* is about nine-tenths of an inch in diameter, and bears on one side, in the Manchoweian tongue, the name of the government under which the coin was issued; with the sentence—*Tung Pang*—in English, "Current

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Coin." On the other side is the name of the place in which the metal was made. It is stated that the issue of these coins has continued, without intermission, since the year 1120 A. D., with no change other than that of calling them in and re-melting at intervals. During the whole of this long period they have been the only legal coinage, and have been introduced into general circulation in the neighboring countries of Thibet, Corea, and Assam; and are current in some parts of Japan, or were so until quite recently. The *Tchien* is principally used in small trading, or in making up balances of large amounts, as "coppers" are with us. Large payments are made in gold and silver, in ingots, which are weighed; every person engaged in trade carrying a small pair of balances with him for that purpose. The same practice obtained in England during the middle ages, for the purpose of weighing gold coins of the different European States, many of which circulated at that period there; and in the boxes containing the scales were weights bearing the same devices as the coins whose weight they were, thus enabling the user, although unable to read, to identify the respective weights required. The usual weight of the ingots in use among the Chinese is ten *taels*—one *tael* being worth about a dollar and a half. The *tael* is an imaginary coin of account, as is the English guinea. Properly speaking, 1,000 *tchiens* are equal to a *tael*, but owing to the worn condition of many of the *tchiens* in circulation, as many as 1,500 *tchiens* are sometimes offered for a *tael*, 1,400 *tchiens* being the usual number given in exchange. For a new Mexican dollar the exchange is 1,050 to 1,100 *tchiens*.

The silver standard of China is regulated by the government, and is one part copper alloy to twenty-eight of pure silver. Gold is offered in all sizes, from a few ounces to ingots of 14 lbs. In the British colony of Hong Kong, silver dollars, as well as halves and quarters, have been coined since 1866, and gradually the Chinese will doubtless establish a regular issue of gold and silver coins. Notes, or paper money (denominated *Fei Shien*, or Flying Money) have been issued by the government for about 1,000 years past, and notes of the value of ten *tchien* are, or were very recently, in circulation in Pekin. All banks issue notes, which are printed on paper prepared from the bark of the mulberry tree, and usually bear, printed in various colors, sentences which, translated, read curiously enough according to Western ideas. What should we think of a bank issuing notes bearing such titles as—"The rain-drops of spring;" "The original superb;"—and similar high-flown words? The notes are generally payable ten days after date, but bills and notes of hand are also very general among the Chinese, and were used for centuries previous to their issue among western nations. For reckoning purposes the Chinese use a Suapan, or reckoning board, which is also common in various parts of Russia, &c. Representations of this board are frequently found on the old Nuremberg counters, or jetons, of the 14th century, with a man seated in the act of counting a large collection of Chinese *cash* or *tchien*. One of these lately came into the hands of the writer; it was found by a merchant in Shanghai.

In size the *cash* ranged from $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. Some, which were evidently of a very early period, being very much worn and of rude make, had plain reverses; others, probably more recent, had semicircular and triangular marks, though both classes bore evidence of great age, the more

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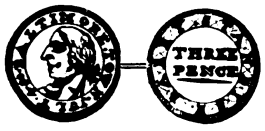
modern having the usual characters on each side. The metal of which they are formed also greatly varied in its composition, some being almost pure copper, others having a very large admixture of other metals, tin probably preponderating. There are also silver *cash* of similar fabric to those of copper; the silver specimens are very rarely seen in this country, and, not being mentioned by many writers on Chinese customs, are probably of very limited circulation.—*From the Coin Collectors' News, England.*

STANDISH BARRY AND HIS THREE-PENCE.

STANDISH BARRY was a native of Baltimore, born in 1763. His early life was during that course of British aggression commencing with the levying of a tax on tea, glass, paper, &c., in 1769, which led to the American Revolution. He was a boy of ten at the date of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor in 1773, and patriotic in boyhood, as he continued through life, we find him, three years after the Declaration of Independence, enrolled as a soldier, though only sixteen years of age. We have no records at hand detailing his connection with the army, but it was probably an active one, for in the succeeding war we find him at Bladensburg, August 24, 1814, and thirty-three days later at Baltimore, a participant in both battles. Col. Barry was identified with the military for more than fifty-four years, resigning the position of Colonel when past the age of seventy years, and as early as 1798 he held the rank of Lieutenant in the Baltimore Independent Blues, a company organized at that time, in expectation of a war with France.

Nearly all of Col. Barry's life was passed in the town and city of his birth, and he witnessed its growth from a little settlement containing not quite fifty houses till it became the third city in extent, population, and commerce in the United States. In 1838 he left his city home and went to Newport, N. Y., to reside with his son Standish Barry, Jr. In the words of one who bore to him a tender relation, "He died in 1844, a most beautiful example of a Christian and gentleman; I mean in its true sense."

The little coin with which his name is identified was the work of his own hands, bearing on the obverse his portrait, and the legend BALTIMORE TOWN JULY 4TH 90 Reverse, THREE PENCE between two lines in the field of the coin. Legend, STANDISH BARRY: probably intended to be read, Standish Barry Three Pence. The edge of the piece is reeded or milled, and the reverse has some ornamental work. This rare and pretty little coin, so far as we remember, was, as we may say, introduced to the numismatic public by Mr. Strobridge in his catalogue of the Lilliendahl Collection, sold in New York, May 28, 1862. It was of course known to some prior to that time, but we are not aware that it had before appeared in a public sale; it brought then $22, and the statement was made that "not above five of these pieces are known to be in existence." Since that date it has appeared from time to time, but rarely, perhaps a dozen times in all these years, and it is within the writer's knowledge that the same piece has in some instances been several times sold, so that it is quite probable that even now not above a dozen examples are known—a mark on the piece shows that one of the dies



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broke—it may be that its rarity is thus accounted for. This little coin, identified with the early days of Baltimore, the work of one of her eminent citizens, having a patriotic significance as shown by its legend, and interesting to all American numismatists as one of the best executed of our early coins, is not appreciated as it should be.

Col. Barry was very fond in his old age of speaking of this almost the work of his boyhood; he also frequently mentioned a head of Washington which he engraved, and which he said was considered the best as a work of art and as good a likeness as any that had been made up to that time: but at what date the work was performed, or what particular piece it was, we are unable to state. Might it have been one of that group of Washington pieces issued from 1783 to 1792, comprising the "Unity States," "Liberty and Independence," bearing date 1792? An interesting subject of investigation is here presented, though we fear it is too late to pursue the inquiry with the hope of a satisfactory result.* W. E. W.

AFGHAN MONEY.—HOW IT IS MADE.

A CABUL letter to the London *Times* says:—Let me describe the process through which the English rupees at present pass to bring them out from the Cabul Mint in the shape of Cabul rupees. In one of the rude sheds running round the court-yard are two rows of small, round clay hearths, elevated an inch or two above the floor, and depressed, like a plate, in the middle. A pile of rupees—generally three hundred—having been counted and weighed, is placed upon one of these hearths in a carefully prepared bed of bone ashes, and covered over with charcoal and wood. The charcoal is then lighted, and when well aglow four pounds of lead for every three hundred rupees is added to the furnace. The lead, in combination with the bone ashes, separates, as is well known, the alloy. This first process converts the rupees into a dull, unsightly mass of silver, free, or nearly so, from alloy. The pure silver thus extracted is then carried to another shed, carefully weighed, and an amount of English rupees equal to its weight added to it. Rupees and silver are then melted together in a clay crucible, and the melted mixture is ladled by hand into moulds, which give it the shape of flattened bars about twelve inches long. These bars are then taken to a third shed, to be annealed by hammering, and given the form of slender, round rods.

The next process is that of drawing these rods through a plate of iron, perforated with round holes, to give them a uniform circumference. This is done by means of a rude hand-wheel, after which the rods are cut by hammer and chisel into the lengths requisite to form the future rupee, each of which lengths is carefully weighed in a pair of scales. Any that are too heavy are handed to a workman whose business it is to slice off a fragment with his chisel; any that, on the contrary, are too light, are handed to another workman, who notches the little cylinder by a blow on his chisel, and inserts the required fragment into the notch. The cylinders are next carried to a fifth shed, and after gently heating, are hammered into small, round disks, which have a yellowish white color. To remove this color and give them brightness they are next plunged into a caldron of boiling water, in which they are boiled for some time along with apricot fruit and salt. This imparts brightness to the dull disks of silver, and they are then ready for the last process they have to go through, that of stamping, which is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the operation.

Two operators sit facing one another, half naked, on the ground, with a little iron anvil between them. Into the face of the anvil is inserted a steel stamp, destined to give the impression which the under side of the rupees will bear. One places the little

* For many of the facts relating to Standish Barry we are indebted to Col. T. J. Scarf, of Baltimore.

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silver disks with great quickness and accuracy on the stamp, and the other, with a heavy hammer in his right hand, and a steel stamp bearing the inscription destined for the upper side of the rupee in his left, with one heavy, well-delivered blow, impresses the device on the soft lump of silver. Each rupee thus stamped is again weighed, and deficiencies made up by the same rude process as noted at another stage of the work, the amended rupee passing once more under the hand of the stampers.

Such is the simple process by which money is coined at Cabul. It certainly makes one stare by its very simplicity, and the absence of all secrecy, fuss, or show; and yet it is perfectly effective, and the money turned out, though rough and unfinished, is excellent in quality, if inartistic in shape and appearance. It needs hardly be said that these rupees contain only half the quantity of alloy which the English rupee does. The establishment, as now constituted, can turn out twenty-five thousand rupees per day, and is capable of any extension.

UNDERGROUND FINDINGS.

A NOTABLE *find* was lately brought to the Mint Cabinet for examination. It was, to all appearance, a silver denarius of the Roman family CAESIA, and in particular of *Lucius Caesius*, of whom, says Patin, there is no mention in history. We found the picture of this very coin, however, in Patin's venerable folio. The wonderful part of the affair is, that this piece was discovered in digging up new ground never dug before, for an ice-house in Green County, Wisconsin, where it lay about ten feet below the surface. How in the world did a Roman coin, near 2000 years old, get buried deep in Wisconsin? It is a case for those who are constantly startling us with all sorts of wonders from underground. There is yet a more wonderful phase of the story. The piece was in fine order, and yet there was something about it that led to closer examination, and by suitable tests it turned out to be a *counterfeit*. Now here was a pretty case to pass upon. We had no right to doubt the exterior evidence, the story of those who found it, and we knew that there were false moneyers in ancient times. Something or other has to be believed, and the reader can believe as he pleases. Only, be careful in buying Roman coins. D.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the reports of the last two meetings, which were accepted. Several donations were announced, viz: from Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, Sweden, her beautiful bronze medal in honor of J. Hallenberg, a Swedish antiquary; from Yale College Library, the Catalogue of ancient coins belonging thereto; and from Mr. Edward Frossard, the medal of "Stonewall" Jackson. For each of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Woodward showed a number of interesting coins, including four varieties of the silver Pound pieces of Charles I. of England, four of the ten-shilling pieces, (one with view of Oxford,) one five-shilling or crown piece, and four different specimens of double-eagles struck in California in early days. Mr. Davenport exhibited a volume recently printed in Japan, with beautiful plates of Japanese coins. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

November 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward showed a number of pieces, including probably the largest size of Siamese bullet-money, the largest two sizes of old Japanese gold, and a variety of Chinese coins. Mr. Marvin offered a resolution on the subject of mules and muling, which was discussed by some members, but was finally allowed to lie over for action at a future meeting. The Society adjourned at 5.15 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

The regular May meeting of the Society was held on the evening of the 18th, President Anthon presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee reported, recommending the election as Resident Members of the following gentlemen:—Russell Sturgis, proposed by Prof. Anthon; Lyman H. Low, proposed by Mr. C. H. Wright, and Clement Ferguson, proposed by Mr. R. H. Lawrence. Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members George Merryweather and Charles F. Frothingham, and from Corresponding Member Barnett Phillips. A letter was read from Mr. I. F. Wood, resigning Chairmanship of the Committee on the Assay Medal. On motion, his resignation was accepted, and the Committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Secretary read a paper contributed by Mr. Feuardent, on the artistic value of the engraving of dies from which the coins of the United States are struck, for which the Secretary was directed to send a special vote of thanks.

Prof. Anthon read a paper entitled "Medical Medals," which had been received from Corresponding Member William Lee, M. D., after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to William Lee of Washington, D. C., for his very instructive paper entitled "Medical Medals," read before us this evening, to which the members have listened with profit and pleasure.

Resolved, That it would give the Society much pleasure to print an abstract of this paper, were it not for its great bulk and the number of its illustrations, the engraving of which alone would require a greater outlay than the Society can reasonably indulge in, and it is therefore ordered,

That the paper on "Medical Medals," be gratefully returned to Dr. Lee, with an expression of the hope that he may favor us with a copy, or condensed copy thereof, to be placed in our archives, and that he may continue his researches in the interesting branch of numismatics to which he has directed his attention.

Prof. Anthon presented, on behalf of Honorary Member Edward Cogan, an impression of the seal of the Confederate States, and a descriptive paper accompanying it, for which thanks were voted. The following exhibitions were then made:—By Pres. Anthon, Medal of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., mother of George I., and through whom the house of Hanover derives its hereditary right to the throne of Great Britain. Silver; weight 4¾ oz. Bust of the Electress Sophia; around it, in Latin, the legend, "Sophia, of the Electoral Palatine line, grand-daughter of James I., king of Great Britain, widow of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Brunswick and Luneberg, Princess of England, appointed to the Succession, 1701." Reverse, in Latin, around a bust, "Matilda, daughter of Henry II., king of England, wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, mother of the emperor Otto IV., previously Duke of Aquitaine; of Henry, Palatine of the Rhine, duke of Saxony; and of William, founder of the house of Brunswick." Fac-similes in lead of the dies of this medal. Silver Mortuary Medal or Crown of this princess. Around her bust, "Sophia, by the grace of God, of the Electoral Palatine line, widow of the Elector of Brunswick and Luneberg, heiress of Great Britain," in Latin. Rev. Inscription, in Latin, "Born Oct. 13, 1630; married September, 1658; appointed to the succession in Great Britain, 1701; on the evening of the 18th of June, 1714, while walking in the gardens of Herrenhausen, with a step still vigorous and firm, carried away by a sudden and quiet death." Mr. Poillon exhibited a number of very fine Masonic pieces, among which was a rare Spanish Medal, bearing on the obverse a bust of Napoleon to the right, and date 5811. Rev. Masonic emblems; this is in bronze and is a member's medal of the Lodge of Napoleon the Great. (Marvin CCCXXXIV.) Size 26. A silver impression: obv. Frederick the Great, in uniform and chapeau, founder of Free Masonry at Berlin, and first Grand Master of the Lodge of the Three Globes; this was struck to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the Lodge, Sept. 13, 1840. Size 33. (Marvin CCCLXV.) A silver medal: obv. Harpocrates; believed to have been struck in 1745. Size 26. (Marvin CCCLXXIV.) A beautiful bronze proof of the semi-centennial anniversary of the St. John's Lodge,

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Ernest of the Compasses, celebrated May 16, 1856. Size 24. (Marvin CCCXCI.) A bronze proof of a Halberstadt Medal with the arms of the city. (Marvin CCCXCII.) Silver and bronze impressions: obv. bust of Palaprat, Grand Master of Knights Templar in France, and inscription in Templar cypher. Size 23. (Marvin CCLV.) Another in silver, with jugate busts of Prince William Frederick of the Netherlands and the Princess Louisa Augusta of Prussia; struck by the Masons in honor of their silver wedding, May 21, 1850. Size 36. (Marvin CCIII.) Also, several Masonics not yet described by Marvin.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion adjourned.

The regular November meeting was held on the evening of the 16th, at the Society's rooms No. 30 Lafayette Place, Prof. Anthon presiding. After the reading of the previous minutes the Executive Committee made their report, which resulted in the unanimous election of the following gentlemen for resident membership, — Lieut. Commander H. H. Gorringe, Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, and William H. Hurlbut, all of this city; for permanent Corresponding Members, — Edward Maris, M. D., of Philadelphia, Henry W. Holland, LL. B., Boston, and William Lee, M. D., of Washington, D. C.; for Corresponding Member for two years, — George W. Rode, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members Russell Sturgis, Clement Ferguson, and Lyman H. Low; and from Corresponding Member G. F. Ulex.

The Committee called the attention of the members to the appropriate gift, (now first in use at the present meeting), of twelve chairs from John M. Dodd, Jr., for which the special thanks of the Society were voted. The Librarian, Mr. Lawrence, stated he had received 47 bound volumes, and 155 catalogues and pamphlets, since the annual meeting, of which Mr. Ponce de Leon presented 28 bound volumes, among them the complete works of Goltz, Spanheim, Paruta, and Mechel's collection of Hedlinger's Medals. The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Ponce de Leon, for his valuable additions to our library.

A letter was received from corresponding member G. F. Ulex, accompanying a donation of several pieces, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Wright, the Curator, reported a gift of 14 medals and coins from Messrs. R. H. Lawrence, G. F. Ulex, Major C. P. Nichols, and Prof. Solomon Woolf.

A communication was received from Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, calling the attention of the Society to his interview with the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, as published in a recent number of *Numisma*. The subject was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Hewitt, Poillon, and Feuardent.

Letters were received from W. L. Brown, of Chicago; Honorary Member W. E. DuBois, Corresponding Members G. F. Ulex and William Lee, and others.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A MEETING of the Society was held at its hall, on the evening of Dec. 13, Pres. Price in the chair. A number of letters were read and donations received for the library and cabinets. Among the coins presented were a silver XII Marien Groschen piece of John Frederick of Brunswick, dated 1676, in very fine condition; a silver coin of the Republic of Lucca, dated 1726, bearing on the obverse the *Vultus Sanctus*, a representation of a famous painting in the cathedral of Lucca, and the patron of the State; a copper coin issued by Ravenna in the sixth century: obverse, a helmeted bust of Rome, with inscription, "In victa Roma," an eagle with outspread wings, and the letters XL, the value of the piece; a fine silver coin of Philip the Fair, of France, about 1285; a base metal coin of the Republic of Florence, issued in the fourteenth century, and a semi-uncia of the Roman Republic of the second century before Christ; one silver denarius of Vespasian, and three family coins found near San Remo in Italy; a small silver coin of the Republic of Sienna, issued in 1550. Mr. John R. Baker presented a bronze medal, which the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, by resolution, authorized him to

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cause to be prepared in commemoration of the presentation of the Augsburg Confession to the Emperor Charles V. on June 25, 1530, and of the publication of the Book of Concord, June 25, 1580.

A ROMAN BULLA. The following communication was read from Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, a Corresponding Member of the Society:—

"There came into my possession lately, among a lot of bronze Roman coins, of the first to third centuries, found near Ord, a curious piece of lead of which I enclose you a rubbing. Although the classical dictionary says they were of gold, it may be that such were only for the rich, while the poorer classes were obliged to be content with baser metal. This is only my conjecture. The piece of lead to which I refer is nearly circular, and is of an inch in diameter. It bears on the obverse the word Sospites, around the letters PL; on the reverse is a standing figure, like a tutelar god (a Lar), holding out a sword with one hand and in the other a curved pruning-hook or sickle. The two holes may indicate the position of the fastenings by which they were suspended around the necks of the Roman youth, while still bearing the toga pretexta. Perhaps this medal of Sospites (a deliverer) may have been the origin of the later custom of baptismal medals still worn by the Roman Catholics in Italy at the present time, and even buried with the body at death."

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read the following communication on the Burial Place of a Mexican King, lately discovered near Tehuantepec:—

"Not far from the suburb of St. Sebastian, near the village of Tehuantepec, there dwelt in the autumn of 1875, in an adobe house, a woman of the Zapetekan race, whose name was Donna Gregoria Todedo-Ortiz. Actuated by the desire to renovate and restore her habitation, she came upon a great archæological "find," which, unfortunately, owing to the incredible stupidity and ignorance of the villagers, has been suffered to be exposed to ruin and loss. The Indians who were employed in levelling the earth in the court-yard of her house, preparatory to rebuilding her mansion on a new foundation, dug into a mound, which had always stood within the enclosure, but to whose origin no thought had ever been directed. Suddenly the tools struck against some resisting substances, and further research disclosed that the obstacles were objects of a yellow metal, of varied and remarkable forms. As they came across them they marked them in the order of their discovery and carried them to Donna Gregoria, who was not far distant, overseeing their labors. Her surprise was naturally very great, although she scarcely dared to hope or to believe that these glittering substances were actually gold, as they appeared to be. The workmen continued their labors, and were rewarded still further by finding great quantities of small golden statuettes, ear-rings, lip-rings, and many other curiously-shaped objects, including a dozen golden tortoises. A large golden tablet, engraved with fantastic figures and hieroglyphs, probably being the history of the treasure, and the cause of its being deposited in the mound, were also obtained. Small ornaments of copper, burnt-clay, utensils, vases of artistic form beautifully painted, a cup whose handle represented the paw of a cat remarkably well executed, and bracelets of mussel shells were also found in the tumulus. In the midst of all these objects lay the remains of a human skeleton on which the lapse of ages had pressed so heavily that at the very first touch it fell to pieces, rotten and mouldered and brittle, and became entirely lost in the adjacent dust.

"All the circumstances point to the fact that this mound had been the sepulchre of some Zapetekan monarch in far-distant antiquity. Independent of the mouldered and crumbled condition of the skeleton, which of itself would attest the remoteness of the interment, the fact that the grave had not been rifled and despoiled of its contents, points to a date of burial long before the arrival of the Spaniards, and that the monarch had long been forgotten. Had the invaders been aware of the existence of this sepulchre, it would certainly have been plundered with as little compunction and respect as they ever exhibited to similar suspected receptacles of treasure. Neither palaces nor temples, nor even the sanctity of the grave, ever remained inviolate before the greedy investigations of the Conquestadores, everywhere ravening for gold. The tortures which they so freely applied to the unfortunate natives would have surely caused the treasure buried in this mound to be revealed, had it been known to the Indians of those days—a sure proof of the extreme age of this sepulchre, so long buried that it had been utterly forgotten.

"Donna Gregoria rejoiced exceedingly at her great good fortune, and, not knowing that these objects could possibly possess any other worth than their value as metal, sent all these invaluable archæological relics to the nearest goldsmith, who, with much greater stupidity, threw them into his melting-pot, and gave her current money in exchange, to the amount of over one thousand dollars, the gold being unalloyed and almost chemically pure.

"From this spoil and devastation only four of these escaped. A small golden statuette, supposed to represent the identical Zapetekan monarch whose remains had found their resting-place in the mound, and a golden hanging breast ornament, decorated with a woman's head, were sold at their gold value, $60, to a Mr. Carlock, who sold them to Mr. Thomas Clayton, purser of the English war-vessel Phantom, which, in the early part of 1876, was lying in the harbor of Salina Cruz, in the Pacific Ocean. In February, 1876, Mr. Frederick Maler, of Berlin, visited Tehuantepec, and purchased for $15 a golden lip ring and a tortoise of the same metal, these being then the last survivors of the discovery. Not caring to expose the precious relics to the perils of his wanderings and the possibility of loss, Mr. Maler generously donated them to the museum in Berlin, where they now are. The statuette of the King represents him seated on his throne in a ludicrously stiff attitude; upon his forehead is a lofty crown, while his left hand holds something that may be either a sceptre or a club. His right hand holds a shield. In his ears are

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deep ear-rings and his under lip is pierced with a drooping gold ornament of considerable size. Upon his breast is engraved a female head. The golden tortoise has on its hind feet bell-like appendages. It is pierced through the centre on each side by two holes, through which originally a string was passed, and the trinket was worn on the neck or chest. It is hollow and not thicker than a sheet of paper, and was certainly made by hand out of one piece of gold, and not cast.

"For the substance of the foregoing remarks I am indebted to the journal of the Vienna Anthropological Society. These objects seem to be of the same character as those from Chiriqui, upon which an essay was read before our Society in 1865, and which are now owned by one of our Vice-Presidents. Unfortunately the latter were not described with the utmost scientific accuracy in the paper referred to, and it was only by an examination of their photographs that I was able to see their generic resemblance to those alluded to in the Viennese Proceedings."

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of the Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D. D., LL. D., a Resident Member of the Society, which occurred at his residence, Norristown, on Wednesday, November 10, 1880. The Committee on Numismatics was ordered to formulate a method whereby pattern and experimental pieces could be distributed from the United States Mint, without the intervention of speculators or dealers. On motion, the Superintendent of the United States Mint was requested to distribute to legitimate collectors only, in such manner as he should deem best, the 150 "Stella" sets of the Hubbell coinage now on hand. There were originally 450 sets struck. Mr. F. Jordan, Jr., deposited a pierced stone implement, holding an intermediate place between "ceremonial weapons" and "tubes," but which as yet have never been assigned to any definite purpose. Dr. Rau writes that he was sometimes of the opinion that "they were worn on sticks as badges, like the undoubted ceremonial objects, although some of them are almost too small for such purposes." The annual election then took place with the following result:—President, Eli Price; Vice Presidents, William S. Vaux, William P. Chandler, Daniel G. Brinton, and Edwin W. Lehman; Treasurer, Henry Phillips, Jr.; Recording Secretary, J. Hays Carson; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Phillips, Jr.; Historiographer, Charles Henry Hart; Curator of Numismatics, Robert Colton Davis; Curator of Antiquities, Francis Jordan, Jr.; Librarian, Philip H. Law. Mr. Henry Iungerich was elected a Resident Member, and after propositions for membership were read, at a late hour the Society adjourned.

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

THE Numismatic and Archæological Society of Baltimore was organized recently, and the following officers elected:—Rev. Dr. E. A. Dalrymple, President; Mr. O. H. Berg, Vice President; Dr. George Massamore, Secretary, and Lennox Birckhead, Treasurer. There are a number of gentlemen in Baltimore who have fine cabinets of coins, both American and foreign, ancient and modern, as well as medals, seals, and engraved gems, which are now generally included in numismatics. By collectors of coins and medals autograph letters are also regarded with affectionate favor, and a number of fine collections may be found in Baltimore.

At a subsequent meeting held Nov. 12th, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The membership is of three grades—resident, corresponding and honorary—the first grade having the power of transacting business. Eleven new members were elected, viz: Messrs. James G. Wilson, T. Harrison Garrett, E. J. Snow, Theodore Straebline, Charles Marean, Capt. Wm. H. Cassell, John A. Laessig, John Berger, and Francis T. Hagadorn. The Society now numbers about twenty-five members. Regular meetings will be held on the third Monday of each month.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRADY.—In reply to our correspondent W, in our last number, (page 44,) we learn that Mr. Brady is still in business as a dealer in coins, autographs, &c., &c., at 109½ North Howard Street, Baltimore. At this time his circular is headed "Shakespeare's Head (portrait of Shakespeare) 33 years in existence."

IT is alleged that the bronze English pennies of 1874 have been counterfeited by American forgers (?)—and that they are difficult to be detected. The genuine coin bears a small H under the date in the exergue of the reverse.

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COIN SALES.

ABBREVIATIONS, b. p. brilliant proof; v. very; f. fine; g. good; r. rare.

WE have again a considerable number of coin sales to chronicle, and among them are several valuable collections. All the dealers are apparently very busy, and the approaching sale of the Jenks collection by Mr. Woodward, and another well known cabinet soon to be offered by Mr. Harzfeld, show that the interest is not likely to abate at present. We can mention only the most valuable pieces in each, and yet we should be glad, if our limits allowed, to give much larger quotations from the Catalogues, especially of the Anthon Cabinet.

SMITH CABINET.

The first sale we mention is that of the Smith collection, the first part of which was sold in New York by Bangs & Co., October 5, 6, and 7 last. The Catalogue was prepared by Mason & Co. of Philadelphia, contained 72 pages, and 2015 lots. It contained all the rare U. S. Half Dollars, Dimes, and Half Dimes, all but two of the rare Quarters, and many other interesting pieces. A proof set of 1858, seven pieces, brought $42; 1877, 8 pieces, 8.87; Eagle of 1795, 16; *Cent* of '94, the starred variety, v. r. only 4 known, 23; '94, Maris 19, 10.05; '94, *Dollar*, 45; '97, six stars facing, '7; '98, small eagle, 6.25; '51, v. f. and r., '34; '52, 39; '57, b. p., 11; Confederate Cent, '61, 8.50; Scott's restrike Confed. Half Dollar, 6.80; set of six pattern Trade proof Dollars, 21: '97 *Cent*, 8.75; 1806, do. 6.75; 1809, 8.50; Half Dollar, '94, close date, 6; wide do., 6.40; '96, 16 stars, '38.50: '97, v. g. 34; '15, 14; do., double struck, 7; '92, Washington Half dollar in copper, 12; Half Disme, '92, 14.25; *Quarters*, '96, 12; '53, no arrows, 5.80; Standish Barry Threepence, 1650. Many lots, however, went at prices that could not have paid for cost of printing the Catalogue.

The second portion of the cabinet was sold at the same place, October 19, 20, 21. This Catalogue had 58 pages, and contained 1818 lots. A Dime of '96, cracked die, fine, sold for $6; '97, thirteen stars, 9; 1804, v. f. 24. A '96 Half Cent, not in very good condition, but v. r., 20.50; Jewish Shekel, 16; Half do. 18.50; Half Dime of 1802, guaranteed, 95; do., 1805, 24. A Webster Token, silver, proof, perhaps unique, 14. Many lots in this sale, as in the preceding, went at absurdly low prices.

THE HAINES COLLECTION.

Mr. Woodward's Thirty-second sale was held at Bangs & Co's in New York, October 13–16, when he offered the collection of Mr. Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford, Me., the Catalogue containing 2335 lots, and 96 pages. There were many fine pieces, and especially a great variety of Colonials and some interesting foreign coins, among which we name the following:—Crown of James I., 6.50; Commonwealth Crown, 1653, v. fine, 15.50; Half Crown of Cromwell, 1658, 7.50; Pistrucci Crown of George III., 1820, 5; *Cents*, '93, 1 A, (references to Crosby and Levick,) 6.25; 1 B, 27; 3 B, 5.75; obv. 6, peculiarly rare rev., 60; 7 E, 12.50; 9 H, 5.50; Liberty cap, "not exactly like one described by Levick," 9.50; '94, (Maris No. 23,) 6.50; (do. 36,) 7; (do. 38,) 6.80; '97, close date, 22; do. broad date, 10.25; '99, v. f. guaranteed, 32.50; another, v. g. 11; 1804, perfect die, 25; do. broken die, 7; 1809, fair, 8; 1821, '22, '23, v. f. 12.50 each; '26, unc. 11; '27, unc. 11.50; '32, do. 11.25; '41, pr. 8.55; '50, do. 10.50; *Half Cents*, '95, lettered edge, 13; '96, v. f. 42.50; another, broken die, 27; '31, pr. 11; '36, do. 14; '40, do. 12: '41, do. 12.50; '42, do. 13; '46 and '47 13 ea.; '48, do. 10; '52, do. 11. *Dollars*, '94, 105; '95, 10.25; '96, three varieties, 6, 10, and 10.25; '97, 7.10; '98, 12; '36, Gobrecht in the field, 41.50; do. flying eagle, 18.10; '38, Liberty seated, 18.10; '39, flying eagle, 28; '51, pr. 37; '54, 9.50; '55, 10; '56, 12.50. *Half Dollars*, '94, v. f. 10; '96, fifteen stars, 77; '96, sixteen stars, 80; '97, pierced and plugged, 80; 1801, 11; 1802, 25; 1804, 45; '15, 10.80. *Quarters*, '96, 6; 1804, 9; '23, 71; '27, sp. pr. 160. *Dime*, '97, sixteen stars, 7; *Half Dimes*, '96, 6.40; '97, *thirteen* stars, 6; 1802, v. f. and ex. r. 240; 1805, 20.25; Proof set of 1858, five pieces, 37.50; N. E. Shilling, 18; 1652, Willow tree, 15.25; Pine tree, (Crosby 11 D.) 7.50; do. (21 L,) 9.10; Higley Copper, 19; New York Cent, 1787, 19.50; Bronze Medal of Tristram Coffin, 9.25; *Gloriam Regni*, 16; Baltimore Sixpence, 16.50; Standish Barry Threepence, 11.50; Carolina Elephant piece, 20; Kentucky Myddelton Token, 21; the Voltaire Washington, 10.50; Washington *silver* Half Dollar, 50; "Carry me to Atwood's," 7.25. Many others might be mentioned which brought very good prices.

CHAPMAN SALE.

Nov. 19, 20, the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, held a sale at Bangs & Co's, which contained many fine and rare pieces. The Catalogue, 42 pages, included 1082 lots. We mention the following prices obtained:—Pine tree Shilling, (Crosby 21 L.) 16.50; Chalmers Annapolis Threepence, uncir. 12; Standish Barry Threepence, plugged, 10.25; "Non Vi" etc., 27.50. *Dollars*, '95, flowing hair, 12; '36, pr. 10.10 and 10.25; '36, plugged, 6.10; '54 and '55, v. f. 11; *Half Dollars*, '94, 7.25; '97, v. f. 67; 1802, 6.50; '15, 9; '24, br. pr. 7.25; '36, Gobr. head, 6.10; '52, unc. 6.50; Washington Cents, '91, small eagle, 5.50; '92, bust to left, 33; Washington Half Dollar, copper, 20; "Carry me to Atwood's," 6; *Quarters*, '96, 6; '53, no arrows, 7.35; Half Dime, 1802, "only twelve known," 40; the Cents of the early dates also brought good prices. The result of the sale was about $1,500.

MILLSPAUGH COLLECTION.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York, November 22 and 23, the collection of Mr. D. T. Millspaugh, of Elmenton, Pa, to which a few consignments were added. Mr. J. W. Haseltine prepared the Catalogue, which contained 40 pages, and about 1200 lots. Among the higher priced pieces, we mention

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a Crown of Elizabeth, which sold for $6.25; a *Dollar* of 1836, 6.20; another, br. pr. Gobrecht on base, 10.40; *Half Dollars*, 1794, worn, 5.10; another, 1795, v. f. and r. 16.25; 1802, 7.20; *Quarter*, 1853, no arrows, 6.10; *Cents*, '93, wreath, Frossard 5, 6.25; do. Fr. 7, 5.05; do. Fr. 9, 8.50; do. Fr. 11, 22; '93, chain, Fr. 1, 8; '96, Liberty cap, 8.80; '97, unc., 9; '99, v. f. 47; another, not so good, but f 30; 1806, 7.75; another, 10; 1810, unc. 10.10; '22, 7.50; '25, 8; *Half Cents*, '96, fair, 18; '31, restrike, 8; '43, original, 14.13; *Fractional Currency*, Twenty-five cents, 3d issue, head of Fessenden, solid gilt disk at ends, 8.20; Copper Cent, Confederate States, 6.55; Peace Medal, Holtzhey, silver, pr., size 29, 10.50. A silver Tetradrachm of Leontinum, 6; another of Phaestum, Crete, v. f. and r. 8.50; Aes, G.B. head of Janus, v. f. 8.05; Greek coin (gold) of Panormus, size 12¼, 12.50. There were many other interesting pieces, colonial and ancient coins, which brought good prices, but we have no room for further quotations.

THE ANTHON COLLECTION.

The second of Prof. Anthon's contemplated series of sales, announced for succeeding autumns a year ago, took place in New York, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., Nov. 15 and 16 last. The Catalogue contained very full descriptions of 1027 coins and medals of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and covered 104 pages. It forms a valuable contribution to numismatic science. Should we attempt to give anything like a proper report of this sale, it would require a much larger space than is at our command, and we must content ourselves with notices of a few only of the most valuable pieces. FRANCE; *Medals*, etc.—Henry II., silver, size 29, "Et pace et bello arma movet," $17; Cardinal Richelieu, bronze, size 48, 9; Double Louis d'or of Louis XIII., 1640, 14; Peace of Utrecht, silver, size 46, 12; Execution of Louis XVI., silver, size 21, 7.50; Rising at Brescia, 1797, silver, size 40, 8 25; Bonaparte, Infernal Machine, silver, size 32, 7.25; 1805, Reception at Schoenbrunn, size 43, 11; Head of the Emperor, Italian legends, 1816, size 48, 13; Five francs of Henry V., 1831, proof, 5.85. BELGIUM.—Medal Dollar of Mary and Maximilian, 1479, 10.50; Ducatoon of Alberta, the daughter of Philip II., v. f. 15.25; Brabant Crown of Philip II., 1569, 9.50; Masonic (Marvin 191), Baron Stassart, 5.10. SWITZERLAND.—Medal Dollar on foundation of Swiss Confederation, 16th century, 15; Double Dollar of Basel, 1741, 8.50; Dollar of Zurich, 1660, 9.90. SPAIN.—Double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, 15; Ducat of the same, 14; Dollar of Philip II., 1590, 13.80; Bronze Medal of the same, 20 (the last struck before his death); "Holy Dollar" of Charles IV., 1806, 6.25; Medal of Xavier, 17 x 15, in filagree frame, 10.75; Maltese copper of Valette, 8.30. ITALY.—Silver Scudo of Alexander Farnese, 1591, 15; Leo X. Medal, Liberalitas, etc., 12; Scudo of Urban VIII., 7.30; Medal Dollar do., 7; Clement X., 1672, 9.50; Benedict XIII., 1726, Medal by Hedlinger, 15.25; Clement XIV., Suppression of Jesuits, 7.50; Gregory XVI., Terracina, 1843, 6.60; Testoon of Cosmo I., 8: Scudo of Francis de Medici, 1577, 6.30; "Giustina," Dollar of Pasquale Cicogna, 10.30. Heavy Cast Medal of Mahomet II., size 70, real bronze, 1481, 36.25; Millingen's Medallic History of Napoleon, 74 plates, 15.25; Numismatica Veneta, folio, 16.50. Many other fine pieces brought prices of $5 and upward, which we must pass without reference.

HARZFELD'S FIFTEENTH SALE.

Mr. S. K. Harzfeld sold at New York, Nov. 26 and 27, a fine collection of Coins and Medals, especially rich in American Cents, principally from Mr. J. C. Roach's cabinet. The Catalogue contained 56 pages and 1390 lots. An Antigua Medal, 1846, size 32, brought $8; English Medal of George III. for Canadian Indians, size 48, 10; some English gold and silver, early dates, sold for from $8 to 27, the latter price being obtained for a Scotch Crown of 60 shillings of James II.; set of 12 Nickel Cents, proofs, for 1858, 9; Barber's original pattern for Standard Dollar of 1878, 15; Morgan's original do., 13; Goloid Metric Dollar, original, 1878 die, 16.50; Goloid Metric set, 3 pieces, 16.55. *Dollars*, 1794, v. f. 75; '95, flowing hair, unc. 13; do fillet head, 7; '51, proof, 40; '54, unc. 10; '55 and '56, pr. each, 20; '58, proof, 38.25. *Half Dollars*, 1794, 6.20; 1815, 6.75; 1852, 8. *Quarters*, 1796, v. f. 17; 1797, fair, 18.50; 1853, no arrows, 6.25. *Dimes*, 1804, v. f. 11; '11, 7.25; '24, unc. 17.50; '46, br. pr. 12. *Cents*, 1793, 10 p'cs, from 2 to 12.50; '94, starred variety, 19.50; do. Frossard No. 13, 18; '96, Liberty cap, "open mouth," 19; do. "fallen 6," 32; '99, Frossard 2, 30; 1801, 11.50; '04, broken die, 16; '08, unc. v. f. 45; '09, 9.25; '19, small date, 11; '21, unc. v. f. 13; '24, do. 9. *Half Cents*, 1795, lettered edge, 15; '96, 16.50. *Quarter Eagles*, 1796, no stars, 9.20; 1806, ex. r. 11.50; Mormon Five Dollars, 9.25; Chalmer's Shilling, 6.50. Some ancient Greek and Romans brought very good prices, and the sale as a whole was a success.

The December sales we must postpone mention of until the next number of the Journal.

BRITISH WAR MEDALS.

THE Medals given by the British Government for service in wars of this century, call to mind the saying, that Great Britain is never at peace. The list is a very long one, and is briefly as follows: A number for services during the campaigns from 1801 to 1814; a gold medal and gold cross for certain battles in the Peninsular War; the Waterloo Medal; the South Africa (exclusive of the Zulu War); the China (three wars); the Afghan, Scinde and Gwalior; the Sutlej; the New Zealand (three wars); the Punjab; the Indian or Frontier Medal (which includes one Persian, three Burmese, and endless little wars, such as the Umbeyla, Hazara, Looshai, Jowaki and Perak campaigns); the Crimean; the Mutiny; the Abyssinian and the Ashantee Medals.

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OBITUARY.

LOUIS FELICIEN JOS. DE SAULCY, FRENCH ORIENTALIST.

THE French journals record the death, about the 6th November, of the celebrated archæologist and numismatist, Felicien de Saulcy, of the French Institute. He was born at Lille, March 19, 1807, and was consequently nearly seventy-four years of age. He was a zealous student of Jewish history and archæology, and gave to the Louvre precious collections of coins and medals, became a member of the academical commission for collecting and publishing Semitic inscriptions, and wrote frequently for Oriental, archæological and numismatic journals. Among his publications were the following: "Memoirs on the Dated Coins of the Seleucidæ," "Numismatics of the Holy Land," "Numismatics of the Nabathæan Kings of Petra," etc.

CHARLES I. BUSHNELL.

MR. CHARLES I. BUSHNELL, of New York city, died at his late residence, on the 17th of September last. He was well known to numismatists and collectors by his work on Tradesmen's and Political Tokens, and another on the First Three Business Tokens of New York. His knowledge in relation to early American and Colonial Coins was unsurpassed, if indeed it was equalled, by that of any numismatist in America, and Mr. Crosby, in his work on that subject, makes frequent acknowledgment of Mr. Bushnell's aid. He had a very fine collection, and among his coins were some pieces of great interest, which are supposed to be unique. We had hoped to be able to give a much more complete notice of Mr. Bushnell, who was one of the earliest subscribers to the *Journal*, but have not been successful in our efforts to do so.

"JAMES LAWRENCE WESTERVELT, an old and prominent resident of Port Jervis, N.Y., died 15th November, at the age of sixty-two years. He was one of the greatest numismatists in this country, his collection being worth many thousand dollars, and embracing all the coins ever issued by the United States, and numerous others, some antedating the Christian era."

This notice of death appeared in the daily papers. Can any correspondent tell us more of the person named?

EDITORIAL.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to Dr. Maris's latest work,—a Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey, with a plate giving illustrations of many rare pieces of the Colony. The advertisement will be found on the second page of the cover.

THE name of Col. J. Thomas Scharf, to whom we are indebted for facts in relation to the Baltimore Town piece, is erroneously spelled in the foot note to that article. Col. Scharf is the author of a valuable work entitled Chronicles of Baltimore Town.

MONS'R HOFFMAN sends us an extract from *Le Temps* (Paris) of December 7, 1880, in which mention is made of three historic pieces, in the Rossi Collection, at Rome, which was soon to be sold. The first bears the name of ALBERICUS PRINCEPS, with certain characters signifying *Henricus* on the obverse, and on the reverse, SANCTUS PETRUS and *Imperator*, partly visible. This is a souvenir of the time of Pope John IX., and is the most ancient specimen of the money of the Ghibelines. The second is a gold florin, bearing abbreviations signifying *Arago Rex Carolus*. This is a very interesting piece from its connection with "Charles the Bad," King of Navarre, who in 1362 invaded the realm of his ally, the King of Arragon, and gives evidence of that spirit of usurpation which characterized that prince. The reverse has the figure of St. John the Baptist, and the legend, S. JOHANNES, S. B. The third is a gold ducaton, size 21 nearly. The obverse has a bust to left, the head wearing a "bonnet" similar to those of the time of Louis XII. The legend is JANUS SECUNDUS DE CAMPOSO FREGOSO DUX JANUE. The reverse bears the legend, CAESARIS MAXIMILIAN SEMPER AUGUSTUS. It commemorates a struggle between France and the party in Genoa, which had voluntarily placed itself under Charles VI. and VII., on one side, and Spain, the Pope, and as the inscription on the reverse shows, the Emperor Maximilian on the other.

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AMERICAN

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THE COINAGE OF THE POPES; ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND TERMINATION.

UNPREPARED to do justice to this important specialty of numismatic study, I may yet be able to stir up to the task some one more competent and having more time.

Whether Bishops are proper authorities for coining money, is not for us to settle. They have done it, here and there, and from age to age. In Anglo-Saxon times, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury had their Mints. In later centuries, even down to the day when the first Napoleon overturned everything, various Archbishops and Bishops of Germany issued their own money. And for nearly eleven centuries, namely, from the latter part of the eighth century to "only the other day," the Bishop of Rome exercised this secular prerogative. It is of this last instance, by far the most interesting and important, that we propose now to make some notes.

The original Church was not planted upon a money basis. It had no capital, no endowment, no rich men. There are several intimations that its Author never carried a piece of money about his person. In his memorable answer about paying tribute to Caesar, he had to ask for a penny by way of illustration. When the temple-tax was to be paid, the astonished disciple was sent to find it in a fish's mouth. The twelve disciples evidently looked upon three hundred pence (*denaria*) as a great sum of money, not to be wasted on ointment. And the first occupant of St. Peter's chair, Peter himself, spoke disrespectfully of money. "Silver and gold have I none," was his reply to an appeal for alms. The salvation which he preached, was not to be made little by comparison with "corruptible silver and gold," as he expressly says in one of his Epistles.

Turning rapidly the wheel of ages, we come upon the times when this poverty had vanished, or was to be found only in the cells of the monasteries. The imposing cathedrals, the golden vestments, and the paraphernalia of the altars, all needed the outlay of money. Besides, the Bishop of Rome had become a temporal prince, and the State must have its currency. The Peter-penny, or dernier, was a tax collected all over Christendom. And it seemed but right that the successor of Peter should have a hand in striking the coin, which brings us to the subject before us, the coins of the Popes. It is a

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curious subject, and a help to the study of history generally, and of the Church particularly. These coins, especially the earlier ones, are very rare. When a noted collector has made a specialty of them, and his collection is well catalogued and put under the auction hammer, we have a good opportunity, indeed, the best, of knowing all that is to be known. Such a chance offered in October, 1875, in the sale of Henri Regnault's very fine collection, at Frankfort, Germany, and strange to say, another has just occurred in our Western world, in the classic catalogue and auction sale of a superb series of Papal coins, and notably *scudi*, forming part of the collection of Professor Anthon.

In the present sketch, we distinguish between the *medals* and the *coins* of the Popes; leaving the former for some one else to discuss. In the immense numismatic collection of Baron Bretfeld, (over fifty thousand pieces,) which was sold at Vienna in 1842, there is a department of "PAEPSTE." It consists chiefly of bronze and leaden medals, numbering about fourteen hundred pieces. The medals go back to the second century. But it seems hard to believe that the Bishops of Rome, in those early ages, when most of them were put to death by heathen emperors, were in a position to strike medals, or cared for any such pastime. They are ascribed to Soter, Calixtus, and others, without sufficient corroboration; so that they may have been fabricated at a much later date, to make up a series, just as there are modern medals of the early French and English kings.

I may here insert, that Regnault's Catalogue is based upon the Italian work, "Le Monete dei Papi," by Cinagli, 1848.

The first coinage appears to have been issued about A. D. 783, under Pope Hadrian. It bears his name; but VICTORIA DNN. (*i. e.* Victory of our Lords) distinctly implies submission to the reigning emperors, East and West. This acknowledgment is still more pronounced on a Papal coin which bears the name of LVDOVVICVS IMP., which was Louis the Meek, son of Charlemagne. But while the one was master in things temporal, the other was paramount in things spiritual. Louis came near being excommunicated, and was only saved by the intervention of French Bishops. This coin bears three names: Emperor Louis, Pope Gregory, and Saint Peter. The triplicity was carried on for a short time, and then the emperor was dropped out. In his stead we observe the "Senate and People of Rome" as in old time, with the high assertion ROMA CAPVT MVNDI "Rome the head of the world."

It is historically affirmed that the Apostle Peter stood at the head of the dynasty of Popes. But we observe, that for a considerable time Peter and Paul were conjointly named on the coins as of equal power. In fact, it was not until Leo X., the famous Pope in the time of Luther, that we find Paul omitted, and Peter recognized as the only Rock. Afterwards this was interrupted for a brief period, but eventually Peter stood alone.

This coining of money had become so essential a part of the papal prerogative, that when the Popes retired to Avignon in France, and long remained there, the "Church in the Wilderness," they kept their mint at work. This is very remarkable. It shows that they did not simply strike coin as local princes, or for the petty "patrimony of St. Peter." And yet, this money, by its present scarcity, seems to have had no great currency. To speak generally, the coins give us the names and pictures of the Popes, with a great

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variety of reverse devices and legends mainly taken from Scripture, the Latin version of Jerome. We have a large display of these pictorial moneys, in the plates of Bonneville's folio, and in other works. They show the great skill and great activity of the mint artists, among the most distinguished of whom were the three Hameranis.

Quite remarkable is it, that in so small a territory they should have maintained two mints—at Rome and Bologna. At least, there were those two classes of coins. Why the latter city should have a mint, at only a few hours' distance from Rome, is not easy to explain, except as an ancient franchise, or as an imitation of the cities of the old world, and of the mediæval hanseatic towns, many of them making their own money. Bologna became a part of the Pontifical State in 1506. It has long been famous for two things very unlike. The University, founded in the twelfth century, is one; and by reason of it the coins of that city wore the proud legend, *Bononia Docet.* The other celebrity is the Bologna sausage, which, no matter what it is made of, is eaten the world over.

Some of the pieces of Bologna were very remarkable. We may instance the *dieci Zecchini*, or ten sequins, of Pius VI.,—famous for having excommunicated Talleyrand, the French diplomatist Bishop, about a century ago. It was made of absolutely pure gold, (as almost no coins are,) and was worth twenty-three dollars. Such coins would seem to indicate a rich people, as well as "a royal priesthood." They were probably more for show than for use. Sixty years ago, and doubtless before and after, all payments at Rome above five *scudi* (dollars) were made in bank notes, which by law could not be refused. As to the artistic parts, specially at the chief city, there was never, in the history of coin-engraving, such a rich variety of pictures, devices and mottoes. Both the gold and silver series were magnificent. In this fine art they were never surpassed. In the mechanic art their mint was considerably behind; especially if we take into view, that up to the extinction of the mint, its machinery was very middling, and its motive power was the water-wheel. One is puzzled to imagine where the engraver could find so many subjects in a territory no larger than twice the size of Massachusetts. An old basilica or a new bridge must be celebrated on the coin. But the change of Popes, or the Vacant See, gave a fine scope to the artist.

It must have been in obedience to a fashion of the Church, that the engravers of the whole seventeenth century complied with an odd taste. It may be owned that the human head never appears to less advantage, than when it is shrouded in a nightcap. And yet the Popes were exhibited in something very like this undress. Not the neat little tonsure as we see on recent coins, but an umbrageous, shapeless cap, rolled at the edge, and pulled down upon the ears, altogether unbecoming and unpontifical. But, *en revanche*, the engraver had full opportunity to display his art on the reverse.

The legends show, as we have said, no ignorance of Scripture. They were usually short texts in Latin. *Supra Firmam Petram* runs through centuries of coins. When the See was vacant, there was the promise, *I will not leave you Orphans* (or comfortless, as in the Protestant translation). *Come, light of all hearts*, was a reference to the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove.

Three times the Papal coinage apparently ceased. In 1798, under Republican influence; in 1809, when the State became a department of France;

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and again in 1848, when the Republic was revived. These were harbingers of the decisive event, which was brought about by steps in the decade of 1860 to 1870. The latest date we have seen is 1869,* and no doubt this was the conclusion.

W. E. DUBOIS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANKLIN'S SUGGESTION OF THE MEDAL ON THE SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH AT YORKTOWN, 1781.

IN view of the approaching centennial celebration of the victory at Yorktown, closing the Revolutionary War in 1781, the following correspondence between Benjamin Franklin and Robert R. Livingstone, with reference to a memorial of that event, will be read with interest, although a portion of it has already appeared in the *Journal*. The medal is well known, but the pillar ordered by Congress has not yet risen. It is hoped that the end of this year will see the work begun.

Robert R. Livingstone, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Benjamin Franklin.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1871.

Inclosed you have the capitulation of Yorktown and Gloucester, by which a British army of 5,600 men was surrendered to the allied arms of France and America; and no inconsiderable fleet, with 800 seamen, to the navy of His Most Christian Majesty.

Same to Same, dated Philadelphia, December 16, 1781.

I inclose a resolution of Congress for erecting a pillar to commemorate the victory at Yorktown. I must request your assistance in enabling me to carry it into effect, so far as it relates to me, by sending the sketch they require, with an estimate of the expense with which it will be attended. I could wish it to be such as may do honor to the nations whose union it designs to celebrate, and, for that reason, should think the execution ought to be deferred till our finances are in a better situation than they are at present; but as this lies with Congress only, you will be so obliging as to enable me to do my duty by laying the sketch before them as soon as you can conveniently get the same executed.

Benjamin Franklin to Robert R. Livingstone, dated Passy, March 4, 1782.

I will endeavor to procure a sketch of an emblem for the purpose you mention. This puts me in mind of medal I have had a mind to strike since the late great event you gave me an account of, representing the United States by the figure of an infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents, and France by that of Minerva, sitting as his nurse, with her spear and helmet and her robes speckled with a few *fleurs de lis*. The extinguishing of two entire armies in one war is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of our growing empire.†

* I have a 5 lire of 1870.—W. S. A.

† This suggestion by Franklin led to the striking of the medal so familiar to American collectors as the Libertas Americana; it may not however be so generally known that the two serpents which the infant Hercules strangles, typify the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, which were defeated at Saratoga and Yorktown, and to which the dates on the medal allude.

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Livingstone to Franklin, dated Philadelphia, May 30, 1782.

I am charmed with your idea of a medal to perpetuate the memory of York and Saratoga. The thought is simple, elegant, and strikingly expressive of the subject. I cannot, however, but flatter myself that before it can be executed, your Hercules will have tasked your invention for a new emblem.

Benjamin Franklin to Robert R. Livingstone, dated Passy, August 12, 1782.

Your approbation of my idea of a medal to perpetuate the memory of York and Saratoga victories gives me great pleasure and encourages me to have it struck. I wish you would acquaint me with what kind of a monument at York the emblems required are to be fixed on — whether an obelisk or a column, its dimensions, whether any part of it is to be marble, and the emblem carved on it, and whether the work is to be executed by the excellent artists in that way which Paris affords, and, if so, to what expense they are to be limited.

THE FIRST USE OF THE WORD CENT.

In the printed Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, for the year 1880, recently issued, we find some comments on the question whether the piece commonly known as the "Washington Cent of 1783," was really struck at the time it is dated. This involves some other interesting numismatic and historical points, and we reprint the following extract in relation to the coin.

A letter was read from the Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D. D., President of Marietta College, Ohio, making inquiry as to whether the Washington cent of 1783, with the inscription "ONE CENT," "*Unity* States of America," was really issued in the year it bears date; and if it was, whether it is not the first use of the word *cent* to denote the hundredth part of the unit. He writes, "The term *cent* appears first in our legislation in 1786. Robert Morris had used the word two or three years before, but in a different sense. He employed it to indicate a hundred units. We use it to denote the hundredth part of the unit. If this copper token was issued in 1783, the word cent was used three years before it appears in the records of Congress. In fact, the designer of that little coin, struck in France, would seem to have invented that money term, and I cannot learn that the word *cent* is found on any other coin till after the action of Congress in 1786."

Robert Coulton Davis, the Curator of Numismatics, to whom the letter had been previously referred, stated that it was true, as mentioned by Dr. Andrews, that Robert Morris, in January, 1782, suggested that the lowest silver coin "might be called a *cent*," to be composed of "one hundred units," and that the first use of the term in legislation was in 1786. Jefferson, in his notes on the establishment of a money unit in 1782 or 1783, suggests the division into tenths. "If we adopt the dollar for our unit, we should strike four coins, one of gold, two of silver, and one of copper, viz: 1. A golden piece, equal in value to ten dollars. 2. The unit, a dollar itself, of silver. 3. The tenth of a dollar, of silver also. 4. The hundredth of a dollar, of copper." This last, however, he calls a "penny or copper," nowhere a cent. We know that in 1782 and 1783 there was much agitation in regard to the establishment of a mint, and in the latter year many trial or pattern pieces were made. In a

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statement of the accounts of the United States we find among the "Expenditures for Contingencies" between January and July, 1783, several items for dies for the mint, and in Robert Morris's diary for April 2, 1783, "I sent for Mr. Dudley, who delivered me a piece of silver coin, being the first that has been struck as an American coin," and twenty days later, "Mr. Dudley sent in several pieces of money as patterns for the intended American coins." The silver coins here mentioned were the Nova Constellatio pieces. Now it seems, that, while the striking of coppers was meditated by the American mint, none were actually struck at that time. Yet there are four or five varieties of the 1783 token cent, the "Unity" being of French manufacture, while the others are of English. They have always been considered to have been, and doubtless were, pattern pieces, made abroad for adoption here, and all the circumstances point to these pieces having been actually struck in the year (1783) they have stamped upon them, while the term *cent* would seem to have arisen from an imperfect understanding of the decimal and unit systems of Morris and Jefferson.

CLEANSING GOLD COINS.

WE cut the following from the *London Telegraph*. At first sight it appears to be an exaggerated statement. True, the loss is only about one-thirtieth of one per cent., yet even that seems too large an item to be carried to the wrong side for so simple an operation. It appears to be taken, however, from the Mint Report, and we should like to know how it strikes our own mint assayers.

Lord Palmerston defined dirt as merely matter in the wrong place; and we are not aware that the general soundness of this comprehensive dictum has ever been seriously disputed. Now, if there be one place where, more than another, it can be said that dirt has no business at all, many will say it is on the surface of gold coins. They are smooth, bright, and carefully looked after as a rule, and also, as a rule, are in the hands of clean people, since they are not employed, like coppers, in the daily traffic of poor persons, or of squalid industries. Yet they manage to absorb on their shiny surfaces a good deal of dirt. A mint report calls attention to the loss which the washing of gold coin involves, and the statement is certainly curious enough, whether the dirt is supposed to arise from circulation or from the process of coinage. To wash 1,000,000 sovereigns costs £311 in loss of weight, and the half-sovereigns suffered more in proportion. If careful cleansing releases all this amount of gold, it follows that the ordinary user of coin must, without knowing it, dissipate in the course of a lifetime a little fortune in rubbed, "sweated," and dirtied gold. Following up the ingenious calculation of the American as to the buried plates from the dentists, it might seem that much more refined gold has returned to the earth than remains to be extracted from it by the work of the miner at the native ore.

In removing an old chimney near Powhattan Court House, an old man found firmly imbedded in the mortar a medal awarded to the Duke of Cumberland. On one side of this is a battle scene with this inscription :— "Rebellion justly rewarded," and below that "Culloden, 16 Ap., 1746."

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CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from Vol. xv, p. 59.]

CLII. *Obv.* WINDSOR HOTEL MONTREAL LARGEST IN THE DOMINION. View of the Peel Street front of the building. Above, OPENED | 28 JANY 1878 Below, J. WORTHINGTON | PROPRIETOR

Rev. IN COMMEMORATION | OF A | BANQUET & BALL | TO THE | GOVERNOR GENERAL | AND | COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN | BY THE | CITIZENS OF MONTREAL | FEB. 12TH & 14TH 1878 inscription in ten lines, occupying the whole field. Size 36 m. R 1.

The opening of the Windsor Hotel was thought by Mr. Lymburner to be a favorable opportunity for issuing a medal. He therefore had dies for the above medal prepared, and disposed of a number of impressions at the ball, and a few to collectors, but the design is poor and the execution does little credit to the artist.

CLIII. *Obv.* MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ✠ *Ex.* BUILDING ERECTED | 1872 Within a circle, DESIGNED BY A. D. STEELE SUP. ARCHT A. C. HUTCHISON Corner view of the Association building. On the ground is J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. FOUNDED A. D. 1851 · INCORPORATED A. D. 1870 ✠ Inscription in field, BOARD OF DIRECTORS | T. JAS. CLAXTON | CHAIRMAN | THOS. CRAIG | TREASURER | ALF. SANDHAM | SECRETARY | E. V. MOSELEY G. YOUNG | W. CLENDINNENG C. ALEXANDER | N. S. WHITNEY J. TORRANCE | E. K. GREENE H. A. NELSON | H. LYMAN D. MORRICE | R. IRWIN L. PATON | W. REID | EX OFFICIO | HON. J. FERRIER M. L. C. | PROF. J. W. DAWSON | LL. D., F. R. S. Size 45 m. R 1.

The Montreal Young Men's Christian Association claims to be the first organized association of the kind. This medal, therefore, not only commemorates the erection of its building, but records the inauguration of the pioneer of what has become one of the powers of this continent.

CLIV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Ribbon inscribed, FOUNDED A. D. 1851 INCORPORATED A. D. 1870 Oval medallion at top, with head to right, inscribed T. JAMES CLAXTON ★ PRESIDENT ★ Inscription in field, OFFICERS 1871–1872 | VICE-PRESIDENTS | JAMES BAYLIS HUGH WATSON | F. J. KELLER GEO. YOUNG | TREASURER SECRETARY | THOMAS CRAIG ALF. SANDHAM | COMMITTEE | GEO. BISHOP A. H. CAMERON P. LARMONTH | J. HOUGHAN J. A. BAZIN D. BENTLEY | R. G. BROWN JAS. ROSS C. S. J. PHILLIPS | JOS. RICHARDS F. W. RADFORD | S. CALDECOTT J. M. M. DUFF | W. SLOAN C. CUSHING Under the ribbon, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Size 45 m. R 2.

It was thought well, when striking a medal commemorative of the erection of the building, and which recorded the names of the Building Committee, to strike another, on the reverse of which the names of the regular officers for that year should be handed down to posterity.

CLV. *Obv.* Same as CLIII.

Rev. Plain. Size 45 m. R 6.

One or two only were struck with plain reverses. They were intended as presentation medals; the name of the recipient and the object for which it was given were to have been engraved on the reverse. I am not aware that any were so presented.

CLVI. *Obv.* Same as the reverse of CLIV.

Rev. Same as the reverse of CLIII. Size 45 m. R 6.

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This may be rightly termed a mule, as neither obverse nor reverse differ in any particular from the two reverses previously described. Mr. Sandham, the Secretary of the Association, had at that time completed his work on the Canadian Coins, and was therefore all enthusiasm as a numismatist. To this cause we may attribute not only the multiplication of varieties, but the striking of the original medal.

CLVII. *Obv.* · WESTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MONTREAL, ORGANIZED 1874 Corner view of church building with spire in right hand corner. HUTCHISON & STEELE ARCHITECTS on ground work.

Rev. CORNER STONE LAID JUNE 10TH 1876. *Ex.* "AND THEY WERE ALL WITH ONE | ACCORD IN ONE PLACE" Inscription in field, PASTOR. | REV. GEORGE ANDERSON | CHURCH SECRETARY. | J. REDPATH DOUGALL | COMMITTEE. | JOHN RITCHIE WILLIAM P. WEIR | THOMAS PARKER J. H. McFARLANE. | JOHN C. SMITH J. WM. OSBORN. | CHARLES CUSHING. Underneath the inscription are two palm branches crossed. Size 45 m. R 2.

A copy in white metal was presented to each of the Sunday School scholars who took part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone. I gave a description of this medal in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. V, page 43.

CLVIII. *Obv.* T. JAMES CLAXTON ★ SUPERINTENDENT ★ Bearded head to the right; under the head, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. ★ RUSSELL HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ★ MONTREAL. Within a wreath of oak leaves to the left and maple leaves to the right is an open book inscribed HOLY BIBLE Entwined round the lower part of the wreath is a ribbon inscribed SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES Under the wreath, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Size 45 m. R 2.

A white metal impression of this medal was presented in 1872 by Mr. Claxton to each of the scholars of the Russell Hall Sunday School. At that time the school numbered over six hundred; yet very few of the medals are now offered for sale.

CLIX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Plain. Bronze. Size 45 m. R 6.

I only know of one impression with a plain reverse. The dies for the Claxton medal were ordered through Mr. Sandham, and he had the above medal struck for his own collection, hence its existence.

CLX. *Obv.* VERE NOVO TERRA COLENDA EST *Ex.* GRANDESCUNT AUCTA LABORE A winged boy (the god of labor) to the left digging. To the right, L. C. WYON. F.

Rev. UNIVERSITAS COLLEGII McGILL ★ MONTE REGIO ★★★ Within a wreath of laurel, HENRICUS | CHAPMAN | DONAVIT At the top of the wreath, the arms of the College, consisting of a shield, with three doves to the left, surmounted by the crown; below the shield is a scroll, with the motto, IN DOMINO CONFIDO Under the wreath, L. C. W. Size 45 m. R 4.

This medal was founded by Mr. Chapman in 1856, and is competed for annually by the Graduating Class. It is awarded to the highest honor student in classics.

CLXI. *Obv.* ALBERTUS EDVARDUS ARTIUM LIBERALIUM FAUTOR CANADA VISA D. . 1860· Head of the Prince of Wales to the right; under the head, C. F. CARTER SC.

Rev. UNIVERSITAS Mc GILL. MONTE REGIO. Arms and motto of the College surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right. Size 40 m. R 4.

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Founded by the Prince when he visited Canada in 1860. It is awarded for logic and mental and moral philosophy. Although hardly equal to Wyon's work, this medal shows a high degree of art, and Carter, whose place of business is in Birmingham, is a medallist of no mean standard.

CLXII. *Obv.* SCIENTIIS · MATHEMATICIS · ET · PHYSICIS · FELICITER · EXCULTIS ★ A beardless head to the left: behind the head, NEWTON; under it, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev., ★ UNIVERSITAS Mc GILL MONTE REGIO ★ IN DOMINO CONFIDO Within a wreath of laurel, ANNA | MOLSON | DONAVIT | 1864 At the top the Molson arms, consisting of a shield with six crescents. Size 45 m. R 4.

Founded by Mrs. John Molson for competition by honor students in mathematics. John Molson was a brother to the issuers of the token of 1837.

CLXIII. *Obv.* GULIELMUS E. LOGAN : EQUES Head to the left; under the head, J. S. WYON SC.

Rev. : AD : GEOLOGIAM : ET : SCIENTIAS : NATURALES : EXCOLENDAS : GUL : E : LOGAN : EQ : D : 1864 Within a wreath of maple leaves, UNIVERSITAS | Mc GILL | MONTE | REGIO At the top the arms and motto of the College.

Sir William Logan was for many years Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. He was an enthusiastic geologist, and encouraged the study in Canada in many ways. This medal is given for competition among students in geology and natural sciences.

CLXIV. *Obv.* JUSTINIANUS Full-faced bust of Justinian crowned. To the left a globe surmounted by a Maltese cross; to the right an ancient roll inscribed, PAN | DEC | TAE Below the roll, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. A ribbon inscribed AD · NOM : ELIZABETH : TORRANCE . PERPETUAND : MARIT : JOANNES · TORRANCE · INST : 1864. Within two palm branches, UNIVERSITAS | Mc GILL | ✦✦✦ | PRÆMIUM | IN | FACULTATE | JURIS | ✦✦✦ | ✦✦ | ✦ At the top the arms of the College crowned. Size 45 m. R 4.

Presented to the College by John Torrance for competition by the students in the faculty of law. The medal was founded in memory of his wife, probably on the suggestion of his son, Judge Torrance, who received his degree of B. C. L. from this College in 1856.

CLXV. *Obv.* SHAKSPERE 1564–1616 Bust of Shakspere to the left; under the bust, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. Mc GILL · COLLEGE. MONTREAL Within an ornamented cross SHAKSPERE | TERCENTENARY | 1864 The top and bottom of the cross are round and the sides pointed. The angles are filled with ornamental scrolls. At the top are the arms and motto of the College; below is a ribbon inscribed FOR ENGLISH LITERATURE. Size 45 m. R 4.

The institution of this medal may be ascribed to Mr. T. D. King, who is an enthusiastic admirer of Shakespere. He advertised a meeting for the purpose of striking a medal in honor of Shakespere's tercentenary. Finding himself the only one present at the meeting, he constituted himself Chairman and Secretary, passed a series of resolutions, and carrying out these resolutions, soon had sufficient funds collected with which to defray the expenses connected with the founding of this medal.

CLXVI. *Obv.* ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ Bust of Hippocrates to the left; under the bust, C. F. CARTER SCULP.

Rev. IN MEMORIAM ANDREÆ F. HOLMES M. D. LL. D. Within a wreath of laurel, FACULTAS | MEDICINÆ | DONAVIT At the top the arms of the College, with a ribbon inscribed UNIVERSITAS Mc GILL MONTE REGIO.

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Founded in 1864 by the Medical Faculty in honor of Dr. Holmes, who was for many years Dean of the Faculty. The medal is awarded to the highest student in the Graduating Class. The art on this medal is good, but the finish is not equal to those struck by Wyon.

CLXVII. *Obv.* • GUILIELMUS SUTHERLAND M. D. • OB. MDCCCLXXV Head to the left, with a small tuft of beard under the chin. Under the head, C. F. CARTER SC.

Rev. AD SCIENTIAS CHEMICAS EXCOLENDAS CATH. SUTHERLAND INST. Within a wreath of maple leaves, UNIVERSITAS | Mc GILL | PRÆMIUM | IN | FACULTATE | MEDICINÆ At the top the arms of the College. Size 42 m. R 4.

This, with the last, the one following and No. CLXI, were engraved by Carter, and they seem to be the only medals he has so far struck for Canada. They are well executed, especially the one under consideration. It was given by Mrs. Sutherland in memory of her late husband, Prof. William Sutherland, M. D., for competition in classes of theoretical and practical chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine.

CLXVIII. *Obv.* NIL SINE MAGNO LABORE Helmeted head of Minerva to the left. Resting on the drapery on the neck is a snake. Under the head, C F CARTER SC.

Rev. A slender wreath of laurel enclosing HOC PRÆMIUM | INGENII BENE CULTI | REGIÆ SCHOLÆ | MONTIS REGALIS | DONAVIT D. DAVIDSON | TULIT At the top the arms of McGill College. Size 40 m. R 5.

Mr. Davidson was for many years President of the Bank of Montreal, but having been offered the position of Manager of the Bank of Scotland, he resigned his position in Montreal and has since resided in Edinburgh, Scotland. He still continues his annual gift of this medal in gold to the High School, Montreal. When the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was organized, the High School was handed over to their control by the Governors of McGill College. The same dies with the College arms are retained for the medal given under the Commissioners.

CLXIX. *Obv.* PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL ✠ Two shields; the one to the left bearing the arms of the Province of Quebec, and that to the right those of the city of Montreal. Around the shields are festoons of fruit and fancy scroll work; to the right of the scroll work, J. S. & A. B. WYON.

Rev. * HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL * WILLIAM MURRAY PRIZE · FOUNDED 1874 Within a wreath of laurel, FOR | GENERAL | PROFICIENCY | IN | SCHOOL | STUDIES Under the wreath, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Size 57 m. R 4.

Mr. Murray in his will left provision that a prize should be founded, to be presented annually to the Boys' High School. The Commissioners decided that the prize should be in the form of a silver medal; dies were therefore ordered from the Messrs. Wyon. A second prize in the shape of a bronze medal is also offered.

CLXX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. * HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS · MONTREAL * FOUNDED 1875 Within a wreath of laurel, FOR | GENERAL | PROFICIENCY | IN SCHOOL | STUDIES Under the wreath, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Size 57 m. R 4.

This medal varies but slightly from the last, the only difference being in the inscription. The Commissioners considered that as the Boys' High School had two medals, it would be well to provide something in the direction of awards for the Girls' High School; they therefore founded this medal in 1875.

CLXXI. *Obv.* Same as CLXIX.

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Rev. FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN SCHOOL STUDIES * A wreath of laurel enclosing a plain centre ; under the wreath, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Size 57 m. R 4.

This variety is intended to be competed for in each of the common schools under charge of the Commissioners. It also differs from CLXIX only in the inscription on the reverse. The centre is left plain, that the name of the school may be engraved thereon, as well as that of the winning scholar. The design displayed on these three medals seems to lack the high art common to the medals struck by the Messrs. Wyon.

CLXXII. *Obv.* JOHN FROTHINGHAM Naked bust, with side whiskers, to the left ; on the truncated part of the bust, J. MOORE F.

Rev. A heavy wreath of maple leaves enclosing THE | BRITISH | AND | CANADIAN | SCHOOL Size 50 m. R 5.

John Frothingham was for a long time one of our prominent hardware merchants, and although he has been dead some years, the firm of Frothingham & Workman, of which he was the head, still continues to do a flourishing business. The British and Canadian School is the longest established of any common school in Montreal ; it also has passed under control of the Commissioners. The medal is still presented annually in bronze by the executors of the estate.

CLXXIII. *Obv.* Head of the Prince of Wales to the left ; under the head, CAQUÉ. F | GRAVEUR DE S. M. L EMPEREUR

Rev. Inscription in the field, EDUARDUS ALBERTUS | PRINCEPS CAMBRIÆ | PROVINCIAM CANADENSEM | FAUSTA PRÆSENTIA HONORATAM | PERLUSTRANS | IN UNAQUAQUE NORMALI SCHOLA | PRÆMIUM IN SINGULOS ANNOS | MUNIFICE INSTITUIT. A. D. MDCCCLX. | IN . . . . . SCHOLA | . . . . . MER ET CONS | A. D. 18 Size 55 m. R 5.

This is one of a number of munificent gifts by the Prince of Wales, presented to Canadian educational institutions during his visit in 1860. The Hon. P. J. J. O. Chaveau was at that time Deputy Minister of Education for Canada East, and he ordered the dies to be engraved by the chief French medallist. The face is beardless and has apparently somewhat of a French cast.

CLXXIV. *Obv.* * PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE * MONTREAL View of the College building. It is of Norman architecture, with a wedge-shaped tower. On ground work to right, G H LOVETT.

Rev. * CHRISTINA PRIZE * FOUNDED 1874 Inscription, alternating with three bars in centre, AWARDED TO | . . . . . | FOR | . . . . . | SESSION | . . . . . Size 45 m. R 5.

This medal was presented in silver by Mr. Sandham, calling it the Christina prize, in honor of his wife. The dies are by G. H. Lovett of New York.

CLXXV. *Obv.* JOHN CALVIN 1509–1564. Bust of Calvin to the right, with cap and drapery ; under the bust, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. * PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE * MONTREAL At the top of the field, STUDENTS PRIZE | FOUNDED 1872 Size 39 m. R 5.

This medal was founded by general subscription among the students. The Presbyterian College was organized about ten years ago as a Divinity Hall, and is affiliated with McGill University.

CLXXVI. *Obv.* ✦ CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MONTREAL ✦ ORGANIZED 1874 Building as in CLVII ; on ground work, ERECTED 1876

Rev. CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF B. N. A. MONTREAL FOUNDED A. D. 1839 A triangular shield surmounted by a crown ; on the shield is a Latin cross,

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and an open book inscribed DI | SCI | TE. | A. | ME. Underneath the shield is a ribbon inscribed SUMMUM. STUDIUM IN VITA JESU MEDITARI Size 45 m. R 2.

The design on the obverse of this medal is the same as that of CLVII. The church having adopted the name of Calvary instead of Western, the old die was altered. A copy of the deed of gift will be found in the *Antiquarian*, Vol. VII, page 21. This medal has been awarded annually in silver since 1878.

CLXXVII. *Obv.* EDWARD MURPHY DONOR FOUNDED A : D : 1873. Head to the left, with moustache and full side whiskers. Under the head, J. S. & A. B. WYON

Rev. CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY MONTREAL Within a wreath of maple leaves, FOR THE | ENCOURAGEMENT | OF | COMMERCIAL | EDUCATION with a shamrock above and a beaver below. Size 45 m. R 3.

Mr. Murphy is a member of the firm of Frothingham & Workman, the head of which founded the medal for the British and Canadian School. I have given a full account of this medal in Vol. V., page 186 of the *Antiquarian*.

CLXXVIII. *Obv.* ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES Head of the prince to the left. Under the head, J. S. WYON SC.

Rev. BISHOP'S COLLEGE · LENNOXVILLE · CANADA PRIZE FOVNDED BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES 1860. A triangular shield surmounted by a bishop's mitre. The shield has a Latin cross, with an open book in the centre, below the shield, is a ribbon inscribed RECTI CVLTVS PECTORA ROBORANT The shield rests on a back ground of lattice work. Size 45 m. R 5.

Lennoxville is a small village about a hundred miles east of Montreal. The aim in establishing this college was to make the place a kind of Canadian Oxford. So far the village has little if any of the true classical atmosphere, while the college is hardly known beyond its precincts, save as a training school for boys. The reverse of this medal is the most beautiful of the Canadian series.

CLXXIX. *Obv.* NATURA FORTIS INDUSTRIA CRESCIT. View of the citadel of Quebec, with a ship under full sail in the distance. In the foreground is a female figure seated to the right. Her left hand is extended, while she holds a cornucopia; in her right, before her, is a beaver, and behind a beehive; at her side is a shield, with a lion to the left. On the groundwork is J. MOORE

Rev. HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC Within a wreath of maple leaves, THE | HENRY FRY | ENGLISH | PRIZE. Size 45 m. R 5.

Henry Fry is a merchant who amassed considerable wealth in the lumber business in Quebec, and his name has long been associated with Quebec enterprise. This medal is by the same artist as the Frothingham medal, J. Moore, of Birmingham. I do not know of his having prepared any other dies for Canadian medals. The design is chaste and highly creditable to the artist.

CLXXX. *Obv.* UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL QUEBEC. Within an inner circle, DEO · FAVENTE · HAUD · PLURIBUS · IMPAR Between palm branches is a shield quartered; in the upper left is a Latin cross, in the lower a balance; in the upper right an open book, and in the lower a snake twining round a rod. From behind the cross issue upwards a number of rays, among them a Maltese cross and four dots.

Rev. PRIX DE POÉSIE FRANÇAISE A wreath of laurel enclosing a plain field; at the top, within two palm branches, a shield bearing an open book. Size 40 m. R 4.

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This medal is by Lovett, and seems both in design and execution much inferior to his later works. It is presented annually in gold, silver, and bronze, for competition among the students for the best poems in the French language. Sandham, in his Supplement, No. 57, describes another similar medal with the inscription, "Prix d'elocution." I am confident that no medal of this description has ever been struck.

CLXXXI. *Obv.* PRÆMIVM DEMERS HIS. VTERE. DELICIIS A hermit's cave, with a hermit seated to the left reading a large volume; in front of him is an antique lamp. The groundwork is inscribed BLACK. STARR & FROST N. Y.

Rev. BACCALAVREVS. IN. ARTIBVS IN SEMINARIO QVEBECENSI Within a wreath of laurel, MAGISTRI | MEMOR | DISCIPVLVS Size 45 m. R 6.

The hermit and his cave in this medal are poorly executed, showing that it must be the work of an inferior artist. This is called the O'Reilly Medal, and is given annually in gold to the highest member of the graduating class in Laval University.

[To be continued.] R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

MULES AND MULING.

THE use together, in order to strike one piece, of two dies not intended to be so joined, is known to us by the exactly appropriate and expressive name of muling. The French call the result of such union "médailles hybrides." The custom of so using dies, whether intentionally or accidentally, can be traced far back. I have made no attempt to discover ancient mules, except in the Roman series; and in Cohen's work on the Coins of Imperial Rome, they are immediately found under Faustina, senior and junior, Lucius Verus, Alex. Severus, Julia Mamæa, Etruscilla, Salonina, Claudius II., and probably more. It is not worth while to attempt to follow the custom through mediæval and modern times, since the subject of present consideration is the position of the United States in this respect. And it has been left for us to turn into ridicule what ought to be a matter of curious interest; and to disgust the numismatic student of history or art by the production of muled coins and medals, which are disgraceful absurdities in each of these respects. To some of these mules it is proposed to call attention here, stating facts with as little condemnation as possible.

First, it must be said, that it is often difficult to draw with positiveness the line between legitimate issues and mules, especially in the case of "pattern pieces." A die may be cut with the intention of using it with more than one, and the enlarged use may be perfectly appropriate and proper. Again, one die of a coin or medal may break, and the new die be intentionally changed. Instances of both of these cases are easily found. To begin with our numismatic history of a century ago, one of the most curious groups of mules may be seen on Plate VII of Crosby's Early Coins of America, being the "Confederatios" and allied pieces, nearly all being justly patterns, and several now existing in only one specimen. Leaving out the two Nova Cæsarea combinations, which were issued for currency, and adding the Washington obtained by Mr. Crosby since the publication of the plate, we find thirteen dies so combined as to give fifteen pieces instead of six and a half. Four of these dies are almost identical with four other, each pair perhaps being prepared simply to offer a choice between two. But of the whole group, who shall

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venture to say which were intended to be used together? Mr. Crosby makes no such attempt, nor is it proposed to do so here. Among them, however, are three manifest absurdities, pieces with a date on each side, the two dates being different.

In this country in the present century, we find illustrations of the most objectionable muling, as regards pattern coins in the issues of the U. S. Mint, and as regards medals in the productions of private hands. Each of these will be carefully considered. And first we notice the half-dollars of 1838. Of this year half-dollars of only one design were issued for circulation, but various patterns were prepared, viz., two obverse dies and three reverses, which may all justly be combined to form six designs, though I know of only five as existing. But the dies of the regular issue were joined with the pattern dies to form several perfectly meaningless mules, which fortunately exist in hardly more than one specimen each. In 1839 there were two half-dollars issued for circulation, and without any reason both of the obverses were muled with one of the pattern reverses of 1838. In the half-dollars of 1859 we find a similar state of things, only far worse. There was the half-dollar of circulation, and patterns were prepared, one of a special obverse and reverse, and another obverse with three alternative reverses. But the first pattern obverse was muled with the other three reverses, making a piece *without any name of country*, and the second pattern obverse was muled with the other pattern reverse, and with the reverse of the regular issue, the result reading UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *on both sides*. Could anything be more absurd and worthy of condemnation? In the patterns for five-cents of 1866–7–8 there certainly are mules, but classification of the many dies is difficult. Of 1866, however, there is one which reads IN GOD WE TRUST *on both sides*.

In the matter of medals our record is still worse, but here the blame does not belong to an institution of the government. Various persons have caused to be struck a large number of mules deserving utter condemnation, and unfortunately it is, so far as I know, the head of Washington which has most suffered. To the beautiful and interesting series, which is rightly connected with his name, have been added a lot of mongrels of every degree of monstrosity and baseness, many of them falsifying history, of which medals should be the closest preservers, and most, if not all, sinning against good taste and the requirements of art. I have had some thought of carefully studying my whole series of Washingtons, and mentioning all the mules; but immediately found that this would be too great an undertaking. Therefore I shall only notice a few of the more conspicuous.

The obverse of the medal of the Washington Temperance Society is found muled with that of the Mechanics Literary Association of Rochester, with head of Franklin. The obverse of a Washington, with inscription, "Unity of Government is the main pillar of Independence," was muled with both obverse and reverse of a Harrison medal of 1840. The obverse of Merriam's larger Washington has been muled with both obverse and reverse of the medal on dedication of the new Masonic Temple and with others. The obverse with inscription Pater Patriæ was muled with both obverse and reverse of the medal or ticket of Mobile Jockey Club. The obverse of Bolen's Washington was muled with both obverse and reverse of a ticket or check of the Apollo Gardens. The obverse of the Washington "Security" was muled

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with both obverse and reverse of a copy of the Bermuda shilling, and with others. The Centennial Washington of 1832 has been muled with the reverse of Dickeson's coin-safe, making one of the most objectionable, though surpassed by the combination of two other Washington obverses, (which have themselves been joined to form a double-header,) each with reverse of the shield of Edward Willis Parsons, who has thus made for himself a notoriety in numismatics, which I cannot consider desirable. Lastly, for the many centennial medals of 1876 several earlier Washington reverses were, not unnaturally, but still wrongly, joined as mules with new reverse dies. These are only a part of the number of Washington mules which have been struck, but enough, I hope, to show how the beautiful legitimate series in his honor has been injured. Perhaps I feel especially bitter about Washington, as I have always taken particular interest and pride in my series of medals to him. Some of the mules with his head have been given to me by the originator, but I would rather have only half the number I own, if each were an honest medal, and no mules were in existence. Of course, I feel nothing but condemnation for such a group as was lately sold in New York, some fifty mules, which a misguided collector caused to be struck each in one specimen.

W. S. APPLETON.

JUDGES' MEDAL, FRENCH EXPOSITION.

SEVERAL Medals have recently been received in this country by gentlemen who served as Judges in the late French International Exhibition. We take the following description of one of these from a New York paper.

DR. ANTOINE RUPPANER is just in receipt, through ex-Governor McCormick, of a medal sent to him by the French Government, in commemoration of his services while member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The class in which Dr. Ruppaner was one of the judges was devoted to food and alimentary substances — the No. 75 — which is among the most complex and difficult of classes to study. The medal itself, of bronze, is a very fine specimen of the medallic art. On the obverse, the genius of France, laurel-crowned, with outstretched arms presents wreaths to figures emblematic of art, science, mechanics and commerce. In the background is seen an outline of the exhibition building. The figures are draped, and all hold the various insignia of their calling. At the base, under the figures, is a nymph, indicative of the Seine, and on the right are the arms of the city of Paris, a galley under full sail. The reverse is composed of two flying figures, who hold a scroll, from whence unrolls the ground plan of the Exhibition. Around the obverse the legend is "Exposition Universelle Internationale, MDCCCLXXVIII." On the reverse, on top, "République Française," and around the rim the following, which we translate: "Plan of buildings of the Exposition of the Champs de Mars and of the Trocadéro." On the face of the medal in Roman text is struck: "In 1878, the eighth year of the French Republic, Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, being President; Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; J. Baptiste Kranz, Senator and Commissioner, the Universal Exhibition was held." The designer of this medal is Oudine. The whole subject is powerfully treated, the figures standing out in bold relief, while the mechanical execution cannot be surpassed.

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CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

IN the Mardorf Forest, a picturesque district of Upper Hesse, a considerable number of ancient golden coins has recently been discovered. These valuable relics of antiquity appear to belong to a prehistoric age. They resemble thick buttons, concave on one side and convex on the other, and bear no date, effigy or inscription, but are rudely ornamented with bars and curves, roughly executed. Their intrinsic value is about equal to that of the British sovereign or German double-crown. The manner of their discovery, as narrated in the Neu Preussische Zeitung, was singularly quaint. On the 18th ult. the Mardorf swineherd was feeding his pigs in the woods on the so-called "Goldberg," near Amöneburg. The weather was still very cold, and his wife, who brought him his dinner wrapped up in a cloth, finding the wind blowing severely while she was waiting for him to finish his meal, reproached him for choosing so exposed a spot whereupon to pasture the herd. He replied, jestingly, "Who knows? As I am on the Gold Mountain perhaps I shall find a treasure!" and, as he spoke, his eye was attracted to a mole-cast just then being thrown up by an industrious four-footed sapper. Glittering among the freshly-turned earth he espied a piece of gold, which he promptly picked up and exhibited in triumph to his astonished spouse. The news of his discovery spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and next day the Mardorf Forest folk flocked to the Goldberg, where they proceeded to dig with energy, their exertions being rewarded by the unearthing of more than one hundred well-preserved specimens of this ancient and hitherto unknown coinage.

A "FIND" OF HALF DOLLARS.

A GENTLEMAN in Meriden, Conn., known as a persistent coin collector, has recently come in possession of a lot of half-dollars, from the first year of their coinage down to 1838. A large proportion of these half-dollars are uncirculated—that is, just as they came from the Mint press. There is a curious history connected with these coins. During the war, a man living in Georgia had saved from year to year a great number of half-dollars. He seemed to have obtained them direct from the Mint. Alarmed by rebel incursions, and equally afraid of a visit from Union soldiers, he made them up into several parcels, placed them in iron boxes, and buried the boxes in the ground. Some four years ago he died. Just previous to his death he revealed to his heirs where the money was buried, and they readily found part of the treasure, but it was only after a long search that the whole was discovered. There were originally several thousand of these half-dollars.

FIVE-FRANC PIECES OF THE COMMUNE.

AT the French Mint are now shown specimens of a coin which will be the blue ribbons of numismatists of the future. These are five-franc pieces struck during the reign of the Commune. At first sight they have all the appearance of coins of like value under the Empire; but there is a difference, and it thus occurred: When the Communists began to run short of cash, they wanted to coin some new-fashioned money, but were informed that no workman competent for the task could possibly be got, Consequently they were compelled to go on using Napoleon's dies. Camelinat, however, who was then Master of the Mint, bethought him of a slight innovation. On one side of the five-franc pieces of Napoleon are three emblems, one of which is a bee, representing the sign of the Director of the Mint. Camelinat replaced the bee by a trident. About 1,200,000 francs of these coins were struck, but had hardly been completed when the troops entered Paris, and nearly all of them were sent to be melted. Those pieces which escaped will be placed in cabinets beside the "lock of hair" issue, which the Emperor Napoleon III. suppressed.

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 3. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and announced donations: from G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, of a medal in three metals, celebrating the visit of American Turners to that city in 1880, and from the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of a pamphlet with Proceedings at its Twenty Second Annual Meeting. The President announced a donation from Mr. J. N. T. Levick, of New York, of a medal on the Republican Presidential victory; for all of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Messrs. Green and Marvin were appointed a Committee to nominate, at the annual meeting, officers for the coming year, and Mr. Davenport was appointed Auditor of the Treasurer's accounts. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

1881. *January 7.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Dr. Green, for the Committee to nominate officers for this year, reported the names of the former board for re-election; this report was accepted and adopted. The Treasurer said that he had not yet been able to prepare his annual report, and promised it for the next meeting. Mons. H. Hoffman, of Paris, was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Marvin showed a fine silver medal of Lord Nelson, with reverse inscription NELSONIC CRIMSON OAKES 1808, and various emblems resembling Masonic. Mr. Woodward exhibited several pieces, including Rutter's rare store-card, and a Jefferson-head cent of 1795, which latter he offered for consideration whether an issue of U. S. Mint or counterfeit of the date. The Secretary showed coins of 20 lire and 5 lire of King Humbert of Italy, who is stated to have as yet issued no others. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held on the evening of December 21, 1880, at No. 30 Lafayette Place, President Anthon presiding. Mr. Richard P. Lounsberry, of New York, was elected a Life Member, and Mr. Barclay V. Head, of London, an Honorary Member. The Vice President, Mr. Hewitt, presented the model of a medal prepared by Mr. G. L. Feuardent and Mr. Chas. Osborne, commemorative of the erection of the obelisk in New York.

The design is an obelisk, and at its base, on two shields, are the arms of New York and of the United States. In the centre of the medal there is a rising sun, emblematic not only of the worship of the Egyptians, but of the leading feature in the shield of New York. The motto which surrounds it is, *Discipulus est priori posterior dies*, an iambic from Publius Syrus, to be freely translated, "Let to-morrow profit by the lesson of yesterday." On the reverse is, "Quarried at Syene, and erected at Heliopolis B. C. 1640. Removed to Alexandria and erected there B. C. 23. Removed to New York by Lieut. Com'd H. H. Gorringe, and erected there under his direction, A. D. 1880. R. B. Hayes, President." The Committee to arrange form and details of this medal are Messrs. Hurlbut, Stebbins, Sullivan, and Hewitt. The Society fully indorse the character of this highly artistic medal. It is understood that in order to commemorate this event, a certain number of these medals wlll be struck and distributed as prizes among the leading pupils at the public schools in the city.

Mr. Feuardent made some interesting remarks on the origin of obelisks. After reviewing what is known of their history, and pointing out that the motive for their invention was still a mystery, he proposed a comparison between the large and small obelisks and the sacred stones worshiped by the ancient Greeks. He combated the suggestions of those authors who held that these sacred stones were aerolites, because traces of man's handiwork could be found on them. Before archæology was understood, the belief was held that celts, such as were discovered by peasants in the ground after rain storms, were stones hurled from heaven, and these were called "thunder stones." It is evident, he thought, that the old Greeks and Egyptians, on finding such prehistoric stones, worshiped them, believing them to be of divine origin. Several celts of wedge-like form were exhibited. It was from these primitive forms, he thought, that obelisks were first shaped; they represented the prehistoric axes, only increased in grandeur and proportion.

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The coins presented for examination by the Society were for the major part Egyptian. One was the double stater in gold of Ptolemy, another was a small gold coin of the successor of Alexander to the throne of Egypt, which was of great artistic beauty. The collection also contained a coin of Queen Arsinoe, widow of Lysimachus and of Ptolemy Ceraunus, sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus. One large gold piece, in splendid order, represented on the obverse the portrait of the Queen, with veil and diadem, and on the reverse a double horn of plenty. A silver coin was also of the period of Arsinoe, and was scarcer than the gold one. Both these coins showed the refining influence of Greek art. Notwithstanding the eventful life of the Queen, she must have retained during a long period her beauty. As remarkable as any piece in the Gorringe collection, was one of Ptolemy III. In wonderful preservation, and among the handsomest in the Græco-Egyptian collection, but the very rarest of them all, in gold, was the one of Berenice. On one side of the coin was a figure of the Queen veiled, sister and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes. This coin, which in weight would be worth about $20, has a probable value abroad which is more than a hundredfold its intrinsic worth. The bronze coins were equally remarkable, but there was one which perhaps was unique, struck at Alexandria, and commemorative of Queen Zenobia; the value of this coin, about as large as a nickel, was estimated to be about the same as for the gold coin of Berenice. One large bronze medal bore the bust of Ælius Cæsar, Hadrianus's favorite; one small coin of Commodus was curious, from having on it a vessel sailing toward the Pharos, the lighthouse of those days.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Feuardent for his highly interesting paper, and to Commander Gorringe for his kindness in permitting us to inspect his very rare and interesting specimens. Prof. Anthon presented, in behalf of the Society, to Com. Gorringe, as a slight token of their appreciation and respect, a First Brass Coin of the Emperor Trajan, the reverse bearing a representation of Trajan's Forum with the obelisk set up in it by him. The Curator, Mr. Wright, reported three donations to the Cabinet from Messrs. I. F. Wood and W. Poillon.

Exhibitions being in order, Prof. Anthon exhibited a complete series of thirty-nine Medal Dollars of Louis I., King of Bavaria. When this king ascended the throne, he conceived the idea, in conjunction with his die cutter, (Voigt,) of illustrating the various important events of his reign. The obverse of all presents his portraits. The reverses are various; Monuments to the Bavarians who fell in Russia in 1812; Departure of his son Otho to assume the Crown of Greece; Building of the first Railroad in Germany; Erection of the Walhalla; Equestrian Statue of the Elector Maximilian; Statue of Albert Durer, etc. This collection probably cannot be matched in the United States; the owner has been fifteen years in its formation, which is just completed, having received the last piece from Europe during the past week. The pieces were almost all in proof condition, and were accompanied by a catalogue illustrated by electrotype fac-similes of remarkably fine execution. Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of the Society was held Feb. 3, President Price in the chair. Among the donations were various coins, etc., from Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, including a leaden Bulla of Pope Gregory XIII. in very fine condition. The Numismatic Society of Vienna presented, through Mr. Phillips, a medal commemorating the tenth anniversary of its foundation,* which is especially interesting, as the planchet is composed of ancient coins melted down, and bears an inscription to that effect. Dr. Maris presented a phototype plate of New Jersey Cents, illustrating his new monograph of that coin. It is a perfect work of art, exhibiting all the known varieties of obverses and reverses of the "Nova Caesarea."

A communication was presented from Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, giving an account of the recent sale of coins belonging to Cavaliere Rossi, and of the prices realized by the most important pieces. Mr. Hart, also, read for the author, the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a paper on "The Soldiers' Medals issued by the State of West Virginia as Tokens of Respect" to those of her citizens

* See page 21 of this volume for a full description.

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who served in the armies of the United States from 1861 to 1865. During the reading of this paper the medals described were severally exhibited to the Society, having been kindly sent by Mr. Hayden for that purpose. The Committee on Numismatics reported that the rules already in operation at the Mint for the distribution of coins, medals, etc., are proper and correct, and that it had to rely upon the integrity of the Superintendent of the Mint to have them enforced; that it recommended the "Annual Assay Medals" should be struck in bronze and sold regularly with the "Sub-National Medals." The Committee also recommended that proof impressions of the gold coinage should be disposed of in separate pieces as well as in the regular sets. A silver medal, issued by King George V. of Hanover, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was presented to the Society. Medals awarded at the Geneva Expositions of 1868 and 1870 were exhibited, and one of Arnold von Winkelried, the hero of liberty, issued upon the occasion of the Swiss rifle meeting in 1861, all cut by Bovy.

Mr. Westcott Bailey exhibited a silver idol from Peru, near Lake Titicaca, and read the following article in relation to it:—This silver idol, according to the limited amount of information derived from the possessor, was brought from Peru about two years ago by Dr. J. Brunet, of London, England. It appears that it came from the region in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca, and was in use by the lower class of natives inhabiting that section of the country. It is stated that the women of that region who are troubled with barrenness, assemble once a year for the purpose of paying their devotions to this particular god, of which they are said to possess a number of idols. They place the object of their worship on some kind of a rude altar, and perform dances of various kinds in its presence; during the ceremonies considerable intoxicating liquor is indulged in. The mark on the cheek of this idol represents a quid of coca, such as the natives are in the habit of chewing. The idol was procured through the bribing of one of the natives to steal it during the progress of the drunken revelry.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

At the Annual Meeting, December 21, 1880, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; *Vice Presidents*, Edward Murphy, Hon. Judge Baby; *Treasurer*, G. A. Holmes; *Curator*, William McLennan; *Secretary*, Fras. H. Reynolds; *Editing Committee*, Henry Mott, Thomas D. King, C. S. Baker, C. T. Hart.

COIN SALES.

We have some interesting Coin Sales to chronicle during the last quarter, but must condense our notices of them considerably for want of room.

THE MERCER COLLECTION.

Mr. Woodward's Thirty-Third Sale took place at Bangs & Co.'s New York City, Dec. 8, 9, 10, 1880; the collection of Mr. Robert W. Mercer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Catalogue of 69 pages, comprised 1704 lots. In addition to coins, the collection contained a large number of Coin Catalogues, an assortment of Fractional Currency, Union Envelopes, Minor Gems, etc. We quote a few of the prices as follows:—1793, Cent, (flowing hair, 7, rev. 5.) $23; 1799, Cent, very fine, 25; 1804, Cent, broken die, dark steel color, very fine, 13.50; 1796, Half Cent, 14.25; 1858, Dollar, splendid proof, 35; 1796, Half Dollar, 15 stars, considerably circulated, still fine, 40; 1797, Half Dollar, not equal to the last, 32; 1878. Twenty Cent piece, splendid proof, 3.75; Set of unique Washington Medals in silver, of the Centennial Series, 8 pieces, 16.50; Store Card, Leighton's Premium Shirts, New Orleans, 5.10; Cents.—1793, chain, 18.75; do. lettered edge, 15; 1795, thin planchet, uncir., 18.50; 1804, perfect die, 12; do. broken die, 10.50; Half Cent, 1793, uncir., 8.50; 1879, Stella or Goloid set, 18.25; Doubloon of Bolivia, 1834, 19.75. The collection was not equal in extent to most of those offered by Mr. Woodward, but it contained a fair number of fine and rare pieces, and the sale was entirely satisfactory.

THE BATES COLLECTION.

Messrs. G. A. Leavitt & Co., New York, sold on the evenings of December 15 and 16, a large collection of American and Foreign Coins, Medals, etc., formerly belonging to Mr. T. T. Bates, of Traverse City. The Catalogue, by Scott & Co., contained 36 pages and 1057 lots. Among the more

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interesting pieces we note the following:—Dollar of 1794, v. r. and g. $39; '98, small eagle, 13 stars, 6.20; 1838, flying eagle, v. g. 28; '39, do. 27; '54, fine, 7.25; Washington Cent, 1791, large eagle, 4; Indian Medal of George III., silver, size 48, 23; New York Soldiers' Medal, 10; Confederate Cent, '61, 5.50; Die for Confederate Half Dollars, mutilated, 5; Shilling of Cromwell, 1658, 6; '93, Chain Cent, 7; '97, uncir., 7; '99 over '98, v. g. 10.10; do. perfect date, 10; 1804, broken die, 12; Half Cent, '40, br. pr. 9.50; Scotch Crown, James VI., 1582, 6.50; Half Dollar, 1794, 6; '97, v. g. 40; do. 1815, 5.25; '36, Gobrecht head, 7; Confederate Half, restrike, 5.10; Quarter of 1853, no arrows or rays, 9.12; Dime, 1802, 6.10; Crown of Gustavus Adolphus, 1617, 6.40; Double Crown, Maximilian I., 1509, plugged, 10; a copy of Lee's Roman Imperial Profiles, 158 plates, 11. The sale generally was a satisfactory one.

THE JENKS SALE.

MR. W. ELLIOT WOODWARD sold the Collection of Mr. Wm. J. Jenks, of Philadelphia, in New York, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., January 10–13. The Catalogue, 114 pages, contained 2500 lots, of which upwards of one quarter were Ancient Coins. There were also many English pieces of early date, and the usual variety of Medals, Coins, etc., and a great many Coin Sale Catalogues.

Considerable criticism on Mr. Woodward's descriptions has been made, together with unfavorable comments, because some of the Ancient Coins proved to be counterfeit. We have no disposition to criticize Mr. Woodward's critics, or on the other hand to assail that gentleman's method of conducting his sales; these are matters which the *Journal* prefers to leave the parties most interested to settle among themselves. It is our part merely to chronicle the sale and mention the prices obtained; but as this sale has excited so much comment, we simply add that we think some of the severe things which have been written concerning Mr. Woodward have come from critics who overlooked the fact that *he* did not guarantee the pieces, but in his preface distinctly states that *Mr. Jenks does*, with some exceptions named, and among these the Pescennius Niger. As to the latter piece, he suggested the *possibility* that it *might be* the piece once in the Royal Cabinet of France. There is no claim that, if it was that identical piece, [which seems not improbable,] the French coin was genuine. On the contrary, several writers have distinctly impugned the genuineness of that specimen [see Humphrey, p. 344, and many others], which of course is well known to all collectors of Antiques; and in mentioning this coin, in the last number of the *Journal*, we thought it unnecessary to allude to such a notorious matter: yet the presence of this coin has caused some very hard things to be said, which strike us as unjust. We may mention further, that this is not written either at the suggestion or with the knowledge of Mr. Woodward or any of his critics.

Among the prices obtained were the following:—Tetradrachm of Athens, head of Minerva, $8; Messana, do., 7.25; Side, do., 7.50; Pentadrachm of Ptolemy I., 37; Tetradrachm of Demetrius I., 8.25 and 10.75; Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, 35; Half do., 27.50; Stater of Philip II., 17,25; Denarius of Julius Caesar, 6.75, and 5; Aureus of Vespasian, 12.50; do., Marcus Aurelius, 13.25; do., *Pescennius Niger*, 35; do., Valens, 9; do., Gratianus, 8.80; Rose Noble, Edward III., 12.45; Gold Noble, Henry IV., 9; Angel, Henry V., 11.50; do., Henry VIII., 10.60; Crown, Edward VI., 9.75; do., Elizabeth, 8.75; Briot's Pattern Half Crown, of Charles I., 6.10; Unit or Broad of same, 10; Silver Pound (Oxford money) illus., 47; another, similar, 39; others, slightly varying, 1643 and 1644, 41 and 66; Half Pound, 1642, 16.50; do., '43, 23.50; do., '44, 10; Crown, do., '42, 10.50; Ormond Crown, 8; Crown of Cromwell, '58, 18.50; Half do., proof, 14; Crown of William IV., 1831, sp. pr. 33; Penny of Charlemagne, 4.50; Three Roubles of Nicholas I., Russia, Platinum, proof, 23; Siamese Bullet Money, 7 pieces, 13.25; Anam, 4 pieces, a set in silver, 18.50; old Chinese Silver Dollar, 10.25; Obang of Japan, gold, at its bullion value, 95; Rickett's Token, (See *Journal*, Vol. XII, p. 53,) 5; Washington Eccleston Medal, sp. pr. 7; Two Dollar California piece, 7.10; Cent of 1793, Crosby F. 7, 9.25; Louisville Medical Medal, 7; Season Medal of Washington, 17.57; Washington Half Dollar, 11.25. Most of the pieces brought very good prices, and the financial result of the sale was quite a success.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD'S THIRTY-FIFTH SALE—THE HITCHCOCK COLLECTION.

MR. WOODWARD sold in New York, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., January 14, 1881, the collection of Dr. T. S. Hitchcock, formerly of Tucson, Arizona, now of Omaha, Nebraska. The Catalogue contained 25 pages, and the collection comprised just 500 lots, of which 163 were Coins; the remainder Currency, Catalogues, Seals, Pistols, Battle-axes, Arms, Implements and Dresses of the Indians, Prehistoric Stone Implements, etc., etc. None of the coins were remarkable, but all brought fair prices. A Premium Medal of the Centennial Exhibition, bronze, $11; original Kearney Cross, with portrait, 10; various silver Badges of small size sold very high, 50 cents to 2.10 each; Grant and Sherman 15 c. Note, 5.75; Battle-axe of the 16th Century, 17; Roman Spear-head, 5.25; Cabinet of Minerals, 20.25; Cigarette Case in silver, Mexican work, 6.50; a collection of Pistols, many of which were very curious, one the property formerly of the Pirate Raphael Semmes, brought 92.90, an average of 3.32 each; an immense Chinese idol sold for $1. Stone implements brought good prices: an Axe from Arizona, 8.75; long Pestle, Arizona, 7; Adze, Arizona, 3.75; Spear-head of rare form, 2.25; small Aztec Stone Dish, 3½ inches in diameter, found 14 feet under ground, near Tucson, 10; small Stone Ring, 4; Corn Cracker of globular form, 3; Grooved Axe, Long Island, 4; six others, from 1.25 to 3.75; some Spear and Arrow-heads, 74 in number, sold for 16.25. We understand that the sale was very satisfactory to the owner, as we think it might well be.

HARZFELD'S SIXTEENTH SALE.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, on Monday and Tuesday, January 24 and 25, the collection of Mr. H. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and of the late Mr. Hoofnagel, of the same city. The Catalogue, 52 pages, contained 1414 lots, among them some rare American

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coins and medals, and a large number of Oriental coins. We name a few of the prices received. A proof set of Cambodia, 1860, 7 pieces, $8; an original Silver Medal presented to Lt. Read for gallantry in the action with the frigate Macedonian, 20; Indian Peace Medal of Jackson, 6; Henning's Medal of Washington Irving, 12.10; Vermon Auctori, rev. Columbia, 1785, only three known, 20.25; Half Dollar pattern, "defiant eagle," 1838, 22; '97 Cent, v. f. 6.20; '99, do., from Merritt Collection, 25.10; 1803, unc. 7; 1804, cracked die, very rare, 10; Half Cent, 1840, v. f. 7.25; Mormon Half Eagle, 8.87; Dollars, 1839, flying eagle, v. f. 36.50; 1852, sharp, proof, 52.50; 1854, v. f. and r. 22.20; Dime, 1822, unc. v. f. 15. Many other pieces brought correspondingly good prices. We regret to learn that Mr. Harzfeld's exertions at this sale brought on a severe attack of illness, from which he has hardly yet recovered.

COGAN'S SALE.

FEBRUARY 14 and 15, Messrs. Geo. W. Cogan & Co. sold at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s, a varied and valuable collection of gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, including ancient Roman, Jewish, early and modern French and Revolutionary pieces, and others of interest. The Catalogue, 70 pages, contained 1265 lots. The prices generally were low, and buyers secured many good bargains, although the gold medals and coins went at high prices; an impression of the Libertas Americana, silver, very fine, brought $25; one in bronze, 4.40; a proof set of 1878, 9 pieces, 8.50.

BALTIMORE SALE.

In Baltimore, the recent formation of a Numismatic Society has led to holding several sales. We mention the "Third," which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 22 and 23, 1881; the Catalogue was prepared by Dr. George W. Massamore, contained 26 pages and 818 lots, principally of American coins, with some interesting Medals, old currency, and Continental money, etc.

SMITH & SAMPSON'S SALE.

FEBRUARY 28, Messrs. H. P. Smith & H. G. Sampson, of New York, sold a collection of coins, including rare and valuable early English coins, two Proclamation Medals of Charles III., copies of antique gems, and some Numismatic books of value. The Catalogue, 28 pages, contained 665 lots, but the prices received were quite discouraging.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

MESSRS. S. H. & H. CHAPMAN sold a small collection of Coins and Medals, the latter embracing quite a variety of Medical Medals, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., New York, March 2, 1881. The Catalogue, 26 pages, contained 500 lots. We quote a few prices: — A Dollar of 1795, similar head to '94, v. f. $9; Proof set of 1878, 8.75; Half Dollar of 1815, unc., 11.05; Dime of 1805, v. f. 8; Medical Medallion of Morgagni, 5.50; Coin of Crotona, 6. These were all which sold for $5 or more. The Temple of Honor piece was offered as "Masonic?" It is curious to notice how this Medal, which is quite common, puzzles the dealers. The Medical Medals sold at an average price of $2.50, which seems quite low.

HASELTINE and Frossard held sales in March, to which we shall refer in our next, but particulars have not yet been received.

COMING SALES.

We learn that Mr. Marvin has sold his collection of Masonic Medals to Mr. Woodward. The destination of the collection is, of course, the auction room. These medals were collected by Mr. Marvin as aids to him in his work entitled "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," and cost him a large amount of labor, time and money. We are very sorry that the collection, instead of being dispersed, could not have gone into the possession of some of the Grand Lodges of this country, for its value is very great as illustrating Masonic history; it is not a mere collection of medals, but an epitome of all that relates to exoteric Masonry.

We understand that Mr. Poillon of New York possesses a very extensive and valuable cabinet of "Masonics." With this possible exception, Mr. Marvin's is the largest we have ever heard of in this country, numbering as it does considerably more than four hundred varieties, and comprising several in gold, and a great number in silver, including many of the very rarest known; full descriptions of which will be found in the work referred to.

In due time Mr. Woodward will issue an elegant catalogue, profusely illustrated with engravings, and containing several Heliotype plates, which will be sent on application to Lodges and collectors.

THE first week in April Mr. Woodward holds his 36th and 37th Sales. On the 4th to 7th inclusive he offers the Clogston Collection of Coins, etc., — 2556 lots, and on the 8th and 9th, Memorials of the War, Corps Badges, Medals, Politicals, etc. We understand that Mr. Harzfeld has also a sale in preparation, which would have been catalogued ere this, had his health allowed. Messrs. Scott & Co. and other dealers announce sales to be held shortly.

"OH, that tiresome Jones!" says Smith; "what an everlasting bore he is with his dreary talk about mineralogy, that nobody but he cares anything about." Then Smith goes on to pour into Brown's outraged ear, for the fiftieth time perhaps, a long story of his researches in numismatics, a matter in which Brown is no more interested than he is in the origin of species or the final restoration of the Jewish nation to the Promised Land.

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OBITUARY.

JACQUES EDOUARD GATTEAUX.

JACQUES EDOUARD GATTEAUX, a French sculptor and medallist, who was better known to the last generation than to this, died lately at Paris, aged ninety-three years. He was born in Paris in 1788, and was the son of Nicolas Marie Gatteaux, also a distinguished engraver of Medals, who died in 1832. The father engraved in 1798 the Prize Medal for the Ecole de Medicine, which is considered to have been his finest work, and made some valuable inventions and improvements in the mechanical department of engraving. He also engraved the Revolutionary Medals of Gates, Wayne, and Stewart. The son engraved Medals of La Fayette, of Racine, Montaigne, Corneille, and others. A statue of Minerva from his chisel, which he made in 1836, was purchased by the French Government. Among his best known works, are the colossal busts of the first Napoleon and of his second empress, the busts of Rabelais at Versailles, of Michael Angelo in the Louvre, and the statues of Triptoléme in the Tuilleries, and of Anne de Beaujeau in the garden of the Luxembourg. The series of Medals designed by him is continuous from 1813 to 1871, when a mob of Communists sacked his house and burned it, to the destruction of the dies and many of his Medals. He obtained during his long life many Prize Medals and Orders.

JONAS HALLENBERG.

AT a recent meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, a paper was read by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., on this eminent Swede, better known as an antiquary and a historian than a numismatist; we print an abstract below. A Medal in his honor, the dies for which were cut by Madame Lea Ahlborn, of the Swedish Mint, has recently been struck in his memory, and an impression is in the Cabinet of the *Boston Numismatic Society*.

JONAS HALLENBERG, historian, philologist, and numismatist, was born of peasant parentage on Nov. 7, 1748, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. He was adopted by his mother's brother, Andres Hallenberg, a teacher in the village of Wexio, and received there his earliest education until the age of twenty-one years, when he attended the University of Upsala, soon winning for himself a name for studiousness and abilities, and in 1776 being rewarded with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He became Assistant Teacher of History under Professor Georgius, with the well-founded expectation of succeeding him in the position, but being disappointed in his hopes in 1781 he left the University and came to Stockholm to reside as one of the officials of the Royal Archives, and in 1784 was appointed Royal Historiographer. He had already begun his preparations for a life of Gustavus Adolphus, which appeared in print in 1790–96, but owing to lack of appreciation on the part of the Swedish public only five volumes were published. At the reorganization of the Royal Swedish Academy of Belles-Lettres, Antiquities and History, in 1780, Hallenberg was chosen to fill one of the three seats which the Academy had at its own disposal, but even here he met with no greater encouragement to continue his labors than he had received from the world at large. Heart-sick at the lack of appreciation, he abruptly terminated his historical researches, and devoted the rest of his life to philosophy and numismatics, in which field he likewise speedily became distinguished, receiving in 1802 the appointment of head of the Department of Numismatics in the Royal Collection. He was now fifty-five years of age, but still full of enthusiasm and fire with which he bestirred himself in his new field of usefulness. He received the decoration of the Order of the Polar Star in 1809, at the coronation of Carl XIII, and in 1812 the title of "Kanzlei Rath," and in 1819 was ennobled. He died in Stockholm on October 30, 1834. He is considered as one of the most reliable and impartial writers on Swedish history, and his works evince evidence of most careful study and preparation and an intense devotion to the interests of truth.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

In reply to the query in *Journal* of last October, concerning Mr. John Andrews, we refer readers who are interested, to our first vol., pages 26, 27. At present we have nothing to add to that notice, but shall be most happy to print any new information of value concerning this early collector.

Curious typographical blunders are constantly coming to light, and no office is free from them; sometimes they are peculiarly exasperating. In a recent coin Catalogue, where the corrector wrote *dele i*, the intelligent compositor inserted *dchi* into the centre of a word, thereby producing a fearful and wonderfully made word, not to be found in any dictionary. In a newspaper account of the proceedings of an Antiquarian and Numismatic Society in a neighboring city, some action was recently taken for celebrating the Centennial of the first Amerian edition of the Bible; in the heading of the article the intelligent compositor called it the first American *bottle*. Types, whatever that may mean in the numismatists' vocabulary, give them something to study, always.

A Parisian archæologist has discovered in the Mouffetard quarter a bronze vase, containing seventy-five coins bearing the effigies of Tetricus I. and Tetricus II. (third century) and a case of surgical instruments of the epoch in silver.

BOOK NOTICE.

A Description of 268 Varieties of United States Cents, 1816–1857, in the collection of Frank D. Andrews. 16mo., paper, pages 54. Vineland, New Jersey, 1881.

Since Dr. Maris, in 1870, published his little book on the Cents of 1794, a work which by the way deserves and has received high praise, with the exception of Mr. Crosby's able article on the United States Cents of 1793, published in this Journal, with an illustration, arranged and furnished by Mr. J. N. T. Levick of New York City, nothing has been printed comprising any important information on the subject of the copper issues of the United States Mint. It is true that from time to time articles have appeared in various publications, announcing the discovery of rarities and *uniques*, many of these discoveries being of much interest and of some importance. At this time a series of articles is being published on the United States Cents and Half Cents, but the method of description is so dark and so deep, that it requires to follow it a greater knowledge of mathematics and a larger supply of implements than the ordinary numismatist can command. We do not forget that a work has been issued within the period named, which the author modestly states is "A Contribution to the Numismatic History of the United States"; but as this work merely presents in a somewhat different arrangement the labors of Maris and Crosby and nothing more, it adds nothing to the original literature on the subject mentioned. But we have within the compass of 54 pages, presented in the most unpretentious form, and apparently with no consciousness on the part of the writer that he has produced anything of consequence as the result of original investigation, a mass of information which we think will agreeably surprise collectors of American Cents.

The author's method of identification is so simple that half a dozen lines suffice to explain it all, and his descriptions are so clear that they cannot be mistaken. He describes 268 distinct varieties* of Cents issued by the Mint during the period of forty-two years, and amongst them are many which, if before observed, have certainly never before been described or mentioned.

To illustrate the difference between a book which records the result of original investigation, and of one that was written for show, but without a *show* of preparation or knowledge, a few parallels are given. For convenience, we will refer to the work under consideration as A, and to the "Contribution" as C.

1816. A describes nine varieties; C asserts there are ten, but gives no descriptions.

1817. A describes fourteen varieties; C says there are at least twenty-two, but mentions only eight.

1818, 1819, 1820. A describes twenty-four varieties; C asserts that in the making of these cents at least thirty-four pairs of dies were used, but gives us no† information upon the subject.

1824 to 1838. A describes ninety-four distinct and well-marked varieties: C passes over the same dates, giving one line to each, with the repeated remark, "slight varieties"; after one

* We cannot endorse the use of "varieties" by our critic, though found in the pamphlet under review; the cents of each year certainly differ somewhat from each other, because not from one die; but as these differences are often accidental, they ought to be described by some other word, and it may even be enough to say that the dies vary in such and such particulars.—*Editors.*

† This is not exactly the case; but the descriptive words are few, and rather indefinitely used.—*Editors.*

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By W. T. R. MARVIN.

The undersigned has purchased the edition (125 copies) of this work, and its issue in the JOURNAL was discontinued with the number for January, 1880. Mr. MARVIN has reprinted the articles which have been published from time to time, in this Magazine, with revisions and many additional notes, and extended the Catalogue to over 700 pieces. The volume is handsomely printed in small quarto, with many engravings, including a large number of Medals which have not yet been illustrated, and an illuminated plate of the Arms of the Freemasons.

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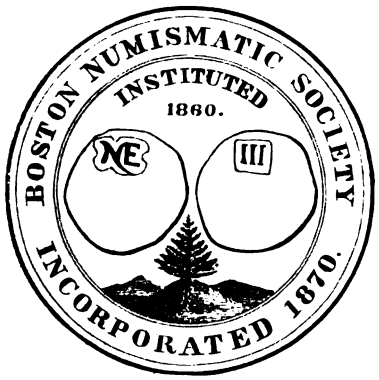
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JANUARY, 1881.



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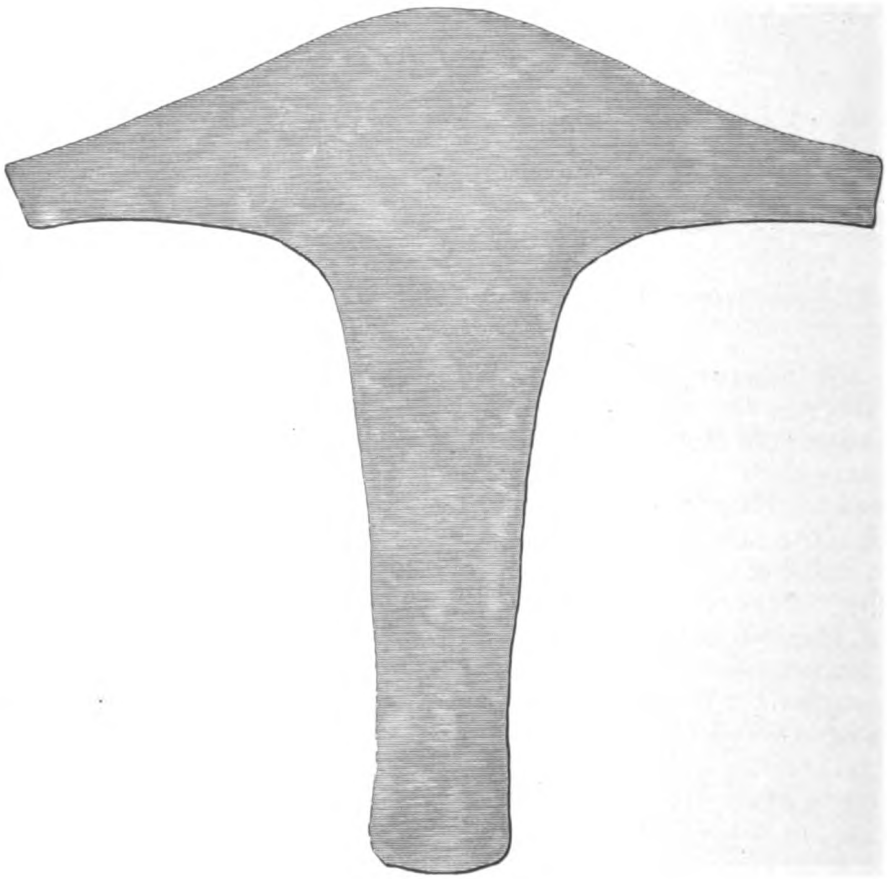
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AZTEC MONEY.

THE above cut is reproduced from Vol. V. No. 2, of the *Journal*, by request. It seems to correspond, in form, at least, to some pieces mentioned in Mr. Brevoort's article as circulating among the Aztecs, and is the size and exact shape of a piece shown by Mr. Henry Davenport at a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society in May, 1860.

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AMERICAN

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AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVI. BOSTON, JULY, 1881. No. 1.

EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

WHEN the Spaniards first reached the Antilles, no currency of any kind was in use there. The discoverers, as they settled the Islands, used as a currency the native gold (*tepuzque*) in the form of ingots and plates stamped with marks denoting their value. These contained much natural or added alloy, and circulated in Hispaniola at the rate of 44 maravedis to the *real* or dollar, while in Spain the official value of the real was 34 mars. Many complaints of the debased value of this St. Domingo currency are to be found in the documents of the time, even after the period when Don Antonio de Mendoza, Governor of Mexico, introduced a regular coinage of silver.

Small importations of Spanish silver and copper were occasionally made, but did not supply the demand. No mention is made of Spanish gold pieces being much in use, and the large sums spoken of in early histories must be understood as represented by the stamped ingots or by rough gold. Herrera states that up to 1510 no gold (meaning coins) was current in Santo Domingo, the capital of the West Indies. He says that counterfeits of *castellanos de oro* and *ducados* were circulating. The chief coin was the *real* of silver, and other currency sent from Spain. In 1520, (Docs. Inéd. Am. y Oc. II. 1864, p. 370,) it is stated that much less gold was collected, owing to the mortality among the natives from the small-pox, and their being employed in sugar-making.

In 1521, Herrera says that gold and silver coins were sent to Panama, and in 1523 to Mexico. In Panama, flat gold pieces called cut money had been in use. In 1528, a petition from Cuba recites that the gold in circulation varied in fineness from 19 carats down, but that it might be stamped as worth 450 maravedis to the *Peso de oro* and asks that 200 ——— (blank on doc.) of money in *reales* and *cuartos* may be sent from Spain. Docs. Inéd. Am. y Oc. 1869, XII, 16.

In Mexico and its dependencies, as also in Yucatan and Guatemala, the bean of several species of the cacao had been used as currency. The growing of this small tree was reserved as a prerogative of the chiefs. Columbus, on his fourth voyage, in 1502, met large trading canoes at the Guanasa (Roatan) Islands, north of Honduras, which had "many of those almonds that are used as money in New Spain." Fern. Colon. Vita. Cap. 89. Herrera. I. V. 5. In

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Mexico it was called *cacabuatl*, and four kinds were in circulation. Even with this currency, deception was practiced by filling old beans with clay!

24,000	granos	were called a carga.	*The native name is lost.*
8,000	"	made one xiquipilli.	
400	"	" zontle.	
20	"	" unit, or olotl.	

An ordinance of 1527 forbid cacao to be passed by the count, but in heapen measures sealed by the city. This was so repugnant to ancient custom that in 1536 the old system was restored.

All the business of this great semi-civilized Empire had from time immemorial been transacted chiefly by means of this currency. Curiously enough the Mexicans had no method of weighing, while the Peruvians used very accurate scales, but had no particular currency. In Guatemala the cacao tree was called *Zicarfa* and *Zapote*. It has 25 or 30 almonds in each bean. Among the Spaniards 200 beans were counted as equal to one real. Peter Martyr, in his Fifth and Eighth Decades, praises this perishable currency, which no miser could lay up, and which could also be used as a beverage. The chiefs could also control the volume of the currency, for if not soon consumed, it moulded and decayed. Humboldt, Nouv. Esp. p. 437, says that when he was in Mexico the people still used cacao seeds as a sub-division of the *medio real*, counting it as seventy-two seeds to the half *real*.

There appears to have been a metallic currency in use in certain provinces of Mexico before the Spanish conquest. In the despatch from Cortes to the Emperor, dated from Mexico, October 15th, 1524, while speaking of his search for tin in order to cast bronze guns, mention is made of it as found in the Province of Taxco, twenty-six leagues from the capital. It was met with here in small pieces, which were used as money, as also in some other provinces. Humboldt quotes this curious fact as stated by Cortés, in his Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, 1811, page 486. He says that pieces of copper in the form of the letter T were also used as currency in some provinces.

Cogolludo in his History of Yucatan, published in 1688, page 181, speaks of money used anciently by the natives. Besides cacao beans, small bells and hawks' bells of copper, and of various sizes, were used. Colored conch shells from other countries, strung like beads on a rosary, and some precious stones, served also in traffic. Small copper hatchets coming from Mexico, formed also an article of exchange. These last were probably like the one figured in Dupaix's *Antiquités Mexicaines*, plate XXVI, No. 74, which is formed like a shoemaker's cutter, and served as a skin scraper. See also Herrera, I. V. 5.

Gold-dust enclosed in transparent quills, and woven cotton called *patol-cuachtli*, were also used as currency in Mexico. Brasseur de Bourbourg, *Hist. des Nations Civilisées du Mexique*, Vol. III., 1858, p. 427, mentions all the articles used by the Mexicans as currency. He says that the cacao used as money was called *patlachté* or *patasté* from *patla*, exchange.

After Cortés had settled himself in Mexico, the Spaniards felt the want of a metallic currency, and Herrera says that he issued one in 1522, but without stating its nature. In 1525, when the Licentiate Luis Ponce de Leon was appointed Resident Judge in Mexico, he took with him dies with which to

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stamp upon the gold and silver that was sent to Spain, the device of his Majesty, *Plus Ultra*. He was directed to see if it were proper to establish a mint in the City of Mexico.

Apparently no mint was then set up, for in 1528 an order was sent from Spain to establish one, which should coin gold, silver and *vellon* (bullion), in Mexico. In the same year an enquiry was ordered to be made as to the necessity for a mint in Española, which was accordingly ordered in 1530, but not finally established until 1536. In 1535, orders were sent to the Viceroy D. Antonio de Mendoza again, to start a mint for silver and vellon, under the same regulations and with the same standard values for the pieces as were in force in Spain. This order was carried out, and at first silver and copper coins were issued with more or less regularity.

Torquemada, in his Monarchia Indiana, Vol. I. p. 614, gives a rather confused account of the successive coinages in Mexico. He describes the ingots, quoit-shaped plates and gold-dust, used in exchanges, and how the Indians, unable to weigh or determine the value of the metal, were defrauded. Copper coins were then struck of four types, cuartos, half-cuartos, four and two maravedis, but the date of their issue is not given. The author says that this coinage was similar to one in use in Spain and in the Island of San Domingo. The Mexican copper coins were so distasteful to the natives that no ordinance could keep them in circulation, and they were tossed into the lake ; two hundred thousand *pesos* worth of copper being thus lost in one year. That so much copper should have been coined is improbable.

The next coinage, probable the one of 1535, is said by Torquemada to have been of silver, in pieces called *Cuartillos de Real*, which must have been *pezetas* or quarters of a dollar. As the natives had used silver as soles for their sandals, they despised this coinage also, which he says was succeeded by one of *Reales de a quatro* or *Tostones*, and then by *Reales de a ocho* or *pesos*, that became the general medium of exchange, and supplanted the old native money.

We now proceed to quote such documentary evidence as can be found relating to the earliest American mints, though more no doubt will in time be presented, when the Archives of the Indies in Seville shall have been more thoroughly explored.

A letter from Mendoza to the king, dated Mexico, Dec. 10, 1537, is given in the Docs. Inéd. Vol. II. 1864, p. 193, a translation of the same having appeared in Ternaux's collection in 1840, Vol. XVI, p. 229, which is of interest as relating to the establishment of the first mint in Mexico.* Regulations issued by royal order for the government of the mint are here alluded to. All gold and silver brought to it was to pay the royal *quint*, under penalty of death. After speaking of some suggested changes, he states that Francisco del Rincon, on the king's recommendation, had been appointed assayer, and that Anton de Vides had been appointed engraver. He says that the mint had been for nearly two years established in the village of Axiquipilco, which was made tributary to the mint, and that the workmen after many trials are now beginning to produce fair work. He closes that part of his despatch with the remark that two or three weeks before false testoons had been brought to

* This document is to be found also in the late Buckingham Smith's Coleccion de Varios Documentos para la Hist. de la Florida, Tom. I, 1857, page 127. This is the only Volume published.

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him, apparently made by the native goldsmiths, showing how skillful these must have been. He says that even the cacao beans were tampered with and closely imitated.

In Española, as we have seen, a mint was ordered to be established at Santo Domingo in 1536. Allusion is made to a perhaps earlier copper coinage from metal found in Cotui, sixteen leagues from the city, in a paper written about 1561. The Licentiate Echagoian speaks of coins having been made there in his time from the said copper, but at the time of his writing the coinage seems to have ceased. Comp. Docs. Inéd's. Am. y Oc. Vol. I. 1864, p. 15. The Licentiate Salmeron, in a letter to the Council of the Indies, dated August 13, 1531, complains of the want of fractional currency. Ternaux. XVI. 191. We find a petition from the Auditors in 1540, to be allowed to coin *plata* y *vellon*, the reals to be of 44 maravedis. Same Docs. I. p. 580. They had been reprehended in 1538 for coining maravedis of 44 to the real. In 1538 the Emperor had decreed that the reals to be coined should be of 34 maravedis, but no one would bring silver to the mint to be coined at that rate. At that time it was estimated that 50,000 ducats' worth of the base reals were in circulation. Ibid. pp. 546, 558. Where had these reals been coined? Probably the mint had coined these pieces, for in those days royal decrees were difficult to enforce where it was the interest of all to disobey them. We find complaints of the *mala moneda* of Española as late as 1565, in the same series of documents, Vol. XI. 1869, p. 119. The City of La Concepcion petitions for the privilege of coining gold and silver in 1540, stating that silver was coming from Yucatan. Same Ser. I. p. 463.

Alonzo de Zurita, whose MS. account of the people of New Spain was written not long before 1560, speaks of the scarcity of silver coin in the country. He says that the mint was coining less than it did at first, that most of it was carried out of the country, and that the natives who were obliged to pay their taxes in silver pieces had the greatest difficulty in obtaining them. See translation of Zurita by Ternaux-Compans, p. 345, and Docs. Inéd. Am. y Oc. II. 1864.

Before describing the first pieces supposed to have been coined in America, it may be well to notice the silver coins of Spain which were in circulation at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The first large Spanish silver pieces were issued under Ferdinand and Isabella between the years 1492 and 1506, and bear no date. They were called *Reales*, *pesos de ocho*, or Seville pieces of eight, because they contained eight *ochavos* and they were coined at Seville. They weighed 2,800 centigrammes or 432 grains troy weight, and are 931 thousandths fine, but these pieces are now very rare. They are described by Alois Heiss in Vol. I. of his *Monedas Hispano Christianas*. Silver pieces, of half, a quarter and one-eighth of a real, were also coined. Heiss says that these were the "first *Pesos* (of silver) coined in Spain, and that their intrinsic value, (fineness?) has varied but little up to the present day. Under the name of *Pesos duros*, *Pesos fuertes*, *Dollars*, *Piastras*, they have become a universal coin, and served as the almost exclusive coin of America; were preferred in Africa, Oceanica, China, the Indian Archipelago and even in Persia, Greece, and the Ionian Islands." Heiss omits the name *gordos* and *gourdes*, meaning large or heavy, by which they were known in Spain and France quite recently. This piece was to be equal to 34 maravedis, the ***medio***

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to 17 maravedis, the *cuarto* 8 ms. and 1 *blanca*, the *ochavo* a square piece, 4 ms. and a half *blanca*. Sixty-seven of these *Reales* were coined from a marc of silver of the above fineness. Of *vellon* or copper with seven grains of silver to the marc, there were coined 192 blancas to the marc, worth a half a maravedi each.

The purchasing power of gold about the time of the discovery of America was about four, and of silver about six times greater than it is now, according to Clemencin. The proportional value of silver to gold was therefore as $10\frac{2}{3}$ to 1. The great production of silver from Peruvian and Mexican mines soon made the proportion greater, until it became 15 to 1, and now it is even greater than 16 to 1.

J. C. BREVOORT.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from Vol. xv, p. 85.]

CLXXXII. *Obv.* DANIEL SUTHERLAND AND MARGARET ROBERTSON. *Ex.* INTERMARRIED | 1ST SEPTEMBER 1781 Two hands, clasped, holding a torch over a square altar.

Rev. TO | CELEBRATE | THE | FIFTIETH | ANNIVERSARY | QUEBEC | SEPTEMBER | 1831 within a circle of true-lovers' knots. Size 39 m. R 6.

The specimen from which this description is taken is in the collection of Mr. Cyrille Tessier of Quebec. He prizes it highly, not only as a Canadian numismatic rarity, but also as a memento of the venerable pair of whom he is a descendant. The medal came into his possession from a relative who took part in the festivities connected with the golden wedding.

CLXXXIII. *Obv.* A large maple leaf occupying the whole field, upon which is inscribed within a beaded circle, FETE NATIONAL MONTREAL. | 24 JUIN | 1874

Rev. SOUVENIR within a wreath of maple leaves. At the bottom is a beaver facing to the right. Size 31 m. R 2.

The dies were prepared by Mr. J. D. Scott for Mr. Narcisse Beaudry, who sold a considerable number in different metals on the occasion of the first Convention of French Canadian National Societies, gathered from different parts of this continent.

CLXXXIV. *Obv.* EN MEMOIRE DE LA FETE ST. JEAN BAPTIST 1878. John the Baptist seated on a rock, with a crusader's staff in his left hand and a lamb behind him; under the groundwork, AGNUS DEI

Rev. SOUVENIR DU GRAND JUBILE MUSICAL MONTREAL. A cornet within a beaded circle. Above, 22 JUIN below, 1878. Size 17 m. R 6.

Designed by Mr. Bishop for Mr. Lymburner, who after having struck off one impression, had the die altered. Hence, although the difference between it and the following is slight, this may be classed as one of the rarest medals of the series.

CLXXXV. *Obv.* As the last, except that the groundwork is larger, and that the AGNUS DEI is placed thereon with the letters farther apart.

Rev. Same as the last. Size 20 m. R 4.

The second Convention of French Canadian National Societies was varied by a grand competition between about a dozen brass bands from different places in Canada and the United States; the reverse therefore relates to that part of the entertainment.

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CLXXXVI. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As CLXXXIV with the exception that there is a 21 before the 22 JUIN Size 20 m. R 2.

As the musical performance commenced on the 21st, Mr. Lymburner after about a hundred impressions had been struck off had the die altered, so that the medals could be sold on both days of the competition.

CLXXXVII. *Obv.* Same as CLXXXV.

Rev. Within a wreath of slender maple leaves, at the top, SOUVENIR Size 20 m. R 2.

Although organized by the same Committee, the *Jubilee Musical* was held on different days from the great *St. Jean Baptiste* day procession; this new reverse was accordingly engraved, that special medals might be sold to those who took part in the procession.

CLXXXVIII. *Obv.* Same as the reverse of CLXXXVI.

Rev. Same as the last. Size 20 m. R 2.

Before this variety was struck the competition had terminated, so that although it is one of the commonest of the series, it cannot be considered anything more than a mule piece.

CLXXXIX. *Obv.* · FETE NATIONALE QUEBEC 24 JUIN 1880 A beaver to the left on a stick of maple; the stick has one or two branches with leaves attached.

Rev. SOUVENIR within a wreath of maple leaves. Size 19 m. R 2.

Struck by Mr. Lymburner and sold by him on the occasion of the National Convention at Quebec in 1880.

CXC. *Obv.* SOCIETE S^{T} JEAN BAPTISTE DE QUEBEC NOS INSTITUTIONS NOTRE LANGUE ET NOS LOIS John the Baptist draped in a hairy skin with his right hand raised. In his left he holds a crusader's staff surmounted by a double cross; on either side are two sprigs of maple leaves tied with a ribbon.

Rev. SOUVENIR DE LA CONVENTION NATIONALE DU 24 JUIN *Ex.* 1880 A man standing, with an axe resting on a stump in his right hand, while he holds in his left a flag inscribed, EMPARONS NOUS | DU SOL At his feet is a scythe and rake; behind him a plow and spade. Below is a ribbon inscribed, LABOR IMPROBUS OMNIA VINCIT. Resting on a ribbon is a beaver to the left. Size 38. R 2.

This medal was struck in New York for the Quebec *St. Jean Baptiste Society*, and is the only medal of this group which was issued officially. It is in execution far ahead of those issued as private enterprises for sale to spectators on the day of the procession.

CXCI. *Obv.* · NOS INSTITUTIONS, NOTRE LANGUE, NOS LOIS, SOCIETE S^{T} JEAN BAPTISTE. John the Baptist as in the last. The staff has only one cross, no ribbon tying sprigs; on ground work, DE; under it, QUEBEC

Rev. +SOUVENIR DE LA CONVENTION NATIONALE DU 24 JUIN+ *Ex.* 1880 A man with tuque on his head holding an axe in his right hand. In his left he holds a flag inscribed, EMPARONS | NOUS DU | SOL The axe and his right foot each rest on a log of wood. Behind him is a plow, with mountains in the distance; under the groundwork is a ribbon inscribed, LABOR IMPROBUS OMNIA VINCIT; below is a beaver to the left with a sprig of maple leaves in his mouth. Size 38 m. R 2.

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By Mr. Bishop for Mr. Richard of Quebec, who sold them in opposition to the official medal. The execution is inferior. The position of the figures is anything but natural.

CXCII. *Obv.* SOCIETE ST JEAN BAPTISTE DE QUEBEC A wreath of maple leaves with a beaver resting at the bottom.

Rev. CONVENTION NATIONALE 24 JUIN 1880. Across the centre of the field, SOUVENIR Size 30 m. R 2.

Struck at Quebec, by whom I have not been able to learn. The design is simple, and considering that it is the only medal emanating from the ancient capital, the execution is fair. This was also sold on the occasion of the National Convention.

CXCIII. *Obv.* ROM. CATH^{c} TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION *Ex.* REV. P. PHELAN, Pres. | MONTREAL. Feb. 23. 1840 Arms, consisting of a shield, with a lamb to the right above, and a radiated I H S below. Crest, A radiated cross surrounded by the word PLEDGE Supporters, To the right a man with flag inscribed SOBRIETY; to the left a woman with DOMESTIC COMFORT on her flag. A rose, shamrock, and thistle on the groundwork.

Rev. O MARY, CONCEIVED WITHOUT SIN, PRAY FOR US | WHO HAVE RECOURSE TO THEE, THAT | WE CHASTE & TEMPERATE BE. *Ex.* J. ARNAULT. The Virgin Mary standing on a globe, in the act of trampling on a serpent. The globe is inscribed CANADA with the letter M and a cross in front. Size 44 m. R 6.

The engraver, whose name appears on this medal, is the same as has been mentioned in connection with the Molson and rebellion tokens. A full account of this and the following temperance medals I have given in Vol. VIII, page 51, of the *Canadian Antiquarian.*

CXCIV. *Obv.* IN HOC SIGNO VINCES Arms as in the last, but the lamb is to the left. The word Pledge is wanting round the cross. The supporter to the right is a woman, with a flag inscribed LA FELICITÉ | DOMESTIQUE The man to the left, with flag inscribed LA SOBRIETÉ; over the man's head an angel hovers with a crown of laurel. Seated at the foot of a platform are two children; under the groundwork, DAVIS BIRM.

Rev. SOCIÉTÉ D'ABSTINENCE COMPLETE A CORK LE TRES REVEREND T. MATHEW, PRESIDENT A Greek cross occupying the whole field, inscribed PROMESSE | JE PROMETS | DE | M'ABSTENIR | DE TOUTE | SORTE DE BOISSON ENIVRANTE | EXCEPTÉ EN CAS DE MALADIE | ET PAR ORDRE D'UN MEDÉCIN | JE PROMETS EN AUTRE D'EVITER | TOUT | CE QUE PUT | CONDUIRE | A | L'INTEMPERANCE. In the upper left angle, ETABLIE; in the right, 19 AVRIL | 1838 Size 44 m. R 5.

The design is identical with, and the inscription is a faithful rendering in French of that on the medals given by Father Mathew in Ireland to his converts, showing that the temperance reform among the French Canadians was the result of the movement inaugurated by Father Mathew in Ireland.

CXCV. *Obv. Ex.* S^{T} JEAN John the Baptist standing with his right hand raised; in his left he holds a crusader's staff. At his left is a lamb, with plants to his right.

Rev. TEMPERANCE *Ex.* L B Two sprigs of maple leaves with a beaver to the right resting thereon. Brass. Size 31 m. R 5.

As this medal bears no date, I am unable to tell at what time it was issued. It is evidently the work of a Canadian engraver, the L. B. representing the initials of some forgotten artist.

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CXCVI. *Obv.* IL NE BOIRA NE VIN NE AUCUNE LIQUEUR ENIVRANTE John the Baptist holding in his left hand a crusader's staff, from which a ribbon is suspended inscribed TEMPERANCE; to his left is a stone, and at his right are plants growing. Underneath is a beaver resting on two sprigs of maple leaves; under the groundwork, DAVIS BIRM.

Rev. JESUS ABREUVE DE FIEL ET DE VINAIGRE AYEZ PITIÉ DE NOUS. *Ex.* JE SERAI TOUJOUR | FIDELE | A MA PROMESSE The crucifixion, with the Virgin standing to the left adoring. To the right is a Roman soldier in the act of raising a sponge on a pole. In the background is a Doric building. Size 40 m. R 3.

John the Baptist is used here as a double emblem. As a Nazarite, and therefore a total abstainer, he represents temperance; and as the national saint, represents the French Canadian nationality.

CXCVII. *Obv.* MARIE JESUS JOSEPH *Ex.* SOYEZ FIDELE JUSQU'A LA MORT The Virgin Mary to the left and Joseph to the right, with the child Jesus between.

Rev. IN ✖ HOC ✖ SIGNO ✖ VINCES At the top is a tablet inscribed ET VOTRE AME SERA PERCÉE D'UN GLAIVE; under the tablet is a heart pierced with a dagger and decked with a garland. Above the heart, SACRÉ CŒUR; below, DE MARIE Inscription, in lower part of field, POUR L'AMOUR DE JESUS CRUCIFIÉ | JE SERAI TOUJOUR FIDELE | A L'ENGAGEMENT QUE J'AI PRIS | DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ DE | TEMPERANCE In the midst of the inscription is a cross; below, a beaver to the left resting on two sprigs of maple leaves. Size 40 m. R 3.

This medal was issued during the temperance reformation that was inaugurated by the preaching of Father Chiniquy about the year 1853. Father Chiniquy is still celebrated as a preacher. Having formed a flourishing settlement of French Canadians at Kankakee, Ill., he officiated to them acceptably as parish priest. And when he gave up his connection with the Church of Rome, and accepted the Presbyterian doctrines, most of the settlers followed him. He now takes a prominent position in all works tending towards evangelizing the French Canadians.

CXCVIII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the heart differs slightly in shape, while the I in IN HOC is opposite P in POUR; in the last it is lower. Size 40 m. R 6.

The reverse of this is not so well executed as that of the last, from which I would infer that the old reverse die had become useless and a new one had been ordered from an inferior engraver. This variety is very scarce. I only know of one specimen.

CXCIX. *Obv.* Similar to CXCVI, but the name of the engraver is wanting.

Rev. As CXCVI, but hardly so well executed. Size 40. R 1.

Struck from dies prepared by Mr. Bishop for Mr. Lymburner, for a Temperance Society at Lachine. This medal is much inferior to the one of Birmingham workmanship, from which it has been copied.

CC. *Obv.* ✱ ST PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY MONTREAL ✱ ESTA^{D} FEB. 21ST 1841 Arms as in CXCIV; the woman is also being crowned with a laurel wreath; her flag has DOMESTIC | COMFORT and the man's, SOBRIETY There is no rose or thistle on the groundwork. Above the arms is IN HOC SIGNO VINCES On the platform, under the shield, J. D. SCOTT | ENG.; attached to the lower part of the medal is a ribbon inscribed TEMPERANCE. CHARITY. RELIGION.

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Rev. Plain. Size 44. R 4.

This is by the same artist who engraved those of the Medal struck for the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. This Medal is intended to be worn by members at their meetings and when in procession.

CCI. *Obv.* · ST. PATRICKS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY MONTREAL · ESTA^{D} FEB. 21ST 1841. Design as last, except that the engraver's name is wanting and the letters J. D. S. occur under the man's feet.

Struck in 1880, the die of the previous Medal having been broken after about twenty impressions had been struck off.

CCII. *Obv.* O MARIE CONCUE SANS PECHE PRIEZ POUR NOUS | QUI AVONS RECOURS A VOUS *Ex.* 1830 The figure of the Virgin standing on a globe; from each hand rays extend.

Rev. Ex. GROTHE. The letter M surmounted by a cross; underneath, a heart pierced with a dagger; the whole surrounded by twelve stars. Shape, oval. Size 20 m. by 25 m. R 6.

Grothe, whose name appears on this Medal, had at that time an extensive silversmith's establishment. The dies are said to have been engraved by Baume, who prepared the plates for many of the shin-plasters that circulated in 1837; we may therefore class it as the earliest medal of purely Canadian workmanship.

CCIII. *Obv.* MARIE CONÇUE SANS PÉCHÉ PRIEZ POUR NOUS The Virgin standing on a cloud with rays extending from each hand.

Rev. ENFANTS DE MARIE DE LA CONGRÉGATION DE N. D. DE MONTRÉAL M A in monogram surrounded by rays; above, a circle of nine stars. Oval. Size 19 m. by 23 m. R 5.

Some thousands of this Medal were struck by Mr. Narcisse Beaudry, a jeweller, he having imported the dies from Paris. These Medals are sold by the nuns to the girls attending their school, who are induced to join a Society called the Children of Mary.

CCIV. *Obv.* O MARIE CONCUE SANS PECHE PRIEZ P NOUS Within a beaded oval the figure of the Virgin standing on a globe. From each hand rays extend.

Rev. Similar to the last, groundwork frosted. Shape, a square with the top and bottom forming an arc of a circle. Size 22 m. by 30 m. R 3.

The dies of the previous Medal having given out, a stock of these Medals were ordered by the nuns from Paris, and silver impressions sold to members as they joined the Society.

CCV. *Obv.* PÉLÉRINAGE · DE · PIÉTÉ · A · S^{TE} ANNE · DE · BEAUPRÉ *Ex.* PATRONNE | DU | CANADA | 1877 Corner view of the old church at St. Anne's, with houses and trees in the rear. The foliage is represented by a number of dots.

Rev. A wreath of maple leaves with a bird at top. Within the wreath, near the top, SOUVENIR Size 30 m. R 3.

Mr. Torcapel, who engraved the dies for this medal, is anything but a first class artist. The dots for foliage remind one of the old Saxon coins, and the dotted capital I's are after the manner of the amateur sign painters occasionally met with among our French Canadian citizens.

CCVI. *Obv.* PATRONNE SAINTE ANNE. DU CANADA *Ex.* 1877. Two females seated, the one to the right, who seems to be the elder, appears to be instructing the other from a roll.

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Rev. PÉLÉRINAGE DE PIÉTÉ A S^TE ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ * *Ex.* FONDE EN | 1660 Church similar to the last, but better executed; the foliage is better represented. Size 30 m. R 2.

Issued by Mr. Lymburner, who disposed of a large number to the pilgrims who resort to St. Anne's to pay their religious devotions. The dies, as also those of the four following, are by Mr. Bishop.

CCVII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. PELERINAGE · DE · PIETE · A · LA · BONNE · S^TE ANNE * Across the top of the field SOUVENIR Size 30 m. R 2.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre has been celebrated for many years as a place where it is asserted that miraculous cures have been performed. The old church is festooned with the crutches of those who no longer required their help after a visit to this place. It is only during the past few years that it has become a place of resort for great crowds of pilgrims.

CCVIII. *Obv.* SAINTE ANNE PATRONNE DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC 1877 Two females as in CCVI.

Rev. SOUVENIR DE PELERINAGE A SAINTE ANNE DE BEAUPRE *Ex.* FONDE EN | 1660 Church as in CCVI. Shape, a pointed oval. Size 14 m. by 22 m. R 3.

From this inscription we would infer that St. Anne had become the patron saint of this Province. Such is not the case. This inscription is used by the medallist that his wares may be the more readily sold to the pilgrims.

CCIX. *Obv.* As the last, except that the bench on which the women are seated extends a short distance on either side of their bodies.

Rev. Same as the last. Pointed oval. Size 14 m. by 22 m. R 2.

This was struck in place of the previous Medal, the dies having given out. The demand for them seems to have increased each year as the place came into greater repute as the resort of pilgrims.

CCX. *Obv.* PATRONNE SAINTE ANNE. DU CANADA *Ex.* 1877 Women seated as in CCVI. A flower in an ornamental pot in front.

Rev. Similar to CCVI. Size 32 m. R 3.

Struck for Mr. Richard of Quebec, who entered for a single variety as a competitor for this trade with the pilgrims. The design and execution of this Medal, although by the same artist, is an improvement on those issued by Mr. Lymburner.

CCXI. *Obv.* O BONNE S^E ANNE PRIEZ POUR NOUS Two women as in CCVI.

Rev. PÉLÉRINAGE A S^E ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ View of the new St. Anne's Church. Oval. Size 28 m. by 38 m. R 3.

This with the two following Medals were struck in Paris for Mr. Demerais of Montreal. He sold them at his store in the village of *Ste. Anne de Beaupre.* This is the only Medal having a representation of the new church lately erected at the shrine of St. Anne's.

CCXII. *Obv.* S^E ANNE ET MARIE S^E ANNE DE BEAUPRE A female to the right seated on a chair, instructing one who is standing before her. Below is a winged head.

Rev. CŒURS DE JESUS ET DE MARIE Two hearts with flames issuing from their tops, the one to the right is pierced with a dagger; above is a crown. Oval. Size 18 m. by 22 m. R 3.

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Mr. Demerais seems to have disposed of a great number of these pieces, driving the other traders out of the market by being able to undersell them.

CCXIII. *Obv.* S. ANNE ET MARIE S. ANNE DE BEAUPRE Design as last. *Rev.* As the last. Oval. Size 15 m. by 18 m. R 3.

The church and shrine of *Ste. Anne de Beaupre* having come under the control of the Redemptorist Fathers, the Medals are sold by their agents only.

CCXIV. *Obv.* REV^{D} | JA^{S} SOMERVILLE | MONTREAL | 1803
Rev. DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Oval. Size 34 m. by 40 m. R 5.

The Rev. James Somerville was pastor of St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church for many years. When he died he left a sum of money to the Natural History Society, to found a course of lectures, which lectures have been delivered annually ever since. This is the oldest Canadian communion token, and remained in use until the removal of the congregation to their new edifice in 1860.

[To be continued.] R. W. M^{C}LACHLAN.

THE RÜTLI PLEDGE.

I FIND in my collection a Swiss token which commemorates the "Rütli Oath." Can any one give me the date of its issue? The obverse shows the three patriots, Stauffacher, Walter Fürst and Arnold, as standing at midnight in the Rütli meadow, swearing, with hands upraised towards the starry sky, "To be free as their fathers were free," and to maintain with their lives the old Swiss pledge — "One for all, and all for one." The reverse (LA SOCIETE DES SUISSES), clasped hands in centre, with hat, bow, and pierced apple underneath; counterstamped 6 above; copper, size 20. According to tradition, during the night of Nov. 7–8, 1307, the three patriots, with a few followers, formed a Swiss league against Austrian tyranny; and the spot has since been known as the "Cradle of Swiss Liberty," and has become, by purchase, national property. The legend of William Tell, who married a daughter of Fürst, also dates from the Rütli conspiracy, from which sprang Swiss independence. To what does the counterstamp 6 allude?

THOMAS WARNER.

AUSTRIAN KREUTZERS FOR 1873.

PETTY tradesmen, servant maids, retailers of beer and tobacco, and other such "small deer," in the venerable city of Prague, have of late been greatly exercised by an odd wager, contracted between two of their wealthier fellow citizens, one of whom, a few weeks ago, laid the other fifteen hundred florins that, by the 1st of January, 1882, he would collect the sum of twenty-eight florins, Austrian currency, in one-kreutzer pieces bearing the date 1873. It seems that, owing to some unexplained accident, only thirty florins' worth of these coins — the individual value of which is a trifle less than that of the British farthing — was issued from the imperial mint. The three thousand kreutzers are, in all probability, scattered about throughout the length and breadth of the gigantic Austrian Empire; and it can hardly be but that some of them have been lost during the eight years that have elapsed since they first came into circulation. Thus, the enterprising gentleman who has bound himself to recover twenty-three hundred of their number within a twelve-month, would really appear to have undertaken an almost hopeless adventure. He contrived, however, to gather together nearly eighteen hundred without betraying the importance to be attached to their possession; but, through some indiscretion, the terms of the wager became publicly known about a fortnight ago, since which time the 1873 kreutzers have risen considerably in the market and are now quoted at the fancy price of a florin apiece. Nobody passes copper change in the realm without closely examining each kreutzer, and it is not unlikely that, should the layer of the wager complete his collection by the appointed date, he will have paid so dearly for the scarce coins, that his winnings will barely cover his expenses.

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DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT SCOTTISH COINS.

THE Edinburgh *Statesman* reports a somewhat remarkable discovery made in the pretty little burgh of Fortrose, in Scotland. In raising the clay floor in the kitchen of an old house on the margin of the Cathedral Green, occupied by Mr. Donald Junor, for the purpose of replacing it with a floor of cement, the soil below was penetrated for some little depth, and the spout of what appeared to be a teakettle was exposed. On removing the earth from around it a vessel, apparently of tarnished copper, was uncovered. It was some ten or eleven inches in height, of the familiar shape of the water ewer or flagon in use in Scottish families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the water being poured from it over the hands of guests and others, previous to meals. The top was closed with a lid, formed of a piece of lead three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and apparently soldered to the flagon. The vessel was remarkably heavy, and on removing the lead it was found to be filled with old silver coins. There was a quantity of dark-looking liquid in the vessel, and on this being poured out, the coins were left, with one or two exceptions, quite white and clean. There were over a thousand in number, and were all of the time of King Robert III. of Scotland, who reigned from 1390 to 1406. They are very thin, as is the general character of the silver coinage of that time, and larger than a shilling in the surface.

THE BECKER FORGERIES.

IT is quite impossible to see many of Becker's wonderful productions without experiencing a strong desire to know something of the life and character of a man whose skill enabled him completely to conceal his individuality in his work, and to produce in the very spirit which conceived them, and with the utmost fidelity of details, the coins of ages and of civilizations far removed from each other. Such was, in fact, this man's universal genius that he rendered with equal facility and felicity the life-like outlines of a Greek head, the stereotypic mediocrity of a coin of the middle ages, or the brilliant mechanical execution of a Napoleonic medal. This is the more astonishing because his education and early training had been unconnected with art of any sort, his efforts unaided; because, also, he had probably passed his thirtieth year before he handled a graver, and did not then begin, as most do, with fortuitous and abortive attempts, but selected for his first models the most artistic coins of antiquity, and succeeded at once in deceiving the most experienced connoisseurs. His skill also in copying, with but occasional errors, legends which to him must often have been extremely puzzling, and the secret means used to give coins the appearance of age, are all subjects of wonder, and stamp him as the most original, scientific, and accurate forger of coins, of which modern history speaks; the Paduan forgers not excepted, for these manipulated chiefly one class of coins, and the means sometimes employed to deceive,—such as soldering together different obverses and reverses of Roman G. B., to form combinations similar to our modern mules,—were clumsy and coarse when compared with the exact reproductions of our scientific imitator. Becker is known to European archaeologists through various publications, notably the classification of his coins by A. von Steinbüchel, Vienna, 1836, and the more complete and accurate one made a little later by M. Pinder, Berlin, 1843. He is practically unknown to American collectors, to whom works in foreign languages are not generally available. What is known of him here is chiefly through his coins, many specimens of which are found in American cabinets, occasionally, no doubt, *incognito* to the owners, who imagine some brilliant and rare Syracuse tetradrachm to be truly antique, while it is, perhaps, *only a Becker.*

Karl Wilhelm Becker was born in 1771, at Speyer, Germany, where his father occupied the position of syndicus, corresponding probably to the office of mayor in an American town. He received an education suitable to fit him for mercantile pursuits, established himself as a cloth merchant at Mannheim, married there, and finally went through bankruptcy. In 1806 we find him employed as a journeyman goldsmith, and

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here did a certain Fr. Creuzer first obtain accidental information that the skilled Becker was counterfeiting Regal Greek moneys in silver. From Mannheim Becker went to Offenbach, which henceforth became his permanent residence. Here he began operations as an amateur and dealer who wished to enlarge his small select collection by exchanges. The nearness of Offenbach to Frankfurt was of great advantage to him, for here dwelt many coin-dealing Jews, and through these especially did Becker sell the coins secretly manufactured at Offenbach.

Becker was a man of medium height, thick set, very affable and refined in his manners, an attentive listener, and an appreciative admirer of such objects of art as were shown him. When examining coins he would always make pertinent remarks and comparisons, which soon gave him the reputation of being a learned numismatist. When occasion presented itself he would draw forth some rare coin or cut gem he had been lucky enough to buy or obtain in exchange, or would, perhaps, mention some similar coin which was for sale, and perhaps could be obtained, at a high price, for his patron. Among other local celebrities he enjoyed the friendship of Prince von Isenburg, a former General in the service of France, who, in 1814, conferred upon him the title of Hofrath, or court councilor. The Prince had brought with him, from the Spanish campaigns, a very fine collection of coins, especially of the moneys of the Visigoths. Being an invalid, he could not leave his rooms, and he found in his intercourse with Becker, an agreeable and entertaining pastime. That Becker, in the period 1814–30, enjoyed more than a local reputation, is proved by the fact that Goethe, the celebrated German poet, litterateur, critic, and lover of fine arts, visited him in 1815, and writes of him in his "Notes":—"Hofrath Becker, at Offenbach, exhibited fine paintings, moneys and gems, and was not unwilling to dispose of some of them to amateurs." And again, in another work:—"Mr. Becker, highly esteemed as a medalist, has important series of moneys of all ages, arranged to illustrate the history and progress of his art."

Although only one of each of Becker's forgeries, in the original metals, according to Mionnet's rating, would be valued at the astonishing sum of 66,723 francs, it is not surprising that Becker, whose personal habits were inexpensive, did not, at his death, which occurred on the 11th of April, 1830, leave any fortune behind him, for the greater part of his earnings remained in the hands of the Jews, through whose agency chiefly, his coins were sold. Besides, he was a man who, to acquire wealth quickly, entered upon many speculations, and these did not always prove successful; he was also a man of many hobbies, and these, as every one who reads these lines fully knows, absorb money promptly, and give slow returns.

How Becker succeeded in producing in such perfection a series of over 330 coins, requiring 600 dies, remains problematical. Granted that he united in himself eminent talent, great skill in mechanical execution, and untiring application, still the magnitude and perfection of his work remain a matter of wonder and astonishment. Supposing, for instance, that a skilled die-sinker could complete the die for some of his Gothic moneys in one day, the Hellenic, on the other hand, would certainly require from two to three months for their production. It is also to be remarked that Becker did not work from designs or drawings where exact similarity is not absolutely required, but that in order to reach his ends, he had to copy the original with the most painful exactness,—and this, in itself, must have consumed much time. It has been surmised that he used genuine antique moneys to obtain impressions in metal, and that these were retouched with the graver and then hardened to be used as dies; but this theory, considering the fact that many unimportant but nevertheless marked variations between his coins and the supposed models have been discovered by his critical and exact biographer, M. Pinder, is entirely improbable. No indications whatsoever of such method of work, either in the tools left behind him, or in the coins, exist. It is known that he used common ancient coins as planchets to strike his rare moneys, whereby the ancient edge, so important a factor in determining the genuineness of many coins, was preserved. At times he would stamp but one side of a genuine coin to produce a rare head or reverse, and so cautious was he in his fabrications that, in order to avoid the productions of exact duplicates, which, as every one knows, have as yet been undiscovered among the Greek and Roman coins, the dies were frequently retouched before striking new examples. It is

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said that to give his coins the appearance of slight circulation, he would mix them with iron filings and place them in a box under his chaise, while travelling from Offenbach to Frankfurt. According to the saying of a Mr. Collin, a Jew residing at Offenbach, he called this "to give his old folks an airing." Then, to give the moneys the well known smell (!) and color, he buried them for a season in manure. The attention of collectors became gradually awakened. Sestini, in a pamphlet issued 1825, warned the public of the "ultramontano" counterfeits. In his essay on modern fabrications, 1826, he names "un certo Becker di Hanau," and describes a number of his counterfeits. At about this time Becker himself thought it more expedient to proclaim himself a copyist of ancient coins, and he issued a seven page list of two hundred and ninety-six pieces, "manufactured in his moments of leisure, and offered for sale to collectors whose means did not allow them to procure the rare and costly originals." In this list the prices of his fabrications were arranged according to the following scale:

The entire series of 296 pieces; impressions in fine silver, .	300 ducats.
The Greek series alone, 110 pieces, ...	200 "
The Roman, alone, 126 pieces, ...	100 "
The Gothic Kings, 24 pieces, ...	14 "
The German Middle Ages, 24 pieces, ...	21 "
The Modern; sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, 12 pieces, .	10 "

This list, published without date, is entirely incomplete. It is, of course, unknown whether Becker issued only a partial list in order to be more secure in placing the balance, or whether the others were made after the list was issued;—probably both theories are in part correct. As regards the metals used, it must be remembered that Becker himself struck his copies of Greek and of Roman coins in gold or silver; generally, but not always, in the metals indicated by Mionnet. Such as are found in copper must be ascribed to the later part of his life, as the placing of copper copies of gold and silver Roman coins would have at once betrayed the secret so long and so well kept by himself.* Of ancient bronze coins, except one or two of the later Roman emperors found only in this metal, he copied none,—all such belong to the Paduan and other schools of forgers. After his death the entire series of obverse and reverse dies, numbering over six hundred, passed into private hands, and have been used to strike in tin or lead the three hundred and thirty-one coins described in Pinder's list.† The series is found extremely useful for the purpose of illustration and detection, and European coin dealers and collectors of ancient coins generally possess a set, and are thereby frequently enabled to decide promptly and authoritatively the genuineness of any doubtful ancient coin presented to them for inspection. Mr. Feuardent, in New York, has the complete set, and has had repeated occasion to use it to advantage.

The following list, carefully compiled from Mr. Pinder's very accurate descriptions, comprises the entire series, inclusive of such doubtful pieces, the dies of which are not extant, as are generally ascribed to Becker.‡

HELLENIC MONEYS, ETC.

Campania, 2; Apulia, 1; Calabria, 1; Lucania, 7; Bruttii, 3; Sicily, 21; Chersonesus Taurica, 2; Thracia, 3; Islands near Thracia, 3; Macedonia, 3; Kings of Macedonia, 9; Epirus, 2; Kings of Epirus, 5; Acarnania, 1; Locri Opuntii, 1; Phocis, 1; Boeotia, 2; Attica, 1; Elis, 1; Zacynthus, 1; Arcadia, 1; Creta, 3; Kings of Bosporus

* The Becker forgeries, in my sale March 24, 1881, were Roman, and struck exclusively in copper. I have the written guarantee of their former owner that in this metal they are of the utmost rarity. Such as are found in this metal were probably struck by Becker for personal friends, who wanted to avoid the expense of the more noble metals. From the fact that he copied at least one coin of Phocis, described by Mionnet as struck in electrum, it is quite probable that he also used poor coins in this alloy as planchets.

† I am unable to state who the present owners of the dies are, nor at what prices the entire series can be obtained. Pinder gives the name of Mr. Seidentricher, Homburg, and the price of the entire set at 30 florins, but it is most probable that the dies are now in different hands. Should any one desire it, I will cheerfully make the necessary inquiries abroad, and take orders for complete sets, if obtainable.

‡ My intention was to name the city, ruler, and denomination, but as this would also necessitate, to be any of practical use to collectors, a transcription of legends and other particulars, and would also protract this article to an unusual length, I must regretfully abandon this for the present.

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and Pontus, 10; Kings of Bithynia, 4; Mysia, 5; Kings of Pergamus, 1; Troas, 1; Ionia, 4; Islands near Ionia, 1; Kings of Caria, 3; Islands near Caria, 3; Incerta, Asia Minor, 2; Kings of Syria, 15; Seleucis, Pieria, 1; Phoenicia, 2; Rulers of Judea, 1; Kings of Persia, 1; Kings of Bactriana, 3; Kings of Egypt, 1; Incerta, 1. Total of Hellenic moneys, 133.

ROMAN MONEYS.

Earliest Denarius, 1; Family coins, 6; Julius Caesar, 7; Sextus Pompeius, 1; Lucius Antonius, 1; Augustus, 1; M. Agrippa, 1; Tiberius, 1; Drusus, Jr., 1; Antonia, 1; Germanicus, 1; Caligula, 1; Claudius, 1; Agrippina, Jr., 3; Clodius Macer, 1; Vitellius, 1; Domitilla, 1; Julia, daughter of Titus, 1; Trajanus, 2; Plotina, 3; Marciana, 1; Matidia, 2; Hadrianus, 1; Commodus, 1; Crispina, 1; Pertinax, 1; Didius Julianus, 2; Manlia Scantilla, 3; Didia Clara, 1; Pescennius Niger, 3; Septimius Severus, 1; Fulvia Plautilla, 1; Macrinus, 1; Diadumenianus, 2; Elagabalus, 1; Cornelia Paula, 1; Julia Maesa, 2; Orbiana, 1; Mamaea, 1; Maximus, 1; Balbinus, 2; Pupienus, 1; Tranquillina, 2; Pacatianus, 3; Etruscilla, 1; Herennius Etruscus, 1; Hostilianus, 2; Trebonianus Gallus, 3; Volusianus, 1; Aemilianus, 2; Cornelia Supera, 2; Valerianus, 1; Mariniana, 1; Gallienus, 1; Saloninus, 1; Postumus, 11; Laelianus, 1; Victorinus, 1; Marius, 2; Tetricus, Sr., 8; Tetricus, and his son, 1; Tetricus, Jr., 1; Claudius Gothicus, 1; Florianus, 1; Numerianus, 2; Magnia Urbica, 1; Nigrinianus, 1; Julianus, 1; Maximianus Herculeus, 1; Fausta, 2; Crispus, 1; Delmatius, 1; Vetranio, 1; Decentius, 1; Procopius, 1: Arcadius, 1; Honorius, 1; Constantius III., 1; Johannes, 1; Honoria, 1; Euphemia, 1; Olybrius, 1; Glycerius, 1. Total of Roman moneys, 136.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kings of the Visigoths, 25; Merovingian Dynasty, 1; Carlovingian and later Emperors, 19; Moneys of the Middle Ages and of Modern times, 7; Siege Coins, 9; Addenda, (Isenburg), 1. Total, 331 coins and medals. Besides these, eleven modern coins and medals are generally ascribed to Becker.

ED. FROSSARD.

Irvington, N.Y.

BURIED TREASURES EXHUMED.

In the course of the excavations necessary for the reconstruction of the baths at Dürheim, in the Palatinate, the workmen have come upon an enormous iron chest containing the celebrated treasure of the Abbey of Limburg, which disappeared after the siege of the abbey in 1504. The treasure is supposed to have been put in safety by the abbey out of fear of an attack. It is composed of a large number of vases and other objects of gold and silver, of precious stones, and a host of coins of the fifteenth century. There are also a number of articles for worship, dating from the commencement of the abbey, which was constructed by Conrad the Salic, and his wife, Queen Gisela, and opened in 1030. By the law of the Palatinate, half the treasure goes to the State and half to the French company which has the working of the baths.

Recent excavations for building operations at 2 Newgate Street, London, have resulted in a very rich find of Roman antiquities, which, from the occurrence of coins of Claudius and Nero, may be attributed to an early period in the city's history. Three large and capacious leaden cylinders, or *situlæ*, with chariots and other designs in relief on the outer surfaces, have been found, each enclosing a very perfect and beautiful glass urn of considerable dimensions. Combs, *stili*, horns, and a bronze spur with rowel points, have also been found.

Cromwell altered the British Realm; and he took the further liberty to alter the Latin, for a legend around his superb silver crown piece. Terence had it, *Hanc nisi Mors mihi adimet nemo.* The Protector puts it, *Has. Nisi. Periturus. Mihi. Adimat. Nemo.* "No one shall rob me of these [three kingdoms] unless he is ready to perish."

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HEAD-DRESSES EXHIBITED ON ANCIENT COINS.

IN glancing the eye over a cabinet of coins, one of the reflections which will most forcibly arise before the mind is that the persons there represented are shown "in their habit, as they lived:"—that those who pass in review before us are the great men of antiquity, the kings, heroes, potentates, as they once lived, and moved, and had their being. We may feel sure that we are gazing upon the costume of the era; that the garments were worn as we see them now on the coinage; that their general appearance was exactly as is there portrayed. We may rest assured that these were no merely conventional types, such as at this day prevail upon the coins of many of the States of the modern world; that no monarch who has sat upon a throne for a quarter of a century, is depicted, as in our times, with the same usage and outward appearance, untouched by the flight of years, as when his or her rule first begun.

When we observe, on the money of the ancient world, the heads of the emperors bound around with laurel, or surmounted by the diadem, we know that that which we see is a custom of the era, and not, as we find it upon the coinage of the Guelph rulers of England, or that of the third Napoleon, a mere conventionality and empty symbol, an affectation, and bearing no real meaning, or connection with the manners of the day. The truth of the representations both of men and costume, as found upon ancient coins, has always received the corroboration of written records, and even the science of ethnology has received additions from the coinage of the rulers of antiquity, which has been preserved to us.

The intention of the present paper is to speak of the head-dresses and methods of ornamenting the hair which were in use among the Greeks and Romans, and which we find on their coins. I do not intend to do more than barely touch upon the most striking and most important of such variations of garb, as I have not the facilities for making a complete study of the subject, much as I should desire to do so.

Of head-dresses we find in use caps and crowns of various kinds, the tiara, the vitta, and the diadem. On coins we find Bacchus crowned with the ivy and vine leaves; Herakles with ivy; Ceres with ears of barley; Flora with flowers; Arethusa with sedges; and other mythological personages with appropriate emblematical devices.

Rostral crowns composed of the prows of vessels enlaced with each other, the rewards bestowed by the Romans upon a victor in a naval engagement, are sometimes found on coins. The most notable example of this occurs on a denarius of Augustus Cæsar, bearing on the reverse a rostral column, standing on a rudely represented pedestal. "The shaft," says Donalson, "has on each side a simple torus somewhat flattened, and the capital is conventionally figured of the Doric character. The shaft has on each side three projecting prows of vessels, and the whole face of the front is occupied by two enormous anchors, one over the other, out of all proportion to the other parts; a license assumed by the medalist to give greater emphasis to the characteristic features. The whole is surmounted by the colossal statue of a warrior with the parazonium in his left hand, his mantle pendant from his shoulders, and a spear in his right."

Mural crowns composed of turrets, were the premiums given to those who had captured walled cities. They occur, also, as adornments of genii and goddesses, and are found on the representations of Cybele and other tutelary deities.

Oak crowns also appear on coins. These were the rewards given to those who had saved, in battle, the life of a Roman citizen. They generally surround the inscription "OB CIVES SERVATOS." The servility and baseness of the Senate often placed this inscription upon the moneys issued by some temporary usurper or bloody tyrant, whose sole claim to such distinction was a wholesale slaughter of soldiers and citizens. Some of the very wickedest and worst of the Roman emperors, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, Vitellius, &c., &c., were complimented with this title, "*the preserver of the citizens.*" It may possibly be, although there is no explicit authority for the suggestion, that the "true inwardness" of the expression meant that the Senate was grateful to the monarch for having spared any of the citizens at all, and because he did not include the whole body of the Roman people in one indiscriminate massacre.

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The "athletes" who were triumphant in the sports of the arena, received crowns, a specimen of which is shown upon a coin of Nero.

Of all crowns, the most famous and the most ancient was the diadem. This, according to Gûsseme, was a band of purple and fine linen of about the width of three or four fingers, which kings wore around their foreheads, and whose ends tied in a flowing knot behind, hung loosely down on the back of the neck. Alexander the Great is said to have staunched with his diadem the blood flowing from a wound which he had inflicted on Lysimachus.

According to Pancirollus, (ed. 1715, ch. xi. p. 192,) the diadem was "a little cap, like one half of an hand ball of the bigger size, which, being put upon the head, was bound about with a white swathe. Both kings and emperors wore them for ornament; our crowns on coins do not a little resemble them." It was the simple, but superlatively distinctive badge of kingly power. From the earliest to the latest ages of the coinage issued by the monarchs of the various Grecian States, it will always be found upon their portraits, and wherever found the emblem is the sure and certain sign of a prince or of a god.

Some monarchs were in the habit of wearing diadems as many in number as were the kingdoms over which they ruled: a custom whence, no doubt, arose the triple tiara of the Pope, symbolizing his dominion over earth, heaven, and hell. Ptolemy Philadelphus, according to Josephus, wore two diadems, one for his dominions in Asia, another for Egypt; the same was asserted of one of the Parthian kings.

Among the Oriental potentates it was a frequent custom to braid the hair and beard, and ornament them with precious stones, as we see to this day in the Assyrian sculptures, and on the coins of the Arsacidae, whose heads additionally were bound around with a sort of a wide sash embroidered with pearls, etc., from which broad lappets, similarly ornamented, fell over the neck and ears.

The kings of Armenia are shown on their coins wearing the tiara, a well-known symbol of absolute sovereignty among the nations of the Orient. Juba of Numidia wears a remarkable sort of a conical cap, hung around with pearls in rows, one above the other.

After Julius Caesar, the laurel crown was generally adopted by the Roman emperors, the right to wear which was given him by the Senate, and subsequently accorded to his successors.

Upon examination of a cabinet of coins of the Roman emperors, we can trace the successive changes in the style of wearing the hair and the manner of head-dress. Upon the coinage of Augustus we find the hair plain; those struck upon his deification bear the radiated crown, the emblem of divinity, whose origin, no doubt, was due to the influence of solar worship. It was given to the deceased monarchs to show that they had taken rank as gods, not to any of their merits as a sovereign. Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius are represented on their coins as wearing a band tied behind with a falling ribbon. Some of the coins of Caligula, issued by the Greek cities, bore the radiated crown. Nero is said to have assumed in his lifetime the radiated crown, but no coin has come under my notice corroborating this statement. Otho bears a very palpable peruke, thus confirming the statement of Suetonius in that respect. Vitellius wears the hair plain. From Titus to Maximus the hair is tied up with a ribbon. On Gordianus III. appears the radiated crown, fillet and ribbon, and similarly down to Aurelian, who wears simply a laurel and a ribbon. From Claudius Gothicus to Diocletian, radiated crown and ribbon. Diocletian, laurel and ribbon. Maximianus, laurel and vitta, as well, also, crown and ribbon. Licinus, vitta. Constantine, vitta; also laurel and ribbon. The change from the right to wear the radiated crown when dead and deified, to the privilege of bearing it while living, was soon easily effected by the artful flattery which raised a mortal emperor to the gods.

The Romans, while tamely submitting to the reality of a kingly power, hated all external insignia of that distinction. Their monarchs had for centuries worn ambiguous insignia before they dared to assume this badge of tyrannic power, and they were most careful in their policy from the days of Augustus, to avoid all symbols which savored of

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royalty, and to refrain from every outward manifestation that was likely to recall the hated name of king, or the recollections of the early days of the Roman kingdom.

A story is told that Pompey once appeared in public with a white fillet bound around his leg, ostensibly on account of a wound or a bruise. This trifling circumstance was looked upon as being a sign of his aspiring to supreme control, and a sturdy republican told him that it made little odds upon what part of his person he wore the diadem, the intention being in any case the same.

According to Jornandes, Aurelian was the first of the Roman emperors who assumed the diadem, adopting it from the luxurious habits of the Persians. I have first noticed it on the Roman coinage upon the money issued by Licinius.

Constantine the Great especially affected this decoration. There was something in the bent of his mind naturally tending to Oriental extravagance and the habits inculcated by a seraglio training. He dressed with the luxury and effeminacy of a woman. He wore bracelets of pearls that extended from his hands all the way to his elbows, and this not on one arm alone, but on both.

The simple form of the vitta was too plain for his love of gorgeous display. He* caused it to become a casque-shaped cap which covered the whole of his head, adorning it in the Persian manner by row upon row of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones. Even Julian, philosopher as he was, did not scruple to wear a diadem embroidered with a double row of pearls.

The Christian emperors made especial use of the diadem, renouncing the formerly commonly worn laurel crown, whose use they thought savored of idolatry and old pagan ideas.

In the reign of the Constantine family, the right of wearing the crown was likewise conferred upon the empresses. This was an innovation. The heads of the females of the reigning houses upon the earlier coinage always occur uncrowned, but often dressed, as in the case of the consorts of Commodus and Caracalla, in some absurd manner. We find Julia Domna, Soemias, Mamaea, and Plautilla evidently represented upon their coins as wearing false additional hair, which could be removed. (Müller.) Other nations as well as Rome frequently exhibit on their money female as well as male crowned heads.

Philadelphia. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

THE "PESCENNIUS NIGER" IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

A GOLD coin of Pescennius Niger was in Mr. Woodward's sale of Jan. 10 last, and provoked some discussion. The coin now belongs to one of the Editors, who exhibited it at the last meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, showing also the Volume of Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1750, which contains the account of the discovery and purchase of this coin or its original, with an engraving. Part of the communication here follows verbatim.

An abstract of a Discourse intitled, Reflexions on the Medals of *Pescennius Niger*, and upon some Circumstances in the history of his Life; *written in French by* Mr. Claude Gros de Boze, *keeper of the Medals in the French King's Cabinet,* etc. *and sent by him to Dr.* Mead, *who communicated it to this Society. By* John Ward, R.P.G. *and* F.R.S. — *Read* May 31, 1750.

* * * * * At length, in the month of July 1748, Mr. *de Boze* had fresh incouragement to pursue his inquiry; which he did with greater attention, and better success, than before. A barefooted *Carmelite* of the convent of *Paris* shewed him a letter, which he had received from one of his own order at *Marseilles*, who lately arrived from the *Levant*, where he had been imployed as a missionary. His correspondent acquainted him, that he had a gold medal of *Pescennius*, which the curious at *Marseilles* were desirous to purchase, and had offered him a considerable sum for it: but as he hoped to get more at *Paris*, especially if it was not in the King's cabinet, he desired him to let him know that, as likewise what value Mr. *de Boze* put upon it. His answer was, that he would certainly give a good price for it, if it was antient; but that he could offer nothing, till he had seen it. The owner therefore brought him the medal, which was fair, well preserved, and

* Some authorities say that Justinian was the first Roman monarch who wore a closed crown, sometimes deep and cap-shaped, sometimes shallow, surmounted by a cross, and often embroidered with a double row of pearls.

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free from any thing, which might occasion the least suspicion; so that he valued it considerably higher, than what had before been offered, and immediately purchased it for the King.

Soon after he shewed it to the greatest connoisseurs and most curious persons at *Paris*, who were charmed with the sight of so valuable and unexpected a medal in the Royal cabinet. And many both natives and foreigners being desirous of a draught of it, he ordered it to be ingraved. * * * A print accompanies this paper.

The gold medal has on one side the head of *Pescennius Niger* crowned with laurel, with this legend, IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVSTVS AVG. And upon the reverse, the godess *Concord*, represented by a female figure standing, with a diadem on her head, one of her hands elevated, and a double horn of plenty in the other; and round the figure only the word CONCORDIA. For the letters PP, placed below in the feild, on the two sides of the figure, being the usual abbreviation of PATER PATRIAE, are to be considered as part of the inscription surrounding the head of *Pescennius*. And it is well known, as Mr. *de Boze* observes, that in many medals of the Roman emperors nothing is more common, than to find on the reverse a continuation of those titles, which could not be contained on the same side with the head. But he thinks it has not been yet sufficiently attended to, that in many medals of the cities in *Lesser Asia*, and especially of those in *Cilicia*, where *Pescennius* was first proclaimed, the title *Pater patriae*, which they expressed by the two Greek letters *ΠΠ*, for *Πατὴρ Πατρίδος*, is scarce ever placed in the circular inscription on either side, but in the feild of the reverse. For which reason he is inclined to beleive, that this medal was struck at *Tarsus*, the metropolis of *Cilicia*, where that practice was more constant, than in any other place.

It would scarce be worth observing, he sais, that in the word CONCORDIA the letter D is inverted after this manner ɑ, since such mistakes are very common both in antient and modern coins; was it not to prevent any imaginary suspicion of its being done by design. * * * * *

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 4. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Walter Woodman of Cambridge was elected a member. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted, and showed the Society to be in good financial condition. The President announced a donation from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, of a pamphlet containing the Proceedings of that Society for 1880, for which thanks were voted. Mr. Woodward showed a number of coins and medals, among which were several of interest, of Germany and other countries. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

March 4. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and letters from Messrs. Woodman and Hoffmann, accepting membership. The President announced a donation from Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, of a privately printed Catalogue of Medals, entitled "Pestilentia in Nummis," etc., for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Woodward showed a parcel of interesting coins, including several antique. Some discussion took place on the meaning and use of the words "type" and "variety," but no conclusion of importance was reached. The Society adjourned at 5.30 P. M.

April 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. T. O. Weigel, of Leipzig, of the first volume of the "Dictionnaire Numismatique" of Alex. Boutkowski, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary said a few words on the subject of Types and Varieties, expressing his views, and exhibiting in illustration cents of 1856–7, quoting also his printed description of dollars of 1873. The Society adjourned soon after 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Sec'y*.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

AT the annual meeting of this Society, June 17, 1881, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—*President*, S. H. Morgan; *Vice-President*, J. E. H. Kelley; *Secretary*, George W. Rode; *Treasurer*, R. D. Book; *Curator*, A. C. Gies.

Pittsburg, Pa.

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NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A MEETING of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, was held May 5, 1881. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, read a memoir of the late Hon. William Beach Lawrence, and Honorary Vice-President of the Society for the State of Rhode Island.

A communication was read from Dr. D. G. Brinton in reference to certain Aztec ruins on the San Juan river, not hitherto described.

Mr. Chandler made a further and detailed communication in reference to the sculptured rocks in Venezuela, seen by him in 1846, and a description of which he communicated, with a diagram, in that year to the National Institution at Washington.

These rocks are near the village of San Estevan, between Caraccas and Valencia, and are about twenty feet in height, with a regular and plain surface, inclining at an angle of about 45° to the road. They are chiefly of mica, granite, and feldspar, and present a hard surface. They are on the east side of the road. The figures, although more or less noticed from time to time by passengers travelling the road, had up to 1846, never received any special attention from scientists. There are, however, no traditions attached to them to account for their existence or origin, but they are known to have existed as early as the first days of the Spanish conquest, and may possibly have been connected with the religious rites or observances of the aboriginal races preceding those whom the Spaniards found there. The average depth of the sculptures is about half an inch. They seem to be in groups, and each character is apparently an ideograph.

Mr. Duffield read an article on the Land of Moab and the Moabite stone, or so-called pillar of King Messa.

Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Swedish Mint, presented a magnificent bronze medal, cut by herself, commemorating the jubilee held in the city of Upsala in 1877, on the occasion of the four-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University by Sten Sture, Senior, and continued by the Roman Catholic Archbishop Jacob Ulfson. Mrs. Ahlborn writes: — "It is still a matter of doubt which of these men was the real founder of the University. I have placed the busts of both upon the medal, as well as those of Gustavus Adolphus and Oscar II. Dates 1624, 1477, and 1877, also occur on the medal. The first refers to the period when the University became really active by Gustavus dismissing all the old and incapable teachers that had barnacled themselves on to the institution, and additionally presented to it all his private fortune, consisting of three hundred and thirteen estates. The ornamentation is of the old Norse style, very much in vogue now in Scandinavia, on account of late archæological discoveries; a style exhibiting distinctly an Oriental origin. This medal is the largest ever struck in Sweden, and is the first on which fragments of Scandinavian ornaments have been reproduced. On the reverse of the medal is the Goddess Aurora driving a chariot with two winged horses, and bearing a torch in her hand. Before her steeds the clouds are rolling up and disappearing."

This medal will shortly be placed in the Society's collection in Memorial Hall, when the public will have an opportunity of being gratified with an inspection of the work of this great woman artist. * * * * *

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

WE regret that the abstract of the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York has failed to reach us. Their Annual Meeting has taken place since our last report, and there have been a large number of accessions to membership.

WE again beg to warn numismatists with respect to the operations of a coin dealer, who resides not a hundred miles from Nottingham, and who continues to offer for sale some clever imitations of Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins, rare medals, etc., mostly so cleverly executed as to deceive even a skilled numismatist. — *The Antiquarian*, London.

THE bronze metal purchased during the year, for the British Mint, amounted to one hundred tons, in bars ready for coinage; the profit on this coinage was £35,396.

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GERMAN INTERNATIONAL "FISHERIES" MEDAL.

The German Government have lately held an Exposition at Berlin of matters relating to fish and fish culture, at which exhibitions of methods and of preserved fish, etc., were shown from several foreign countries and from the United States. A very handsome Medal was awarded as a recompense, having the following design: Obverse, bust to left of the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, in uniform and wearing Orders; on the edge of the shoulder, E. SCHWENZER. Legend, FRIEDRICH WILHELM KRONPRINZ DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES UND VON PREUSSEN. Reverse, a sea-nymph, with flowing hair, draped below the waist, seated on a rock by the sea; her right hand holds a wreath of olive, and her left, uplifted, a paddle, around which falls a net. In the distance, a lighthouse, ships, etc. In exergue, an eel between a codfish and salmon. Legend, INTERNATIONALE FISCHEREI-AUSTELLUNG ZU BERLIN 1880. Silver. Size 46.

Our description is from the Medal awarded to Potter & Wrightington of Boston, received in May last from the German Government.

COIN SALES.

THE crowded state of this number of the *Journal* obliges us to condense our quarterly report of Coin sales, and there are several which take place at the close of June, of considerable interest, which we can only mention now, and shall refer to in our next issue.

FROSSARD'S MARCH SALE.

Mr. Frossard held a sale at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s room, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24. last. The Catalogue, 48 pages, prepared by that gentleman, included 1079 lots, among which were some "unique Grant Medals," Becker's Copies of Ancient Coins, Masonics, and many other interesting pieces; we regret we can allude to so few: among them were the Russian Neutrality Revolutionary Medal, which sold for $6; Netherland do. 6; another Peace Medal (Fonrobert, 28, but not in Appleton's list.) of the Netherlands, 3.50 [See *Journal*, Vol. ii, p. 63, and iv, p. 19.] Gloriam Regni, [*ibid.*, xi, p. 49,], 5.25; Proof set of 1857, 24.25; Half Dollar, 1794, 6.75; do. 1797, 43.50; Cent of 1793, wreath, v. f. 10.35; do. '95, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. f. and r. 23.50. Masonic, Cologne Charter, (Marvin, 18) silver, 4.10; Archimedes, (do. 351) 4.50; French Geographic Medal, *struck inscription*, presented to Lieut. Lynch, size 44, weight 5 ounces, and *unique*, 15.25. Many others brought high prices, while the Beckers sold below what was expected.

WOODWARD'S THIRTY-SIXTH SALE.

Mr. Woodward held his Thirty-Sixth Sale in New York, April 4–7, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., when he offered the Clogston Collection of Coins. The Catalogue, 94 pages, embraced 2556 lots, of the usual variety. The "new departure" of Mr. Woodward in giving heliotype plates of the more interesting pieces in his catalogues is an excellent plan, and a series of these catalogues will be even more highly valued than ever. We quote a few of the prices obtained, as follows: Cent of 1779, v. g. $11.50; 1804, perfect die, v. g. 8.25; do. broken die, 6.05. *Dollars.* — 1794, altered from '95, 5.10; 1854, v. f. 11.85; '55, do. 7. *Half Dollars.* — 1802, v. g. 6 05; 1815, 4.75; '52, 5.60; Washington Half Dollar, copper, 9 55; '36 Dollar, Liberty seated, flying eagle, v. f. 7.60; '96 Half Dollar, in only fair condition, 15.50; Coronation Medal of Queen Anne, 7.50. Some Badges in the sale also brought very good prices.

SCOTT'S THIRTY-FIFTH SALE.

Messrs. Scott & Company of New York held their Thirty-fifth Sale at the rooms of Leavitt & Co., Friday evening, April 8. The Catalogue, 16 pages, contained 520 lots, a miscellaneous collection of coins, medals and curiosities, and a number of postage and revenue stamps. Of postage stamps, one of Nova Scotia, for one shilling, violet, used, sold for $9.30; a three-cent U. S. stamp, N. Y., 1842.—the first government stamp issued in this country, and unused, brought 25; a Confederate envelope, Charleston, 5 cents, yellow paper, unused, 11; Confederate Half Dollar, restruck on 1861 Half, 7; tin medal of Gen. Pope, size 52, thought to be unique, 5; a lot of Fractional Currency, the "shield set," removed from frame, and damaged, 10.10. The prices generally were fairly remunerative.

MONTANYE SALE.

April 27 and 28, Bangs & Co. sold a collection of Coins and Medals, the property of Mr. L. F. Montanye of New York. The Catalogue, 56 pages, contained 1282 lots, and was prepared by Mr. H. G. Sampson, to whom we are indebted for a priced list. The prices generally were very good. Briot's pattern Half Crown of Charles I. $10.25; Crown of Cromwell, 1658, 15.25; Half Crown, do. 10.75; Three Rouble piece of Nicholas I. *platina*, 6.25. *Dollars.* — 1795, flowing hair, sharp, unc. 6.25; '98, 13 stars, small eagle, 10; '39, Liberty seated, and flying eagle, 40; '54, proof, 22; '56, do. 14.25; '57, do. 10.50; '58 do. 39.50. *Half Dollars.* — 1794, v. g. 9.75; '95, 6.25; 1815, unc. 13.25. *Quarters.* — 1796, v. f. 23; 1815, v. f. unc. 6; '28, pr. 5. *Cents.* — 1793, varieties, wreath, 27 and 16.50; Liberty cap, 13; '94,

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varieties, 5 to 9; '95 do. 16.12 and 17.12; '96, Liberty cap, 11.60; '97, draped bust, unc. 8; 1800 over '99, v. f. 22.50; 1805, unc. 12.50; 1811, perfect date, unc. 13.25; '21, br. pr. 32 and 16.50; '27 do. 9.75; '31 do. 11; '37, plain hair-string, br. pr. 10. *Half Cents.* — 1831, br. pr. 8.30; '36, original, pr. 16.50; '40 do. 10.25; '42, mint restrike, 14; '44 do. 14.25; '45 do. 14.10; '52, original pr. 16.50. *Colonials.* — N. E. Shilling, N. E. XII, 21.50; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, 14.40; Chalmers' Annapolis Threepence, 10; Immune Columbia, silver, 26.50; Immunis Columbia, 12; Excelsior Cent, 12; Myddleton Token, 17.30; Baltimore or Standish Barry Threepence, 15.50. *Washingtons, etc.* — Half Dollar, '92, plugged, 24; do. in copper, 10.50; Funeral Medal, *gold*, "He is in glory," etc., 25; Lafayette, silver, "Companion of Washington," 10. *Medals, etc.* — Wright's Independence, *struck*, 20; Key's Lincoln, silver, 7.75; Henning's Irving, 7.25; Harvard Hasty Pudding Club, 2.38; Libera Soror, v. f. 16; Libertas Americana, 11.50. *Dime*, 1805, 8.25; 1846, 6.50. *Half Dimes*, '96, 9.25 and 11.10; '97, 16 stars, unc. 15.75; 1803, said to be best ever offered, 23. There were many other Medals, Coins and Pattern Pieces which brought correspondingly high prices, but we must pass them by. The sale as a whole was very successful.

IGO'S SALE.

We have room for the briefest reference only to a sale held in Philadelphia, by Mr. John Igo, on the 26th May, at which some very excellent pieces were sold, at good prices. A '93 Liberty cap Cent brought $10.75; '99, perfect date, 24.50; Gold Eagle of '95, 16; small eagle Dollar of '98, 18 stars, 20; a Waterloo Medal, 7; Washington Half Dollar, 1792, copper, 15; Silver proof set, 1858, 7 pieces, 46. Many others sold at equally satisfactory prices.

FROSSARD'S MAY SALE.

May 27, Mr. Frossard sold at Bangs & Co.'s, an interesting variety of Coins. The Catalogue, 26 pages, prepared by himself, included 611 lots, and as a whole the collection realized very good prices. A Reformation Medal, Second Jubilee, 1730, silver, size 41, (rev. with busts of the seven Princes,) sold for $15.50. A curious German enigmatical piece, with skull, hour-glass, extinguished taper, on obverse, and three globes pierced with swords on the reverse, the sun, moon, stars, etc., in the corners, square, attributed to the 17th century, brought 6.25; Dime of 1804, 11.25; Pattern Three-cent Piece, eagle on a rock, Feuchtwanger's composition, 19.50. Some foreign Masonics sold at rather low prices.

AHLBORN COLLECTION.

June 16 and 17, Messrs. Bangs & Co. held a sale of Coins, from the collections of Henry Ahlborn and others; the Catalogue contained 1230 lots and 40 pages, and was prepared by John W. Haseltine. It embraced a fine collection of Papal Coins and Medals, and some choice pieces of American and foreign gold. A Pattern Eagle of 1868, "only three struck and dies destroyed," brought 30.25; a Half Dollar of 1797, v. g. and r. 41.50; Dime of 1802, 9.10; Half Dime, 1802, fine for date, 117; Cent, 1799, v. g. 10.

WOODWARD'S THIRTY-EIGHTH SALE.

This was the Marvin Collection of Masonics, together with a choice selection of Cents, some fine Crowns and Dollars, proof sets, etc. The Catalogue, by Mr. Woodward, was very full, and will doubtless be a work of reference, to some degree, for collectors hereafter who may not be able to secure copies of Mr. Marvin's work, now just completed. It contained 765 lots, 52 pages, and the sale took place at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, on the 21st June. The sale was so recent that we can mention only a few of the rarer pieces, the prices generally being satisfactory to Mr. Woodward, though we venture to say that it would be extremely difficult to duplicate the pieces at some of the prices realized. Interest in these Medals, though constantly increasing, has not yet brought them up to their true value.

The Henry Price Medal, once worn by the first Grand Master of Masons in America, brought $18; a Medal of Socrates Lodge, New York, 3.40; one of Trinity Lodge, do. v. r. and curious, 7; Royal Alfred Lodge, (but one other known,) of Oxford, England, 10; Martin Folkes, by Hamerani, 4; Franklin, (Lodge of Nine Muses, Paris,) 6; Palaprat, Templar cypher, 6; Tin Medal of St. Antoine, Paris, 3.25; Swiss Loge de l'Amitie, 4; Italian Medal, Lodge at Udini, 6.05; an early German Medal, David and Jonathan embracing, 4.40; the old Hamburg Medal, struck in 1741, original, 8.50; Masonic Ducat, 5.25; Halle, silver, extremely rare, 4.50 (very low for this piece); Regensburg Lodge, Hercules, 7.25; Centennial of Hamburg, *gold*, 20; Grand Lodge of Baireuth, silver, 8.50; Gold Medal, size 18, Charles of the Pillar, 5.25; Semi-Centennial, Hildesheim, 6.20; Silver Wedding of Prince Frederic Wm., G. M. of the Netherlands, 5.50; Quarter Centennial of Lodge at Leyden, 6.25; Russian Medal, Lodge of Osiris, very rare, 8.70. A few fine gold coins and proof sets sold at full prices.

We have Catalogues priced of Woodward's succeeding sales, but must defer mention to our next.

HALIBURTON YOUNG COLLECTION, ENGLAND.

A sale has lately taken place in London, the collection disposed of being that of Mr. Haliburton Young of Lee, Kent. Among the coins that brought the highest prices were: A penny of Eogbeorht, £7; a penny of Alfred, £15 15s; a penny of Edward the Elder, £5 5s; a penny of Athelstan, £5 7s 6d; a penny of Harthacnut, struck at Exeter, £7 7s; a penny of Henry I., struck at Southwark, £5 10s; a groat of Edmund I., £5 10s; a gold noble of Henry IV., £14 5s; a shilling of Henry VII., £12; the "Septim" groat of Henry VII., £12 — a rare coin, the only other being in the British Museum; a gold double rial of Henry VII., £26; a George noble of Henry VIII., £25 10s; a noble or rial of Mary, gold, £20 10s; a silver crown piece of Elizabeth, £7 2s 6d; a pattern half-penny of Elizabeth, £5 5s; a port-

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cullis crown of Elizabeth, £12; a gold rial of Elizabeth, £3 10s; a silver crown of James I., £7 7s; a fifteen-shilling piece of James I., £14; a silver pound piece of Charles I., Oxford, £37; a half-crown, Charles I., Exeter, £32; a Commonwealth half-crown, £27; a shilling, pattern piece, of fine work, £35 10s; a pattern half-crown, by Blondeau, £25; a pattern sixpence, by Ramage, £18 10s; and a two-shilling piece of Cromwell, £25. Such high prices have never before been given for English coins.

BOOK NOTICE.

"TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT VARIETIES OF CENTS."

In the last number of the *Journal* appears, over the signature "W.," a review of a publication descriptive of 268 varieties of United States cents, 1816–1857, recently published by Mr. Frank D. Andrews, of Vineland, N.J. As far as a large number of collectors are concerned, it may be said that any publication on United States coins in general is always received with favor; and, in the case under review, no one would probably find fault with "W." for the almost youthful enthusiasm displayed in his article, did he not, while sounding praises in the case of Mr. Andrews, take the occasion to give some side thrusts to a work recently published on the copper coinage, 1793–1857. I refer to the Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents, published by Mr. Ed. Frossard, of Irvington, N.Y., of which notices have heretofore appeared in the columns of the *Journal*. It is true that "W." does not mention the work by name; but the intention is clear, no other work on the subject having been published during the period mentioned.

Now, first, as regards the term "variety," as used by Mr. Andrews," no distinction is made by him between a distinct change — as, for instance, the introduction of the beaded hair-string on the cents of 1837, which may, perhaps, be designated with propriety as forming a variety — and a simple and very unimportant variation in the execution of the dies; as, for instance, in the year 1831, of which date Mr. Andrews describes ten so-called varieties, which are in reality only the slightest possible variations in the position of the various elements forming the head, date, legends, stars, and wreath, showing that the exigencies of the Mint during that year necessitated the use of ten pairs of dies, all copied from one unvarying model; or, to follow Mr. Andrews more exactly (as nearly as I can make out from his classification), of six obverse and nine reverse dies, forming ten combinations. The "Monograph" notes all the changes in dies which, in the broadest sense of the term, can lay claim to a recognition as varieties. Further than this it was not the intention of its author to proceed, he deeming a simple enumeration of the probable number of dies used each year as sufficient; hence the criticism of "W." on this point is not pertinent to the subject.

Next, "W." states that Mr. Andrews has "produced a mass of information which will agreeably surprise collectors of American cents." On examination of the work I find nothing of the sort. Beyond the bare descriptions of the variations in dies, I find absolutely nothing except five notes of three or four lines each, explanatory of the position of some star or letter, one of which I quote as follows: — "* * * *, in his thirty-second sale, October 13–16, 1880, describes an 1817 cent as having a tuft of hair at top of head, small date, *extra rare*. This variety I have never seen." In the Monograph this peculiarity is noticed, as "a break in the die, just above the hair, has the appearance of a sort of top knot." Which of the two is correct? Evidently the Monograph. For it were absurd to suppose that the designers of cents would intentionally introduce this extra ornament (the ladies wore no bangs then as now) upon the national coinage. Now, do the aforesaid five notes form the "mass of information," and if not, in what does it consist? This is clearly a misuse of the term.

In relation to the utility of the work, if slight variations in dies are to be considered as varieties, then 268 falls short of the actual number issued during the period; and for such collectors as wish to enter upon this minute field of research (pardon the term), a work descriptive of about 400 "varieties" will become of absolute necessity, at least this number of combinations of obverse and reverse dies existing for the cents struck between 1816 and 1857 alone.

As to the practicability of recognizing, numbering, and classifying variations of dies by this or any similar work, this is a point (supposing the descriptions to be mathematically correct) which each collector must settle with himself. I have tried it with little success; and a collector who is an authority on 1793 cents told me that he puzzled in vain, and finally gave up the task. Nevertheless, I hope that a fair trial will be given to the system; and that in a catalogue of some future sale of cents we shall have the 268 varieties accurately represented and properly named and described by Mr. Andrews's list.

Mr. Frossard, in his Monograph, had no intention to describe minute variations in dies after the issue of the Liberty-cap cents. These, on account of the marked differences in the execution

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of the head, the greater freedom of the work, the variations in the wreath, etc., especially as exemplified by the 1794 cents, certainly come nearer the meaning generally attributed to the term "variety." From 1796 to 1857, besides what has been considered a very accurate classification, Mr. F. faithfully notes all minor changes of any importance whatsoever. The overstrikes, the '95 Jefferson head, the '96 LIBERTY, the '99, 1804, '14, '23, '37, '39, '43, etc., and, in fact, all dates deserving special notice, are very carefully treated by him. The mint restrikes of cents and half cents, degrees of rarity of each date, etc., are also fully noted, making the work one of interest and information. Mr. F. admits, in common with other numismatic writers, that several errors, both typographical and others, have crept into his work, none of which he more regrets than to have occaisonally used the term "variety" in the sense given to it by "W."

Finally, and in justice to Mr. Andrews, it must be said that he had no intention of giving his work that notoriety it suddenly gained by "W.'s" extraordinary review. He simply intended it for his own use and that of his friends and correspondents, and had not even the intention of having the work reviewed by the numismatic press. DE SAUGY.

EDITORIAL.

WITH this number we begin a new volume of the *Journal*, and would renewedly invite our friends and subscribers to aid us, not only in increasing the circulation of the magazine, but by favoring us with contributions to our pages on subjects of interest to numismatists. We shall use our best endeavors to maintain the reputation of the *Journal*, and we take this opportunity to return our thanks for many kindly notices received during the year just closed.

WE have the pleasure of placing before our readers in this number the first of a series of articles on the earliest coinage of America, by Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, whose researches in this direction have been very extensive. The first of these, it may be remembered, appeared some time since, substantially as here printed, in the *Magazine of American History*, so ably conducted by Mr. John Austin Stevens, to whom our thanks are due for his kind permission to reprint it in the *Journal*. We hope to publish the second article in an early number.

THE publication of Mr. Marvin's elaborate work on Masonic Medals, takes place simultaneously with the issue of this number. It has been delayed, we understand, unexpectedly, from the author's desire to make it as complete as possible, and the work exceeds by fifty pages what was promised to subscribers. The preparation of five different indexes, which cover upwards of twenty pages, must have been a burdensome task to the author, but will greatly add to its value as a work of reference. We shall refer to it again in a future number.

DR. ALEXANDER MISSONG of Vienna is writing a history of the Coins of Probus, and desires tin-foil impressions of any such. Aid from any of our subscribers will be appreciated.

THE unique Medal presented Mr. Lynch by the French Geographical Society, mentioned in Frossard's Coin Sale of the 23d March, was purchased by Prof. Charles E. Anthon. A special die was prepared to strike the reverse inscription on a blank tablet left for the purpose.

WE regret to learn that Mr. S. K. HARZFELD has been obliged, on account of his health, to take a voyage to Europe. Just before leaving he issued another number of his Price List, which contained a large number of Coins and Medals offered at private sale. Copies can doubtless be obtained on application, as his affairs were left in competent hands. Personal letters may be sent to him care of Moritz Harzfeld, Wiesbaden, Germany. He proposes to visit various foreign mints and coin dealers while abroad, and it is hoped his health may be such that he can combine business with pleasure, to the advantage of numismatists here.

CURRENCY.

PASSING around the contribution box is one way of getting the cents of the meeting.

A FAVORITE prima donna, who has recently made a handsome figure in Wall Street, thinks the dollar note is the sweetest when a high register can be reached.

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AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,
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VOL. XVI. BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1881. No. 2.

EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Continued from VOL. XVI., p. 5.]

No coinage of either gold, silver or copper pieces was issued in Spain during the reign of Charles, known as the Emperor Charles the Fifth of Germany, or as King Charles the First of Spain. In the latter country he ruled jointly with his mother Joana, who was declared insane by the Cortes, and who was kept in confinement until her death, in 1555. Charles, who—it has been proved recently—was not a believer in her insanity, avoided coining money in their joint names in Spain; but as emperor, he issued coins in Flanders, Austria and Sicily. It must be remembered also that the Indies belonged to the Spanish sovereigns, and formed part of the *Réal Hacienda*, governed by the *Consejo de Indias*, in the king's name.

Spanish numismatists assert that the device of the columns of Hercules, standing in the sea, accompanied by the motto PLVS VLTRA, and the additional title of REX INDIARVM, were used only on coins from the American mints. According to law, all Spanish coins were to bear a mint and an assayer's marks. Thus Seville, Burgos, Toledo, Valladolid, Barcelona, and Zaragoza, bear the initials of these names, while Segovia bears a double-arched aqueduct, and Corogna a cockle-shell. Cuenca has a monogram composed of the letters C and A. The only American one that we shall mention now is that of Mexico, a capital M, generally with a small o over it.

The first official coinage by the Mexican mint was probably of silver only; but an earlier copper one had, as we have said, been issued by Cortés. This copper currency certainly disappeared soon afterwards, whether from the reasons given by Torquemada, or because the cacao bean currency was preferred to it by the lower classes. Francisco Cervantes Salazar, in his *Dialogos*, printed in Mexico in 1544, states that silver was the usual small currency in his time, and that there was no *vellon* money circulating, as in Spain. Now, as no copper was coined in Mexico till the time of Philip the Second, if we accept the above statement, the coppers we are about to describe must be the ones alluded to by Herrera and Torquemada, for it is hardly probable that the newly established mint could have issued them.

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There is another reason for believing that some of these pieces were coined without legal authority, and before silver was struck. The two pieces bearing the name of Charles only, show the ignorance of the Mexican engravers, in omitting the name of Joana, rectified no doubt soon afterwards; for all these pieces bear the same marks,—S and P on the obverse, and F on the reverse. The first two bear the erroneous title of KAROLVS QVINTVS, which was his German title, while the castle on the obverse and the lion on the reverse indicate his Spanish one. Heiss places the first two pieces described here, and believed to be the earliest American ones, as of 1555–6, after the death of Joana.

A conclusive reason in favor of the priority of the last two pieces, is their close resemblance in their devices and general workmanship, to the later copper currency of Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella. The American engravers naturally copied this currency, even to the duplication of the legends on obverse and reverse.

The work quoted from below, is the "*Descripcion General de las Monedas Hispano-Cristianas desde la Invasion de los Arabes. Por Aloiss Heiss.*" *Madrid, 1865.* 3 vols. quarto.

I. *Obv. Leg.* ✠ KAROLVS QVINTVS INDIARVM R between two beaded circles. *Field*, A circular scroll frame composed of six arcs curving outwards from six voided bezants; a castle, (Castile,) S on the left, P on the right, but at unequal elevation: S highest.

Rev. Same legend, circles and scroll. *Field*, A crowned lion passant (Léon,) to left; under it F; lettering, heavy Roman. *Copper. Diameter*, 18; *weight*, 485 centigrams. Heiss, I. 148, 1. Pl. 28. *Carlos I. solo* (1555–1556), 1. Value in Spain, 15 pesetas (three dollars.)

Pl. II. Fig. 1. From Heiss.

II. *Obv. Leg.* Same legend as I. *Field*, Castle and letters same, but these at equal elevation; scroll omitted.

Rev. Leg. KAROLVS Δ QVINTVS INDI . . . *Field*, Lion and letter same; scroll omitted; lettering, heavy Roman. *Copper. Diameter*, 15; *weight*, 220 centigrams. Heiss, I. 148, 2. Pl. 28. Ibid. 2. Value in Spain, 15 pesetas.

Pl. II. Fig. 2. From Heiss.

From the reasons above given, and from the fact that no coins were issued in Spain under Charles, it would appear that these pieces were of the earliest known American coinage. The next to be described have an obverse device, often found on the *vellon* or copper coins of Ferdinand and Isabella, and on the reverse the columns first appear, in a rude form, but without the motto, which was afterwards added to them.

III. *Obv. Leg.* ✠ KAROLVS · ET · IOANNA RE . . between two beaded circles. *Field*, Two bars, upright, parallel, with large lozenge shaped ends, each with a trefoiled crown above; on their left S, on their right P Gothic; in the centre a square point.

Rev. Leg. ✠ K . . . . VS ET IOAN.A REGIS · between two beaded circles. *Field*, Two J's, back to back, in contact below, diverging above, and expanded at top: lower ends triple trefoils, a large crown with three trefoils, lapping on inner circle, over them; on their left F; on their right four small upright strokes, the last prolonged below; an open dot above them, an oblong

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rectangular dot below. *Copper. Diameter*, 16; *weight*, 310 centigrams. Heiss, I. 147, 14. Pl. 28. *Juana y Carlos I.* 14. Value in Spain, 5 pesetas, (one dollar.)

Pl. II. Fig. 3. From Heiss.

The K in KAROLVS is a barbarism, which is found on some early silver coins also. The double N in IOANNA is found on this type only. REGIS instead of REGES is found on all the copper pieces of this class, and also on some of the silver ones. Heiss thinks that the device on the obverse of these pieces was intended for Isabella, the mother of Joana, as a similar one is found on her coins. As for the letters S and P on the obverse, and the F on the reverse of all the copper pieces, Heiss says nothing to explain them. They may be the mark or initial of unknown assayers and engravers. The four bars indicate that the value was four maravedis. These pieces were called *cuartos*, being one quarter of a *real*.

IV. *Obv. Leg.* ✠ CAROLVS + ET + IHOANA . . + Gothic capitals between two beaded circles. *Field*, Same as III, without a centre point.

Rev. Leg. Indistinct, but appears to be same as obverse, ending with GIS, for REGIS, between beaded circles. *Field*, Two J's as in III, but smaller, ending in single trefoils, with a small denticulated crown over each, well clear of the inner circle; on the left F reversed, on the right four strokes; a *resellado*, or counterstruck stamp of a key, which was the mark of San Domingo, is in part visible. *Copper. Diameter*, 17; *weight*, 330 centigrams. Heiss, I. 147, 15. Pl. 28. No. 15.

Pl. II. Fig. 4. From Heiss.

Another barbarism: JHOANA appears on the obverse legend. The double crowns on the reverse are found on this type only; and the same may be said of the reversed F.

V. *Obv. Leg.* ✠ REGIS • ISPANIARVM • ET • between two circles as before. The letters S reversed, N and E's Gothic. *Field*, Two columns as on obverse of III and IV, each with trefoiled crown above touching the inner circle. On the left a Gothic S reversed, on the right P, a square dot in centre.

Rev. Leg. CAROL . . ET • IOA . . A between two circles as before. The letters C and E Gothic. *Field*, Two large J's as in III, ending with trefoils, a large trefoiled crown above them covering the border. On the left F with large dot above, on the right four dashes, with large dot above, and a small centre point. *Copper. Diameter*, 17; *weight*, 350 centigrams. Heiss, I. 148, 16. Pl. 28, No. 16.

Pl. II. Fig. 5. From Heiss.

This is the first piece on which the title ISPANIARVM appears, but the conjunction ET shows that the legend is incomplete. It will be noticed that the names are on what we properly call the reverse, for on it is found the value of the coin.

VI. *Obv. Leg.* ✠ REGIS * ISPANIARVM * ET between beaded circles. S and V Gothic. *Field*, Two columns as before, each with a large fleur-lised crown above, touching the inner circle. A Gothic S on left, a Gothic P on right.

Rev. Leg. CAROLVS * ET * IOAN . . between beaded circles. *Field*, Two large J's as in V, ending in split-leaved trefoils. A large crown above them, with three trefoils of same kind, covering the border. On the left F, much

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like E, on the right a large Arabic figure 4. *Copper. Diameter*, 18; *weight*, same as V. Heiss. I. 148, 17. Pl. 28, No. 17.

Pl. II. Fig. 6, with additions.

On this type the titles are again incomplete, but the names are correctly given as on V. We have before us a specimen of this piece, weighing 35 grains, a little more perfect than the one figured by Heiss, but counterstruck with a key, such as was noticed in No. IV. It was found recently in New York, with our Nos. VII and VIII, and all of them may, no doubt, be easily procured in Mexico.

VII. *Obv. Leg.* . . . . IS . . . . . VM between beaded circles. *Field*, Two columns as before, with double outlines, and a small crown over each, composed of three horizontal straight lines, the upper one denticulated above. On the left S, on the right P, Gothic.

Rev. Leg. . . . . . VS • ET • IOANNA . between beaded circles, S Gothic. *Field*, Two J's, smaller than on previous pieces III to VI, tops expanding inwards and touching; lower ends curled in small circles with a spur outwards; over both a large oblong denticulated crown. On the left F, inclined and parallel with the J, a large open dot above. On the right four small dashes forming a small square, inclined, and parallel with the J. In the centre a dot. *Copper. Diameter*, 16; *weight*, 300 centigrams. Heiss, I. 148, 18. Pl. 28, 18.

Pl. II. Fig. 7, with additions.

The legends on this piece appear to be the same as those of VI, but it is smaller and thicker, and the design and workmanship are ruder than on the previous ones. A specimen before us weighs 59 grains.

VIII. *Obv. Leg.* • RE ✠ GIS . . . . . • ET, all indistinct, between beaded circles. *Field*, Two columns as before, ends much expanded laterally, a second outline partly visible; over each and touching them a crown, larger than in VII, but similar, the upper one showing five large denticulations, the left one touching the beaded circle. On the left S, on the right P, Gothic.

Rev. Leg. . . . . OLVS • E . . . . . between beaded circles, S Gothic. *Field*, two large J's, with tops expanded inwards as in VI, lower ends ending in pointed trefoils, over them a large crown composed of three lines, the upper one bearing nine large denticulations, and lapping on the inner circle on each side. On the left an upright F, on the right four dashes inclined and parallel to the J, the right hand one longer below; over them an O. The letters Gothic, with the key of San Domingo counterstruck on the field. *Copper. Diameter*, 16; *weight*, 55 grains.

Pl. II. Fig. 8.

This piece is not described by Heiss. It resembles No. VII in obverse, but the crowns are larger. The reverse resembles No. VI in the field, but the crown is ruder, and the value is given, as on the others, by strokes. It is small and thick, like No. VII.

These rude pieces of copper are the oldest *known* coins struck in America. They may have preceded the regular coinage of the royal mint, and probably this was the case. The first two could not have been engraved by a royal *tallador*, owing to their erroneous legends. These may have been of the class said to have been ordered by Cortés. The last six may have been of the issue spoken of by Torquemada. These can be placed in two groups:

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firstly, those with the same legend on both sides, viz., Nos. III and IV? secondly, those with legends differing, which include Nos. V to VIII.

As for the coinage of San Domingo, spoken of by the Licentiate Echagoian, none of it is known. The counterstamp on some of the above-described pieces shows that they were not coined on that island.

In our next papers we shall describe the first American dollar, or *peso de ocho*, in silver, the *Toston* or *medio* of four, the *peseta* of two reals, and the *réal de plata*, or eighth of a dollar. J. C. BREVOORT.

GREEK COINS FOR STUDYING THE FINE ARTS.

An article on the value of Greek Coins for the study of the fine arts, by Prof. Charles E. Norton, of Harvard College, appeared in the *Harvard Register*, from which we extract the following: —

There is probably no other means equally satisfactory, for illustrating in small compass, but with absolute definiteness, the principles and the history of Greek art, to that which is afforded by a select collection of Greek coins. Here is "infinite riches in a little room." The development of Greek art from its first rude but vigorous, intelligent, and lively modes of expression, through its gradual healthy progress in the realization of beauty, to its supreme achievement in forms which the imagination of man has not surpassed in conception, or his hand in execution, and then its gradual decline through ever-increasing lack of idealism, may be traced in unbroken sequence, and in convincing strokes, in a series of the little masterpieces of the Greek mints. And, more than this, such a series affords the most vivid illustration of the moral course of the history of the Greeks. It is of equal importance to the student of Greek literature, as to the student of Greek art in other forms. It illustrates also, as nothing else can more effectively do, the mythology, the local legends, the mutual relations, the varying beliefs, of the different regions and members of Greece. It touches religion, customs, and institutions. It gives us the portraits of famous men. It brings us into close contact with Greek life.

The British Museum has recently formed a series of Greek coins for exhibition, embracing all its finest specimens. The coins are arranged in an order at once chronological and geographical, so as to give the history of Greek art in all its periods and phases. There are about seven hundred pieces in all. They include the works of the decline, illustrating the school of Lysippus and the artists of Pergamon, and the foundation of medallic portraiture. A complete set of electrotypes of this collection, separately mounted on blocks for use, may be obtained from the Museum for £110.

The admirable printed guide to the series in the Museum would serve as a catalogue, and as an elementary handbook for students.

MUTILATED COINS.

The outcry in California against the mutilated coin is repeated all over the country. Even in this city some of the banks positively refuse to accept gold or silver pieces that have been in any way tampered with, and they have been driven to this course by the abundance of the depreciated stuff.

To the unthinking person the accidental clipping off of a bit of the edge of a coin is a mere blemish upon its appearance, but seems rather to give it an individuality, to make it a piece you would remember, if it came around again, than to injure it for commercial purposes. So, too, with a hole bored in it, a coin seems merely to have been used temporarily for a charm or an ornament. In either case, the fact is that a certain amount of value has been abstracted from the piece, and it is not worth what it was once worth.

If this needed any demonstration, it is to be found in the fact that the clippings, filings and borings, melted together, amount to a valuable consideration, and it is ap-

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parent that the old coins have lost all that this new piece amounts to. This is the reward of the coin clipper, and his trade pays well. It thrives just so long as there is indifference on the subject, and until the trading public flatly refuse, like the banks, to take any except the sound pieces.

England underwent an experience of this trouble in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that shows the difficulty of making people see the mischief of such things, and the final cost that has to be paid for tolerating the fraud, though, owing to the vast improvements in coinage, and especially the milling of the pieces, which came then as a correction to the evil, such mutilation as they then had will never again be possible. Moreover, the lesson ought to have some effect. In Elizabeth's time, clipping the coins to save the metal clipped off had become such a source of loss, that it was declared high treason and made punishable with death. The penalty continued long after, but it seemed to accomplish no staying results.

In one day, for example, seven men were hanged in London and one woman burned for clipping. Still the clipping went on. One coin clipper, when about to be hanged, offered $30,000 for a pardon, and Macaulay says that this evidence of how the crime paid, did more to encourage it, far more, than the hanging of the man did to discourage it. Public opinion was against the hanging and favored the clippers, as they took so little from each piece that it amounted to almost nothing. To show how the abuse of the coins went on, it is related that in 1695 a lot of coin that should have weighed 220,000 ounces was weighed and really showed 114,000 ounces. Nearly half the value had been abstracted. In thirty-five pounds taken in at random, there was only one perfect piece, a single half crown.

One law declared that any one informing against a clipper should have £40 reward ; one clipper informing against two clippers should have a pardon ; and any person having the precious parings in his possession should be burned in the cheek. The story of the struggle to get rid of the debased coinage is an old and familiar one. It ended in the famous window tax, and that with its whole train of evils and its injurious effects upon health and social life, is considered by historians to have been a benefit to the people when set against the evils of cheapened money.

In our own country to-day the United States law provides a fine of $2000 and two years in prison for whoever defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, or lightens any of our coins, provided it is done fraudulently. And no depreciated coin need be taken in any transaction. It therefore rests with the people to determine how far the present attempts to make money by clipping the coins shall be extended. They will cease as soon as clipped money ceases to be accepted. — *Hartford Courant.*

FRENCH COINAGE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

HALLAM'S "Middle Ages" gives us a valuable *resumé* of French numismatics of the period, which doubtless applies with greater or less force, to the other European countries. He says with that wealth of erudition which is so marked a feature in all his writings: Silver and gold were not very scarce in the first ages of the French monarchy ; but they passed more by *weight* than by *tale*. A lax and ignorant government, which had not learned the lucrative mysteries of a royal mint, was not particularly solicitous to give its subjects the security of a known stamp in their exchanges.* In some cities of France money appears to have been coined by private authority before the time of Charlemagne (A.D. 768–800) ; at least one of his capitularies forbids the circulation of any that had not been stamped in the royal mint. His successors indulged some of their vassals with the privilege of coining money for the use of their own territories, but not without the royal stamp. About the beginning of the tenth century,

* The practice of keeping fine gold and silver *uncoined* prevailed among private persons as well as in the treasury, down to the time of Philip the Fair (A.D. 1285-1314.) Nothing is more common than to find, in the instruments of earlier times, payments or fines stipulated by weight of gold or silver. Le Blanc therefore thinks that little money was coined in France, and that only for small payments. It is curious, that though there are many gold coins extant of the first race of kings, yet few or none are preserved of the second or third before the reign of Philip the Fair.

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however, the lords, among their other assumptions of independence, issued money with no marks but their own. At the accession of Hugh Capet, (A.D. 987,) as many as a hundred and fifty are said to have exercised this power. Even under St. Louis (Louis IX., A.D. 1226–1270,) it was possessed by about eighty; who excluding as far as possible the royal coin from circulation, enriched themselves at their subjects' expense, by high duties (*seigniorages*) which they imposed upon every new coinage, as well as by debasing its standard. In 1185 Philip Augustus requested the Abbot of Corvey, who had desisted from using his own mint, to let the royal money of Paris circulate through his territories; promising that when it should please the abbot to coin money afresh for himself, the king would not oppose its circulation!

Several regulations were made by St. Louis, to limit, as far as lay in his power, the exercise of this baronial privilege; and in particular, by enacting that the royal money should circulate in the domains of those barons who had mints concurrently with their own, and exclusively within the territories of those who did not enjoy that right. Philip the Fair established royal officers of inspection in every private mint. It was asserted in his reign, as a general truth, that no subject might coin silver money, and the right of *debasing the coin* was also claimed by this prince, as a choice flower of his crown. This is distinctly stated by the Procureur-général in an action against the Comte de Nevers for defacing his coin. In many cases the lord took a sum from his tenants every three years under the name of *monetagium* or *focagium* in lieu of debasing his money! This was finally abolished in 1380.

The adulteration practiced in those baronial mints had reduced their pretended silver to a sort of "black metal" as it was called (*moneta nigra*,) into which little entered but copper. Silver however, and even gold, was coined by the Dukes of Brittany so long as that fief continued to exist. No subjects ever enjoyed the right of coining silver in England without the royal stamp and superintendence, though in the anarchy of Stephen's reign, (A.D. 1135–1154,) both bishops and barons coined money for themselves.

La Grange, Ky. R. M.

WHAT IS A NICKEL?

As the convenient five-cent coin, which is called a nickel, has come into general circulation in the United States, the question of its composition has been often asked, and but few intelligent answers have been furnished.

In China and India the white copper called pack fong has long been known, and has been extensively used, both there and in Europe, for counterfeiting silver coin. About the year 1700, a peculiar ore was discovered in the copper mines of Saxony, which had the appearance of being very rich; but in smelting it yielded the copper, and the miners called it kupfer nickel, or false copper. In 1751, Cronstedt announced the discovery of a new metal in kupfer nickel. It was in combination with arsenic, from which he could relieve it only in parts. The alloy of nickel and arsenic which he obtained was white, brittle and very hard, and had a melting point nearly as high as cast iron. Bergman also made some experiments on the metal in 1775.

It was not until 1823 that pure nickel was obtained by analysis of German silver, which had for a number of years been produced at Sahl, in Saxony. Its composition was ascertained to be copper ten parts, zinc five and nickel four. If more nickel be used the alloy is as white as silver, and susceptible of very high polish, but becomes too brittle and hard to be hammered and rolled, and can be worked only by casting. Pure nickel is a white metal which tarnishes readily in the air. Unlike silver, it is not acted on by the vapor of sulphur, and even the strong mineral acids affect it but slightly. Nickel has the hardness of iron, and, like it, has strong magnetic properties, but cannot be welded, and is soldered with difficulty. Pure nickel has heretofore been used chiefly for plating, for which purpose its hardness and power to resist atmospheric influences admirably adapt it.

Within the last year the French have succeeded in rolling the metal into plates, from which spoons and other table furniture may be pressed. Nickel bronze, which

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consists of equal parts of copper and nickel, with a little tin, may be cast into very delicate forms, and is susceptible of a high polish.

Mines of nickel are worked at Chatham, Conn., and Lancaster, Pa., and it is said to be found at Mine La Motte, Mo., and several points in Colorado and New Mexico, where but little attention is paid to it. It is extensively mined in Saxony and in Sweden, but the late discovery of a new ore (a silicate of nickel) in New Caledonia will probably suspend the use of the arsenical ores, and yet bring nickel into common use.

Switzerland, in the year 1852, made a coin of German silver, which is identical in composition with the United States nickel coin. The United States made nickel cents in 1856, and eight years later coined the five-cent pieces. Belgium adopted nickel coinage in 1869, and Germany in 1873.

England has lately coined nickel pennies for Jamaica, but at home she and France adhere to the clumsy copper small change. — *Canadian Ant. and Num. Journal.*

MEDAL OF CHAMILLART.

A GENTLEMAN in Savannah has a fine medal of Chamillart, which is of sufficient rarity to deserve notice, and of which we have received the following description.

Obverse, Head of the minister, in profile, the features finely cut, the hair flowing over the breast and back; a cloak is thrown over the shoulder, showing a portion of the vest, which is partially fastened by buttons. From the throat falls a richly embroidered lace scarf, all in high relief. Legend, within the outer raised rim, MICHAEL CHAMILLART REGIS SANCTIORIBUS CONSILIIS ÆRARII PRÆFECTUS [Michael Chamillart, Keeper of the Treasury, in the Privy Council of the King.] Under the bust, H. ROVSSEL F. (the name of the die-cutter.)

Reverse, A head of Medusa surmounted by a large crown: in the centre is a shield on which is a greyhound, moving at an easy pace: over the dog are three stars. The shield has two lions as supporters. Rich chasing and scroll work give the reverse a handsome finish. Inscription or motto on the scroll, VERTENDO ACCIPIUNT LUCEM, FURI INIMICA (?M) FERAEQUE. [By proper consideration, (literally by the necessity of being turned over,] they receive light, hateful to the thief, and the beast of prey.) Gilt; size 37: weight, three ounces.

Michael Chamillart, (or Chamillard, as the name is sometimes spelled,) was born in 1651. He was a man of considerable ability, but one who estimated his own talent at a low rate. He received from Louis XIV the appointment of Comptroller-General of Finance in 1699, but his modesty led him to decline the honor. The king pressed it upon him, promising the support of his personal friendship, and he finally accepted the position. In 1701, he received the further honor of the ministry of war, — it is said through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, whose remarkable power over Louis was so important a factor in political affairs, at the beginning of that century. He was too weak for this position, under the arduous duties which were pressing upon it, in consequence of the Spanish war of the succession, with the second grand alliance between Leopold I of Austria, Queen Anne of Great Britain, and Holland, Prussia and Hanover, opposed to him, and with such famous generals as the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene winning the battles of Blenheim, Oudenarde and Malplaquet over

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his marshals. The "consummate king-craft" of Louis, the strength of the kingdom itself, which, under Cardinal Mazarin, and Colbert as minister of finance, with taxes reduced and revenues increased, had just reached the very zenith of its power, were unable to sustain him. His popularity vanished; public opinion forced him to resign, first, in 1708, the ministry of finance, and the following year that of war. Yet even when most heartily detested by the people, he was still highly esteemed by the king, and by those who knew him best; and they never lost their confidence in his probity and good judgment. He died April 14, 1721, at the age of 70. He is said to have been of moderate and gentle disposition, yet, like many others who discharge public duties with fidelity, he was often censured for matters beyond his control, and had bitter enemies no less than warm friends. To one of his detractors is ascribed the following epitaph: —

"Here lies the famous Chamillart
Of his king the prothonotary,
Who at billiards was a hero,
But as Minister a Zero."

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from VOL. XVI, p. 11.]

CCXV. *Obv.* · KNOX CHURCH MONTREAL ·
Rev. DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Size 30 m. R 3.

This token was used after the removal of the congregation from their building in St. Gabriel Street. The immediate cause of the removal was the unfavorable termination of the lawsuit between them and the Church of Scotland, which had been pending since 1846, when this congregation took part in the Free Church secession.

CCXVI. *Obv.* ST PAULS | CHURCH | MONTREAL | 1833 · E. B.
Rev. I · CORINTHIANS | XI 28 29 Shape, a six-pointed star. Size 32 m. R 5.

The initials "E. B." are those of the Rev. E. Black, who was pastor of that church at the time of the issue of this token. He was a preacher of considerable eloquence and of great influence during those troublesome times in Montreal.

CCXVII. *Obv.* ST ANDREW'S CHURCH MONTREAL A communion table inscribed DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. On the table are two wine cups and a plate of bread.

Rev. NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR and a burning bush between two palm branches. Size 28. R 2.

St. Andrew's Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian congregations in Montreal; and when the different sections of that body united as the Presbyterian Church of Canada, it held out and still retains its connection with the Church of Scotland. I believe there was an earlier token, but not having seen one, I am unable to describe it.

CCXVIII. *Obv.* Communion table inscribed as the last.
Rev. Same as the last. Size 28. R 3.

The name of the church using this token is stamped on the obverse. I have one with the name of ST MARK'S CHURCH in indented letters stamped on it. There are a

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number of other varieties of these tokens in use among the Presbyterian churches, but as they have no special reference to this Province, or even to Canada, I do not consider it necessary to describe them here.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Although Ontario is the most populous Province of the Dominion, its list of coins and medals is much shorter than that of Quebec. This paucity of coins attributable to the western Province, is owing to the fact that during the times when the currency was unsettled, and when the importation and issue of private tokens was not interfered with, her population was proportionately much smaller and mainly rural, while the wealth and business enterprise was centred in the cities of the Province of Quebec.

CCXIX. *Obv.* FERTILITATEM DIVITIAS QUE CIRCUMFERREMUS. in incused letters on a raised border. *Ex.* 1794 A river god to the right reclining, with his right arm resting on an urn, from which water flows. In his left hand he holds a four-pointed spear. Behind him is a growth of flags, with fields in the distance. To the left on the ground-work PONTHON

Rev. ONE HALF PENNY · Within an inner circle in the field COPPER | COMPANY | OF UPPER | CANADA Copper. Size 29 m. R 6.

This is the earliest coin struck for Canada subsequent to the Conquest. The execution of the piece is of a high order, similar to the better class of the eighteenth century tokens. Copper mining commenced in this country at an early date; but of the company here noticed I have not been able to learn anything. It is likely one of a series of evanescent companies that worked the copper-bearing rocks north of Lake Huron. Copper mining in that region has been for many years intermittent. There seems never to have been any issue of this token for circulation, as no specimen has ever been met with here in change, nor do any of the older collections include an impression among their lists of rarities. The only known examples are proofs that have come from some English numismatist.

CCXX. *Obv.* BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY. *Ex.* 1796. The goddess of Liberty to the left standing, with a staff surmounted by a liberty cap in her left hand. Her right hand is extended towards two naked children, who are presented to her by their mother. To the left of the goddess is a cornucopia; in front of her a plant, and in the back-ground an anchor.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 29 m. R 6.

This is a mule-piece, the obverse belonging to the Myddelton Kentucky token,—a coin struck no doubt for some English colonization society. This, like the former one, is rare, never having gone into general circulation: they both are really English trade tokens of the eighteenth century, and are no doubt from the hands of the same engraver, as are the one penny and one cent piece of Sierra Leone, to which they bear a close resemblance. Proofs of these latter coins are sold at from one to two shillings in London, while the copper company pieces bring from fifteen to twenty dollars. If the dies are still in existence, as the fact that these proof mule-pieces turn up so regularly would seem to indicate, they have been carefully manipulated, to keep up the price so well.

CCXXI. *Obv.* LESSLIE & SONS YORK KINGSTON & DUNDAS. Justice to the right, standing with a pair of scales in her left hand and a sword in her right.

Rev. . PROSPERITY TO CANADA LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR. A plow to the left, one bar connecting the handles: the lower handle is opposite the last A in CANADA. Above the plow, TOKEN; below HALFPENNY. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

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This coin must have been struck previous to 1834, for in that year Toronto resumed the more appropriate ancient name, by which it was known long before it was dubbed "muddy little York."

CCXXII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the lower handle is below the last A in CANADA. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

Lesslie and Sons were for many years engaged in the drug business in Toronto; to this they also added bookselling, devoting one side of their premises to the vending of literature.

CCXXIII. *Obv.* Similar to CCXXI, but there is a comma after YORK.

Rev. Similar to CCXXI, but with two bars connecting the handles of the plow, and the clevis is below the first P in PROSPERITY. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

There seem to have been several distinct issues of these coins, as it is not likely that so many dies would have been prepared for the small quantity that could be put in circulation in a town of eight or ten thousand people, as Toronto was then. This was probably issued later than the two pieces described above.

CCXXIV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Similar to the last, but with the clevis of the plow opposite the first P in PROSPERITY. The grass behind the plow is long and distinct. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

Many of these Lesslie tokens still circulate in the country districts, showing that a large number of them were issued. The firm must have taxed their energies considerably in distributing them, and must have realized large profits from the venture.

CCXXV. *Obv.* Same as CCXXIII.

Rev. Same as the last, but the grass behind the plow is neither so long nor so distinct. Copper. Size 27 m. R 4.

There is one member of the firm still living near Toronto, but at this late date he cannot give the number issued, or at what dates the different issues were imported. They seem to be of Birmingham manufacture.

CCXXVI. *Obv.* . LESSLIE & SONS TORONTO & DUNDASS. *Ex.* 1822 Justice as in CCXXI.

Rev. . PROSPERITY TO CANADA LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR. Plow to the left with TOKEN above, and 2^{D} CURRENCY below. Copper. Size 40 m. R 5.

The date on this coin has reference to the year in which the firm was established. As the name of Toronto was reapplied to that town in 1834, this token must have been struck some time after that date. The issue of this coin was considerable, although they are now scarce. Mr. Lesslie accounts for it in this way: the millers of that time found it just the size to use as washers, and as the metal was soft, it answered better than any that could be procured from the village blacksmith; many were destroyed in this way. Another reason is, that as they were of a denomination differing altogether from any in circulation in Canada, they were soon looked upon with disfavor, and were disposed of as old copper. The mistake in the spelling of Dundas may be noted as indicating that the dies were prepared by a different engraver from the one who engraved those for the Half-pennies.

CCXXVII. *Obv.* ✦ GOOD FOR ONE COPY ✦ EVENING — GLOBE. Zigzag border with dots. Inner circle with a similar border round a large hole in the centre.

Rev. Similar to the obverse, but the hyphen is shorter. Tin, bronzed. Size 26 m. R 2.

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The Globe has been for many years the most widely circulated daily paper in Canada. In 1879 during Exhibition time, an evening edition was begun, which was continued after the close of the fair, when the price was fixed at fifteen cents per dozen. These tokens were struck to enable those purchasing their paper regularly from the news agent, to secure them at the proper price. Eight of these tokens were sold for ten cents.

CCXXVIII. *Obv.* SR ISAAC BROCK THE HERO OF UPR CANADA An urn on a pedestal, the latter inscribed FELL | OCT 13 | 1812 Over the urn are two angels holding a laurel wreath.

Rev. SUCCESS TO COMMERCE & PEACE TO THE WORLD. A space of three millimetres between SUCCESS and WORLD. In the centre of the field 1816 with a radiated ornament above and another below. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

Early on the morning of October 13th, 1812, the corps of Americans under Gen. Van Rensselaer, had crossed the Niagara, and taken up a position on Queenstown Heights. Gen. Brock, hearing the cannonade, hastened from the village of Niagara to dislodge them. He would probably have succeeded had he not been mortally wounded when leading the charge. His men continued the contest with varying success, until the arrival of reinforcements under Maj.-Gen. Sheaffe, when the enemy were driven across the river, after sustaining a loss of over a thousand men.

CCXXIX. *Obv.* SR ISAAC BROCK THE HERO OF UPR CANADA An urn as on the last.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

The design on the obverse is said to be a representation of the old monument erected to the memory of Gen. Brock, which was blown up by a man named Lett. The present commanding monument was erected about fifteen or twenty years ago, by public subscription raised in Ontario. It it much higher than the old one, and can be plainly seen by the tourist travelling on the Canada Southern Railway from Niagara village to the Falls.

CCXXX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As CCXXVIII, except that the distance between SUCCESS and WORLD is five millimetres. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

These tokens were issued by some firm doing business in Toronto. The Battle of Queenstown Heights was a popular subject with the citizens of that town ; and the importer, finding that these tokens were readily received, continued their issue through a number of years. This will account for the number of varieties here described.

CCXXXI. *Obv.* Same as CCXXIX.

Rev. As CCXXVIII, but the space between SUCCESS and WORLD is scarcely one millimetre. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

The issue of these tokens must have been a profitable speculation, for they are very light, not weighing more than half as much as the ordinary bank tokens. They bear evidence of Birmingham workmanship.

CCXXXII. *Obv.* Same as CCXXIX.

Rev. As the last, except that the tops of the ones in 1816 are slightly slanted ; in the last they are straight across. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

There are other minor differences distinguishing these five varieties of what are termed the Brock tokens ; but being difficult to describe, I have simply mentioned such differences as may be noticed at a glance.

CCXXXIII. *Obv.* SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF UPPR & LOWR CANADA. A ship to the right under full sail.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

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The word Commerce seems to have been a favorite with the designers of the private tokens of that period; hence the frequent recurrence of a ship, the emblem of commerce. In these days, when foreign commerce has somewhat gone out of fashion on the Western continent, under the Protection *furore*, 'Success to home manufactures' would be the watchword, and the emblem a huge steam engine.

CCXXXIV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. SIR ISAAC | BROOK. BAR^{T} THE HERO OF | UPPER CANADA, | WHO FELL AT THE | GLORIOUS BATTLE OF | QUEENSTOWN HEIGH^{TS} | ON THE 13. OCT^{R} | 1812 Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

This completes the series of Brock tokens, which at one time formed the bulk of the copper circulation in Ontario. They are, although by no means rare, scarce in good condition. The name is an error, (spelled Brook on this token,) very likely one of transcription.

CCXXXV. *Obv.* . COMMERCIAL CHANGE . *Ex.* 1815 An Indian to the left, walking, with a bow and arrow in his hands; at his side is a greyhound looking up in his face.

Rev. HALF PENNY TOKEN UPPER CANADA A sloop, with mainsail and two jibs set to the right; bowsprit below the last A in CANADA. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

The same obverse occurs on a Nova Scotia token, to which it originally belongs; the reverse is that of one of the varieties of the 1820 sloop token. It is not likely, therefore, that this coin was issued before that date.

CCXXXVI. *Obv.* Same as the reverse of the last.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE *Ex.* 1820 Two spades crossed above an anvil. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

Those who put into circulation these tokens, although they found their illegal issue a profitable undertaking, assumed the *rôle* of public benefactors by such inscriptions as "commercial change," "to facilitate trade," and the like.

CCXXXVII. *Obv.* As the reverse of CCXXXV, but the bowsprit is above the last A in CANADA, and the end of the water over the N.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

These "sloop half-pennies" had an extensive circulation in Upper Canada, and from the many different reverses, it would appear that more than one firm was connected with their issue. Specimens are often met with in circulation, but owing to the low relief, they are generally in poor condition.

CCXXXVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but the end of the water is over the second A in CANADA.

Rev. As CCXXXVI. The handle of the spade to the left is under the R and C in COMMERCIAL. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The commerce of Lake Ontario was almost entirely carried on in sloops; larger vessels were nearly unknown on its waters. This design was therefore popular on that account.

CCXXXIX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As CCXXXVI. The handle of the spade to the left is more directly under the second C in COMMERCIAL, and much nearer the I than the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

These varieties of the 1820 sloop token are so nearly alike that it is difficult to distinguish them; but still I think that I have pointed out differences sufficient to enable collectors to arrange their collections properly. There may be other varieties with more minute variations, but the differences are so slight as not to be readily distinguishable.

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CCXL. *Obv.* Same as the reverse of CCXXXV.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE *Ex.* 1821 A cask inscribed UPPER | CANADA Size 27 m. R 2.

The cask undoubtedly refers to the grocery trade, as the anvil indicates hardware, and very likely this token was issued by some grocer, as were the four previous tokens by a hardware merchant.

CCXLI. *Obv.* Same as the reverse of CCXXXV.

Rev. As the last, but the cask is inscribed JAMAICA. Copper. Size 27 m. R 4.

The word "JAMAICA" on the cask confirms the opinion that it is a grocer's sign. It refers to Jamaica rum, a fashionable beverage among the topers in those days. The words "UPPER CANADA" on the cask in the previous token refer to "old rye," the manufacture of which was commenced at an early date in Upper Canada: it has altogether superseded rum as the beverage of the lower classes.

CCXLII. *Obv.* Same as the reverse of CCXXXV.

Rev. TO FACILITATE TRADE ✦ A plow to the right, with 1823 under it. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

This obverse, described as the reverse of CCXXXV, occurs on five varieties of these sloop tokens, bearing the four following dates—1815, 1820, 1821, and 1823. The letters of "UPPER CANADA" are more or less blurred, while the coins show other marks indicating that the dies have been considerably worn: the variety 1820, indicating less wear of the dies, shows that it was probably the first struck; that of 1815 seems later than those of 1821, and earlier than 1823.

CCXLIII. *Obv.* Same as the obverse of CCXXXVIII.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

There are three varieties with this obverse, but as the coins show fewer indications of wear on the dies, the issue of these varieties must have been much smaller.

CCXLIV. *Obv.* Same as CCXXXVII.

Rev. Similar to CCXLII, but the date is 1833. Copper. Size 27 m.

This is by far the most common of the sloop tokens; it is met with in circulation nearly as often as all the others together. It is also somewhat heavier.

CCXLV. *Obv.* Similar to CCXXXVII, but the execution is not so good.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE *Ex.* 1833 Two spades crossed above an anvil; behind the anvil are a hammer and tongs. To the left is a scythe; to the right a vise. Brass. Size 28 m. R 2.

The workmanship displayed on this coin is considerably inferior to that of the rest of the sloop series. It is from a different place of mintage, (probably New York,) while they are from Birmingham. The antipathy of Canadians towards the United States, caused by the war of 1812, had by this time begun to wear away, under the rising discontent which grew out of their desire for a representative form of government, and which culminated in the rebellion. Everything "Yankee" had been despised. This seems to have been the harbinger of the flood of copper tokens that poured into Canada from New York during the years 1836 to '38.

CCXLVI. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA Laureated bust of George IV to the left.

Rev. HALF PENNY TOKEN *Ex.* 1832. Britannia to the left, seated on a shield. In her left hand she holds a trident, and in her extended right a twig. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

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I cannot understand why this coin with the date 1832 should have the portrait of George IV. It purports to have been struck two years after his death, during which time his brother William IV had been king. Coins of the same date struck for Nova Scotia also have a similar portrait, showing that they are from the same place of mintage. These coins, while the workmanship is much better, the weight up to the standard, and other appearances that of an authorized coinage, are simply private tokens, issued no doubt by a more conscientious firm for their own and their customers' requirements.

[To be continued.] R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

"THE GARDENS OF ALCINOUS."

In the latest number of the London *Numismatic Chronicle* is a most interesting and valuable article on "Floral Patterns on Archaic Greek Coins," by Prof. Percy Gardner. We should be glad, had we space, to lay the whole of it before our readers, but we must content ourselves with a portion, and we give so much of it as relates to that peculiar device known as "the Gardens of Alcinous," and which, when noticed in some sale catalogue, has perhaps aroused the curiosity of some young collector, induced the purchase of the coin, and been followed by doubt or disappointment, in its possession. The explanation of the device given below may satisfy other inquiring minds who have been unable to trace any connection between the name and the curious pattern to which that has been given.—Eds.

The device on the reverse of the early coins of Corcyra, and of Dyrrhachium and Apollonia, the colonies of Corcyra, has caused much difficulty among numismatists. Eckhel accepted the opinion of Beger, that it represented the celebrated Gardens of Alcinoüs, King of the Phæacians, of which Homer speaks in high praise. (Odys. vii. 112.) There was, he says, without the court of Alcinoüs, a large orchard near the doors, and around it a wall drawn all round. In it grew pears, apples, pomegranates, and figs, which ripened in succession all the year through. And beside it was a vineyard and a vegetable garden, and in the midst two fountains. Of these orchards and gardens the type of the coins was supposed to represent a sort of rude ground-work.

The attribution was followed by Eckhel, but by scarcely any more recent numismatist. Boeckh, Müller, and others, consider the type to be merely a star-like, but fortuitous collection of strokes, without special meaning. Friedlander and Von Sallet see in it the stars of the Dioscuri. In the course of an examination of the coins of Corcyra, I have come to the conviction that the type is not without meaning; but that it does not represent the stars of the Dioscuri, and certainly not the Gardens of Alcinoüs.

The latter supposition is indeed entirely disposed of by the fact that the type does not appear to originate at Corcyra at all. The reverse type of the Corcyrean didrachms occurs on very early coins of Cyrene. The reverse type of the Corcyrean drachms is found not only on the money of Cyrene, but also on that of Miletus, of Pharae in Boeotia, of Thebes, of Cortyra, and probably of other cities. The coins of Cyrene, which offer us both the double and the single type, are probably more ancient than those of Corcyra. This at once sets us inquiring whether Cyrene and Corcyra had any religious cults in common, the religious origin of coin types being now admitted on all hands. And this inquiry leads us to observe that Apollo-Aristæus was held in high honor at both places. At Cyrene he was regarded as a national hero, and the giver of the silphium plant, the most celebrated of all drugs, and the source of Cyrenean prosperity. At Corcyra the same deity* was worshipped under slightly different form as Agreus, or Zeus Aristus, protector of the flocks. And the Apollo of Miletus, a city celebrated for its sheep, was no doubt a deity of the same class. The occurrence of our type at Pharae, Thebes and other cities is so exceptional that it need not detain us.

It would therefore seem probable that, alike at Corcyra, Cyrene, and Miletus, the type called the Gardens of Alcinoüs, is connected with the worship of a particular deity,

* See Eckhel, *Num. vet. anect.* p. 107. Mueller, *De Corcyraeorum Republica*, p. 54.

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who though called by various names at various places, was an Apolline deity of the solar class, and nearly connected with cattle and sheep. This does not at once decide the nature of the type. It might at first be supposed to be a star, as emblem of the sun. Certainly in later coins of Miletus, the object figured in conjunction with the lion is a star, and a star is not an uncommon type in the island of Ceos, which was especially dedicated to Aristaeus.

Nevertheless, the balance of evidence seems to be in favor of the floral origin of the type. Not only is it far more like a flower in shape generally, but in particular instances it seems to be intentionally modified in order to make it more decidedly floral. Thus on one coin we may clearly see the petals of a flower, and stamens between the petals.* In another coin (of Cyrene) we have the disk of the flower figured.

The close connection of the rose with the worship of Apollo as sun-god, especially in the case of the Island of Rhodes, is notorious. * * * * * The types of Cyrene are usually of a floral character, the silphium plant being the special symbol of the city alike as one of the chief objects of its culture, and as sacred to Apollo-Aristæus. But the roses of Cyrene were scarcely less celebrated than its silphium; and it is more probable that the type of some of its coins is intended to represent a rose rather than a flower of the silphium plant. * * * * * In Corcyra, Apollo-Aristæus was held in not less high honor than at Cyrene, and a flower is as appropriate to his cult at the one place as the other.

In the various forms assumed by the flower in the Corcyrean coinage, are some peculiarities which merit attention. Firstly, in the case of the earlier coins, there are peculiarities which later disappear. Their reverse type is, in the case of didrachms, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square, and the other a small rhombus, or lozenge. In the case of drachms, there is but one of these figures, with either square or rhombus in the midst. The meaning of this variation — for it is clearly intentional, and must have a meaning — is quite unknown to me. Both square and rhombus give place to a dot or pellet in the middle of the fifth century. And at the same time the general pattern, while retained in the case of didrachms, give place in that of drachms to a circular floral design.

Dyrrhachium and Apollonia copy the type of their mother city Corcyra; and among the varieties introduced into it by the latter city is one which merits special notice. On the drachms issued by the magistrate Chaeren, we find the conventional linear square which usually encloses the pattern called the Gardens of Alcinoüs, but in place of that pattern a fire, and a pedum, or shepherd's staff. This variety had already attracted the attention of Mr. Borrell,† and forms the ground on which he started the theory that the so-called Gardens of Alcinoüs pattern really represented a cave at Apollonia, where the flocks sacred to Apollo were put away at night. In refutation of this theory, it is sufficient to observe that the people of Apollonia undoubtedly borrowed their type from Corcyra, and that the Corcyreans had nothing to do with the cave in question. A simpler explanation will be truer. No doubt the meaning of the device was entirely forgotten at the time (second century B.C.) of the magistrate Chaeren. In modifying it by the introduction of a fire and a pedum, he probably wished to make it more appropriate to the city of Apollonia; the fire being introduced as a symbol of the hot-springs of the place, as it is in later issues, and the pedum probably having reference to Apollo-Aristæus in his character of *Nomius*.

In closing this brief discussion, I may remark that all analogy is in favor of an attempt to show that a group of types belonging to early Greek coins has a meaning, and that meaning a religious one. If I maintained it to have no meaning or to be purely secular in character, there would be more need to make the ground secure.

THE bronze metal purchased during the year, for the British Mint, amounted to one hundred tons, in bars ready for coinage. The profit on this coinage was £35,396.

* It may be at first sight doubted whether this type be identical with the earlier one in meaning and origin but a closer examination of the sequence of the coins of Corcyra will render it almost certain that it is so.

† Num. Chron. vii. p. 126.

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GARFIELD MEDALS.

MR. ISAAC F. WOOD, of New York, has issued a medal commemorating the dastardly assassination of the President. We question somewhat the uses of perpetuating by a medal such a disgraceful incident in our history, yet the old proverb, "*De gustibus*," etc., applies here. We are glad to notice also that the name of the assassin is not alluded to. The obverse has the late President's bust to the left, and the inscription JAMES A. GARFIELD THE NATION'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT in four lines. The reverse bears a wreath enclosing JULY 2ND 1881 in two lines, and above it FOR HIM THE CIVIC WREATH and below, in five lines, DANGER THAT FOUND HIM FAITHFUL CROWNS HIM GREAT. The size is 18, and a few have been struck in silver, copper and tin. We believe the dies were cut by Lovell, of New York. The U. S. Mint is also said to have two memorial medals in preparation.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MEDAL OF MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

IN 1802, Hon. David Humphreys, Minister to Spain, first introduced merino sheep into New England. For this patriotic act the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture presented him with a gold medal. Can any of your readers give any information in regard to the above medal?

C. P. N.

BECKER'S FORGERIES.

IN the July number of C. J. Thieme's "Numismatische Verkehr," I notice among the wants the following:— 1. Becker's copies in silver or lead; Pinder No. 4, 6, 8–10, 13, 18–22, 24, 26–29, 38–42, 44, 52, 60, 63, 65–68, 70–72, 74, 75, 79, 80, 90, 92, 97, 104, 107, 108, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 132–134. This would indicate, either that the dies of this coinage, (vide *Lmer. Journal* for July '81,) are no longer used, or that impressions are held by the present owners at such high prices as to force collectors in the market for specimens.—the former supposition being probably correct. I will add that I have thus far been unable to *locate* the dies in Germany.

ED. FROSSARD.

MINT ISSUES, 1880–1881.

UNITED STATES Coinage, July, 1880, to July, 1881. Gold; Twenty dollar pieces, 767,276; ten dollar pieces, 3,338,905; five dollar pieces, 5,996,436; three dollar pieces, 1,566; two dollar and a half pieces, 3,656; one dollar pieces, 3,276.

Silver: Dollars, 27,637,955; half dollars, 9,355; quarter dollars, 14,555; dimes, 36,955.

DOLLAR of 1804:— Any one desirous of testing the genuineness of a dollar of this date, by referring to a "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins" by Eckfeldt and DuBois, 4to, Philadelphia, 1842, will find an exact representation taken from an original dollar of that date by the medal-ruling machine of Joseph Saxton, of the U. S. Mint. Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Mass., procured his silver dollar of 1804 at the Philadelphia Mint, in 1846, in exchange for the gold doubloon (Immune Columbia, 1783) struck by Brasher in New York. Mr. Stickney was fortunate enough to find two of the latter in New York, at the cost of bullion.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS OF ROME.—There are six archæologists, whose duty has been to gather and classify in the new Museum all the objects found in the soil of Rome since the year 1870. The result of their labors has secured 145 statues; 212 busts; 85 bas-reliefs; 36 ash urns, etc.; 100 frescoes on walls; 100 square feet of mosaic pavement; 60 bronzes of various kinds; 200 figured *terre cotte*; 35 gold ornaments and 28 of silver; 48 marble columns almost entire and 230 fragments of do.; 29,421 bronze coins, 6,468 of silver, and 557 of gold. Besides these, there were 1,300 inscriptions on marble or metal.

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 6. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward showed several interesting coins and medals; among them were some fine German pieces, some of China, Japan, &c., and with them was a very remarkable silver breast-plate, presented to Cataw, Chief of the Ottawas, about 1812. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

June 3. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. He also read the original account published in 1750, of the discovery and purchase of the aureus of Pescennius Niger, which was formerly in the Royal Cabinet of France. Mr. Woodward showed several curious and interesting coins and medals; among them were the silver dollar of Copiapo in Chili, a tin medal of the Pierian Sodality of Harvard, some Washington medals, a plated medal on the dedication of the Army and Navy Monument of Boston, and a gilt medal of Abbott Lawrence, which was new to all the members present. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Sec'y.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

President Price presided at the stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia held recently, and a large number of the members were present.

Among the donations were a number of fine silver and copper coins of Mexico, South America, etc., from Joseph E. Temple, Esq., as also a mosaic on copper from the Borghese palace. Mr. Chandler presented a fine impression of the gem exhibited by him at the last meeting. Mr. Jordan presented a series of Centennial medals struck in wood. A rare coin was exhibited, which was said to have been issued in Italy during the Masaniello rebellion. It bears on obverse a basket of fruit and flowers, and the inscription "Hinc Libertas."

THE SANTO VOLTO.

Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., read the following paper, illustrating the subject by the exhibition of the coins referred to therein:—

IN the church called "Il Santuario," in Lucca, there is an image of Christ crucified, which has been known from the earliest times as the *Santo Volto*. It is of cedar wood, attributed by tradition to the handiwork of St. Nicodemus, and was brought to Lucca in the year A. D. 782, during the episcopate of Beato Giovanni, and originally placed in the Cathedral known as Il Salvatore. It was subsequently removed to the church where it now stands, and in 1119 was placed in a wooden chapel built for its reception and conservation by Bishop Benedict; in 1219 this chapel was again renewed, but of some perishable material.

The image possesses all the characteristics of Byzantine art. It is carved from wood, draped in a close-fitting tunic, with flowing sleeves, and fastened to the cross with four nails; upon the wood there seems to be glued a very delicate species of cloth, which was afterwards whitened and colored, as was the frequent custom in days of yore. The face is very dark, the colors being produced by the effects of time and exposure to the atmosphere and to the smoke of lamps and candles and incense used in the church service. It is recorded that in 1590 Martino Gigli, Canon of the Cathedral, caused the figure to be cleansed, but it does not seem to have produced much, if any, effect for the better.

The hem of its garments, from the very date of its origin, had been bordered with gold, but the piety of worshipers during the lapse of centuries soon substituted for this modest ornamentation additional and continually increasing objects of beauty and value; in the beginning of the thirteenth century the crown which we now see upon the coinage was placed on the head of the image. The one which it now wears is not the antique one, but one which was made at great expense in 1665 by the goldsmith Ambrogio Giannoni Da Massa, the cost being borne by popular contributions; at the foot of the figure was a chalice for the purpose of receiving voluntary offerings.

The silver ornamentation of the gown and sleeves is of the most perfect workmanship of the fourteenth century. The jewel was given in 1660 by Laura Nieri Santini, the sceptre was manu-

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factured by Rietri Casila, of Lucca, and was presented in 1852 by popular contribution. As to the history of this image, it may have come from Constantinople in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, or after the Crusades, as it then displaced the image of St. Peter upon the coinage of Lucca, who had before that time been the patron saint of that city. The Mint of Lucca is stated to have been alluded to in documents dated A. D. 765 and 782, and in records of the ninth and tenth centuries, mention is made of payment in soldi, or money of Lucca, as being the standard currency of Tuscany. The legend narrates that in the transit of the *Volto Santo* to Italy, the vessel on board of which it was making the voyage was shipwrecked, but the case containing the holy picture was miraculously preserved from destruction, and floated ashore at the old port of Luna, near Lucca, and from that time forth was adopted as the patron saint or talisman of that city. By one legend this work of art is attributed to St. Luke, by another to Nicodemus, although the latter was a ruler of the Jews, among whom graven images were forbidden. The face on the coin, (which bears date 1726), is somewhat similar to the so-called Abgarus portrait in the collection belonging to the late Prince Consort, but here the face is that of an older man, with a sombre, melancholy expression and downcast eyes, and on the coin the head bears a crown. The hair, as in the portrait, is divided in the middle, falling in long ringlets down on each side of the shoulders. The beard is forked, and terminates in two small twisted curls.

A RARE JAPANESE COIN.

Mr. OUTERBRIDGE exhited a very rare and valuable Japanese gold coin, termed "Shinroku Oban," four hundred years old, which excited interest not only from the well-authenticated credentials accompanying it, but also from the manner in which it comes to this country, being the only one which has ever come into the possession of a foreigner. The story of its presentation is briefly told:—

A few years ago the Japanese Ambassador at Washington asked the advice of Colonel Thomas A. Scott in relation to the selection of an American engineer competent to superintend the construction of certain important works contemplated by the Japanese Government. Colonel Scott suggested as the most suitable person Mr. Joseph W. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, then engaged upon the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Crawford accordingly sailed for Japan and immediately commenced the construction of an artillery road around the island of Yesso, the northernmost of the Japanese possessions, bordering on Russia. This road, although primarily constructed for the transportation of troops and cannon, was graded so that rails may be laid at any time. Owing to the precipitous rocky cliffs, the inhospitable climate, and other causes, this undertaking was regarded as exceedingly difficult to accomplish, and had, we believe, been already attempted and abandoned by English contractors as impracticable.

The manner, cost, and celerity with which this road was completed, proved so acceptable to the Japanese Government that Mr. Crawford was next sent to this country to purchase supplies, equipment, and assistants to construct the Polonai Railroad. The road was completed and opened with formal ceremonies last November, on which occasion Mr. Crawford was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, and as a particular mark of favor this "Shinroku Oban" was presented to him by the Government, through General Koaoda, Colonial Secretary and member of the Privy Council of the Mikado. The traslation of a portion of the description given of the coin is as follows:—"Shinroku Oban, Diameter, 32-100 foot. Weight, 4 9-10 ounces."

The coin is supposed to be one used at the time of Hiyashiyama, (a Tycoon who reigned over the Empire about 400 years ago) as a reward to any person of an extraordinary merit. The four characters which are stamped upon its surface are Ka Kwan (promotion of rank), Shin Roku (addition of pension,) etc.

In addition to the above a paper illustrating the original ancient characters as they appear on the coin, and their modern equivalents, accompanies the gift, and the whole is enclosed in a curiously shaped Japanese box.

AT a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, [England], there was exhibited a unique small bronze coin, purchased at Athens a few months since; it was struck at Nicæa in Bithynia, and bears on the *obverse* the youthful bust of Marcus Aurelius, and the legend M. AYP. ANTΩN; on the *reverse* Homer, bearded and laureated, seated on a rock, and looking at a scroll which he holds in his left hand; around is the legend OMHPOC NEIKAIEΩN.

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OBITUARY.

WILLIAM E. DUBOIS.

Among those whose names have been honored by the *esto perpetua* of the press, how few have really *won* the distinction! Too often the calling is all that gives lustre to the man, and honors are but titular. But if the life that is a public gift, leaves a vital inheritance in the principle it establishes and exemplifies, surely we may turn a ray upon the name which has so often shielded itself from the lustre of its deeds, and accepted only the honors that are real and the recognition that is eternal.

WILLIAM EWING DUBOIS was born in Doylestown, Pa., December 15th, 1810. His father, a Presbyterian minister of superior attainments and high worth, was descended from Louis du Bois, the leading spirit of a colony of French Huguenot refugees who, in 1660 settled at New Paltz, on the west shore of the Hudson. His maternal grandfather was Robert Patterson, LL. D., Vice-Provost and Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. If this sire was worthy of succeeding Franklin, Rittenhouse, Jefferson, and Wistar, in the Presidency of the American Philosophical Society, it was not unfitting that upon President Jefferson's solicitation he should accept the Directorship of the Mint. This position he held from 1805 until 1824, when ill health compelled his resignation. It was here that Mr. DuBois found his first right to more than an ordinary pride and interest in the Institution which now mourns the loss of its Assayer, numismatist, and, I may add, not invidiously, its *genius loci* and literary exponent.

Schooled in the classics from the age of six, Mr. DuBois early developed literary, linguistic and antiquarian tastes, which soon proved productive. At sixteen the weeklies welcomed his essays; as a tale writer, he found marked success in his twenties. A law student at twenty-two, he was highly commended for an able report of one of the most famous trials on record. Though soon after admitted to the bar, an encroaching weakness of voice compelled him to relinquish the law. This affection was a cross patiently borne through life; and in recalling his embarrassment, few can forget their own loss in that silent retirement which was so often forced upon him. But his natural sententiousness, enhanced by the vocal cost of words, was reflected in his written speech; this latter being frequently a medium of conversation, and, (especially in technics) his most satisfactory form of answering an inquiry, preventing, as it did, needless repetition and misunderstanding. His pen thus became dear to him as a natural organ. In the retirement of the home circle, however, he enlivened the fullness of his conversation with scintillations of wit, and an overflow of humor.

In September, 1833, Dr. Samuel Moore appointed him as Director's Clerk in the Mint. But, at the request of Mr. Eckfeldt, he was transferred, in 1835, to the Assay Department, and in 1836 was appointed Assistant Assayer. Doubtless the civil service was the gainer, five years later, by his becoming the Assayer's brother-in-law. The remarkable and perhaps unparalleled partnership between these men continued until 1872, when Mr. Eckfeldt was removed by death, and Mr. DuBois appointed to succeed him. After an illness of several months, attended at times by much suffering, the subject of this sketch peacefully passed away on the 14th of July, 1881; nearly completing forty-eight years of service in the Mint.

Of a life's work we can indicate here but a few general features. A writer in this *Journal*, (Vol. IX, p. 67,) credits to Thomas Jefferson the statement that assaying "is the most confidential operation in the whole business of coining;" that is, while the face and general execution of a coin ought to represent a nation's art, that only can be a subject of confidence which represents her honor; and this lies in the scientific maintenance of the standard fineness, for which the assayer's name is the people's security. As to the manner in which Mr. DuBois filled this post, I can do no better than quote from the minute adopted by the officers and employés upon his decease. "The remarkably close conformity of the United States coins to the standard assigned them by law, has been recognized by the highest Mint authorities of the world to be unsurpassed, if quite

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equalled, in its uniform exactness. The founding of such a reputation and its continuance during the last half-century, are largely due to the joint labors of the late Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E. DuBois." We have not room here to dwell upon their office as the oft-chosen appeal of foreign governments; nor yet as the tried enemy of counterfeiters in coin and karat stamps.

Strictly, Mr. Eckfeldt was the scientific centre, while Mr. DuBois expanded the sphere of labor by venturing into new fields, not contemplated in the establishment of the Mint service. To these niches of his own carving repaired the fellow officer and employé as well as the stranger from without, for advice and assistance. The attention was affable, generous; here was nothing hidden, harsh, vindictive or low; vulgarity was silenced by his presence; and he who failed to carry away a scrap of intelligence, lost nothing by contact with that *naiveté* and modest "old-time courtesy." About this plain old desk centered a world-wide and winning correspondence; hither came book-makers, statisticians, scientists, numismatists, linguists, travellers, miners, fortune-seekers, detectives. Yet our Genius courted no publicity, careless even of his just recognition,—advertising he abhorred. It may not be out of place here to record that our Engraver, (Barber, Sr.,) tried in vain to capture a sitting from his friend and counsellor; but, while Mr. DuBois was the author of many of our most important medals, he persistently denied his own right to medallic honors.

If to Mr. Eckfeldt largely belongs the credit of giving our coin a character, to Mr. DuBois clings the honor of widening its reputation by giving the Institution a voice in literature and a permanent hearing among the nations. For this task he had a prestige in the possession of traditional and manuscript heirlooms, linguistic accomplishments, beside personal research and varied labor. His literary style was pointed, clear, concise; his diction direct, rhythmic, refined. Especially in epistolary writing, was his style as original as that of Lamb or Macaulay. It betrays him a hundred times where he cared for no credit and coveted no publicity. It charms by its good humor and simple strength. Like his handwriting, it typified the individual, bearing that which defies analysis and mocks at imitation. His great gift, in fact, was a *genius for expression*. In short, he regarded "the art of writing" as the "art of engaging persons to read." In treating so technical a theme as a "Revised System of Weights,"* he unfolds his scheme so clearly and simply that one fancies himself upon the college play-ground rather than in the dark class-room. Again, one might find inducement to read on, when, pendent to the dry bones of coin description, he finds a charm like this†:—"Siam may claim originality in the shape of her coin," (speaking of the *bullets*,) "which will not admit of piling and scarcely of lying still; the lively emblem of a true circulating medium." Once more: the sober-side cabinet label points to a "coin struck in the Philadelphia Mint at least two thousand years ago." The rustic, short in his Bible geography, misses the smile, but unconsciously acknowledges himself a prey to the Curator's wit by paying it the respect of his astonishment or dispute. In his official communications, the manner often effected as much as the thought. To his pen is due the failure of many a crazy scheme, as well as the framing and enacting of needed law or regulation. It may be said that for more than thirty years no Director ventured on an important step or recommendation without first asking his written opinion.

Between 1842 and 1852 he published, (several editions each,) four works on Coins and subjects related thereto. Among these was the "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations." If this looked back upon the French of Bonneville and the English of Kelley, it was a new work, fundamental, original, *American*. It filled a new place in literature; it had no real predecessor, as it has had no successor; it offered the first methodical treatise on bullion, handled counterfeit coins, (of which Mr. D. gathered a large collection, and in which he was pre-eminently an expert,‡) tabulated specific gravities, money values, and numerous other vital matters in the science of minting. A book with an author, (in the best sense,) its acceptance as authority was world-wide.

While the Mint Cabinet may be regarded as Mr. DuBois's noblest monument, it is that behind which he characteristically and most effectually hides himself from the

* See *Banker's Magazine*, September, 1869. † "*New Varieties*," 1852.
‡ See his article on a "Prevention of Fraud," &c., in this *Journal* of January, 1874.

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public eye. It was in June, 1838, with a few valuable pieces given by the Chief Coiner, Adam Eckfeldt, as a nucleus, that he began the collection. It "grew year by year, by making exchanges to supply deficiencies, by purchases, by adding our own coin, and by *saving foreign coins from the melting pot*, a large part in this way *at a cost of not more than their bullion value*, though demanding great care, appreciation and study." Valuable donations he also obtained from travellers, consuls, and missionaries. How many of us would have foregone this (legitimate) opportunity to make or enrich a private collection *at bullion values?* There is something almost heroic in disinterested labor of this sort. The seeing of the opportunity might have inspired many to seize it, but — for whom? Then, as to his motive, we quote his words: — "Beside the appropriate endowment and ornament of the Institution, we have a permanent source of information on the whole subject of coinage; popular curiosity and educated taste are gratified; and researches into antiquities, arts and history are furnished with a new facility and stimulus." The thought of endowing and ornamenting an institution by a life-labor, that hopes for nothing again, in a service that gives no guarantee of tenure, is beyond the ideal of the most ardent reformer. The *economy* of the scheme may be seen where he says he was "willing to be the first to set an example of moderation in a pursuit which has its temptations to extravagance and excess."

Mr. DuBois was singularly faithful in keeping his note-books of observation and experiment; and these volumes constitute an invaluable legacy. Upon outside subjects he has left large and varied literary remains, including private note-books covering a period of forty years — suggestive at times of Pascal. Some of his principal papers were contributions to the American Philosophical Society, of which he has been an active member since 1844. Between 1845 and 1860 he was laboriously engaged in collecting material for and writing three books of family history and genealogy.

In fine, this was the earnest Christian gentleman,— modest, magnanimous, mild and brave. He was generous and disinterested to a fault. It has been well observed that, had the enterprise and labor which he voluntarily expended for the Government, been thrown into channels of personal aggrandizement, (for which his opportunities were exceptional,) he would have won for himself the applause which adds fame to fortune. But he coveted neither. He further proved his patriotism by keeping his charge free from the finger-marks of party spoilers.

The late Queen's Assay Master, Henry W. Field, Esq., (now retired,) writes: — "For about thirty years I have enjoyed and gloried in his correspondence;" and proceeds to speak of his "universal value and irreparable loss." One who was twelve years an assistant to Mr. DuBois, writes: — "To find such simplicity and modesty, coupled with such abilities and knowledge, one must look above the vast crowd struggling for notoriety. Such men as Henry, Faraday, and Charles Lamb, have exemplified this truth in the past, and in some ways Mr. DuBois often suggested these great men to me."

Mr. DuBois was an Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and Corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical, and other learned Societies; he was also a constant contributor to this and other journals and newspapers, displaying his versatility in light and serious subjects, with and without signature.

In his religious faith Mr. DuBois was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He long looked forward to death as one who anticipates a summer journey. He was philosophical as he was faithful to the end. His sick bed was eloquent; his deliberation, preparation and cheerful attitude toward all things, were the final attestation of his faith — the sublime sequel to a life that had studied to show itself "approved unto God."

P. D. B.

"WE hear from Salem, that on Friday last William Brown, Esq., the youngest surviving Son of Hon. Col. Brown, deceased, having had Information of some Money conceal'd in a Place which he owned, caused search to be made for the same, where was found five or six Jarrs full of Silver, containing about one thousand ninety-three Ounces of Silver of several Species, among which was about six thousand New-England Shillings, scarcely discolor'd."—*Boston Weekly News-Letter*, July 21, 1737.

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COIN SALES.

THE JENISON COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS

THIS sale, Mr. Woodward's 39th, took place June 22d and 23d at the usual place; though it contained many excellent and valuable pieces, the collection as a whole was not up to the usual standard of Mr. Woodward's sales. We have room for but a few quotations. *Cents.* 1794, $4.25; '99, 16.00; 1804, 8.10; Crosby's "Early Coins of America," 8.75; a large and fine collection of Union envelopes, understood to belong to Mrs. Woodward, brought from 1 to 13 cents each. North Western Sanitary Fair Lincoln Medal, 8.50; Wyatt's set of national medals in case, 10.25; a curious and unique silver breastplate, presented by the U. S. Government to Cataw, Chief of the Ottawas, 45. Priced catalogues sold well, especially the rarer ones of Mr. Woodward's sales. Fractional currency went at good prices; four of the fifteen cent Grant and Sherman notes bringing an aggregate of $22.18. A lot of Chinese coins sold for large prices; two pamphlets on Chinese Numismatics brought respectively $7.00 and 3.00. *Half Cents.* 1842, proof, $11.00; 1843, proof, 10.50; 1847, proof 14.50; a lot of postage and revenue stamps were disposed of at full prices; a Roman As brought $7.10. On the whole, the sale must be considered a success.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD'S FORTIETH SALE

The Jenison Archæological Collection was sold at the same place, June 24th. A few coins, proof sets, &c., brought good prices, but the noticeable feature of this catalogue was the stone and prehistoric implements, and of the sale the extraordinary prices obtained. Implements called indifferently Celts, Chisels, Skinners, Peelers, &c., and various other names, sold for 50c. to $3.60; Grooved axes, of which there were many, $1.60 to 3.75; a grooved hammer, $4.75; Banner stones $3.25 to 19.50 each, an average of about $10; Gorgets and Pendents, $1 to 7; Amulets, of bird form and other varieties, $7 to 15, averaging for eight, about $11 each; Fine Spear-heads from $1.12 to 3.30; Arrow-points brought large prices, from 10 to 18 cts. each; Four pipes brought respectively, $41.00, 25.00, 10.00 and 7.25; others sold equally well. The highest prices were given for Mound Builders' Pipes, and good judges pronounce them even at the price paid, the cheapest articles in the collection. A Shovel of unique form sold for $10.05; Globular Corn-crusher, $4.12; Sledge-hammer, $3.25. This sale is important as showing the growing interest in all that relates to the antiquities of America. A good company from widely distant localities was present, and the bidding was spirited, from the beginning to the end. Mr. Jenison has reason to congratulate himself on the results, so unlike that of some former sales of the same description of property.

CHAPMANS' SALE.—LEFFERTS COLLECTION.

It is rather unusual to find any coin sales advertised in July, but the "season"—if that can be properly called a season which extends through nine or ten months,—was prolonged till the very last week of July of this year. On the 28th and 29th of that month, the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, held a sale at Bangs & Company's rooms, New York, when they offered the collection of Mr. M. C. Lefferts; principally American coins, with a few medals, catalogues, etc. The catalogue, 42 pages, contained 1128 lots, and many choice pieces.

A Canadian token, [McLachlan, LIV] "Maison Jacques Cartier, St. Roch," brought 4.75. *Dollars.* 1794, v. g. $94; '95, fillet head, 6; '97, six stars facing, unc. 7.60; '98, 13 stars, small eagle, rev. v. f. 8; another, 15 stars, v. f. and r. 8.75; 1800, unc. 6.05; '01, do. 6.60; '36, Liberty seated, rev. flying eagle, v. f. 7.65; '38, do. 52; '39, do. 34; '52, unc. 54; '54, unc. 18.50; '55, 8.50. *Half Dollars.* Two from different dies, of 1794, 5.25 and 5.30; 1802, fine for date, 6.50; 1806 over 1805, 5; 1815, v. f. 7; '36, Gobrecht head, unc. 8; do. v. f. 5.65; do. v. g. 3.90; '52, Phila mint, 5.30; do. Orleans, v. g. 3.80. *Quarters.* 1796, v. g. 7.60; 1853, no arrows or rays, v. f. 10.50. *Dimes.* 1800, f. 8.25; 1804, v. f. 27; 1811, over '09, unc. 16; 1860, S. F. mint, with stars, legend on rev. v. f. and r. 4.25. *Half Dimes.* 1792, "Half Disme," v. f. but pierced, 9;—on this piece, Mr. Chapman has some comments, in which he takes issue with Mr. S. S. Crosby, (who calls it a "pattern" in his "Early Coins of America,") and would prefer to consider it "the *first* half dime," because Washington in his address, Nov. 1792, says: "There has been a small beginning [at the mint,] in the coinage of half dismes," etc. We think this is hardly evidence enough to sustain Mr. Chapman's claim that this shows "quite conclusively" that it was "regularly issued by the mint for circulation, and an authorized coinage." This is still and probably will always be a "*quæstio vexata.*" Snowden thinks that the half dimes which were struck in 1792, amounted in value to $100. and were "evidently intended for circulation," while Hickox says, (American coinage, p. 55, note,) that Washington, visiting the mint, "on one occasion brought with him a quantity of silver bullion to be coined into half dimes, [? half dismes,] *not for currency*, but intended as presents for friends." From this circumstance, it may be, arose the tradition that the head on the obverse was that of Martha Washington. The first regular return to the Treasurer of the mint from the chief coiner, March 1, 1793, mentions only 11,178 cents, (see Hist. Mag. V. 277,) and while it may be true, that the half dismes were struck at the mint, we cannot yet admit them to have been a "regular issue," or an "authorized coinage." Other half dimes sold as follows: 1795, unc., perfect die, $5.80; do. broken die, 4.25; '97, 13 stars, v. f. and r. 7.40; do. 15 stars, 7.80; do. 16 stars, f. 7.30; 1802, poor but guaranteed, 12; 1803, f. but scratched, 6.25; 1805, v. f. 12. *Cents.* 1793, chain. Ameri. 6.30; Wreath, 7.30; Liberty cap, v. g. 7.60; '94, Maris 27, 9.30; '98, large date, v. f. 9; do. small date, 9; '99, fine for date, 11.25; 1800, perfect date, 9.50; 1805, unc. 14. *Half Cents.* 1796, from Dr. Edwards' die, 11; 1831, br. pr. 10.25; several from 1840 to '49, two originals and the rest restrikes, of which latter Mr. Chapman says 18 sets only were issued, ranged from $8 to 13 for restrikes and 13.70 and 15, for the originals, 1843 and '44. A Carolina Elephant piece, 22.75; Gloriam Regni, 18.50; a Continental Currency dollar, pewter, E. G. FECIT in the

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field, 6.50; another without this (Crosby, Plate VIII, No. 15,) 5.50. *Pattern Pieces.* Half Dollar of '38, spread eagle, 5.80; do. flying eagle, 5.60. Set of coinage of 1868, from $20. to one cent, 16 pieces br. pr. aluminum, 25. Longacre's Dollar, 1871, (brought 24 in Jenks' sale) sold for 18; set of Trade Dollars, 1873, 6 pieces, br. pr. 29. Many other pieces, which we have no room to refer to, brought very good prices. The sale was very successful, and the palmy days of the older dealers seem to have returned, when we look over the priced catalogue.

FROSSARD'S FIFTEENTH SALE.

Mr. E. Frossard opened the new season with his Fifteenth Coin sale, held at the rooms of Bangs & Co., New York, on the ninth of September. The Catalogue, 36 pages, and 759 lots, which was prepared by himself, included a varied assortment of Coins and Medals, especially some rare and fine Luther coins, double, triple and quadruple crowns, which brought good prices. We quote a few of the larger amounts paid for some of these pieces:—

Half Dollar of 1802, v. g. 6.60; Wreath Cent, '93, Levick, No. 5, f. 6; Medal of the Vienna Numis. Soc. 1880, copper, 5; Rose noble, Edward III., rare variety, 13.30; Half noble, do. 6.10; Rose noble, Henry V. 14; Angel, Henry VIII. plugged, but f. and r. 7.10; Double Crown of Leopold of Austria, 1626, 6.40; another of Ferdinand, n. d. 6.60; do. 5.75; Triple crown of Ferdinand II. 1622, 10; do. for Styria, 1631, 7.75; Maximilian, Gr. Master Teutonic Order, 10.50; Triple crown of Frederic Ulrich, 1618, v. f. and r. 13.50; Quadruple Crown of Christian Ludwig, 1654, 15; Several others of similar size and age, from 6.50 to 13. Coronation Medal, Alexander of Russia, 7.75. This was silver, size 41, and weighed over 4 1-2 ounces. For a medal of such size and variety, this was a very low price, and a bargain for the purchaser. Spanish double crowns, 1623, 8.75, and 1694, 8; an 1801 cent, unc. (No. 459 Harzfield Nov. Sale, 1880) sold for 10.30. Several of the earlier volumes of the *Journal* sold at prices varying from 3 to 5.50, the latter for Vol. VI. Other lots brought satisfactory prices.

EDITORIAL.

THE death of Mr. WM. E. DUBOIS of Philadelphia, whose life-long work in the field of Numismatics and kindred sciences has made his name familiar to students and scientific men, in other lands as well as our own, has occurred since the last issue of the *Journal.* On another page will be found a feeling and truthful tribute to his memory. He was ever a welcome contributor to this Magazine, and we shall long miss his lively pen, which was ever ready to aid us, and interest our readers. Of his services in the U. S. Mint, it is unnecessary here to speak: we recall the name of no man who has won a wider fame as an assayer, or one more deserved; and his analyses were uniformly perhaps as nearly perfect as human skill could make them. Did his reputation rest on this labor alone, he might well say with Horace,

> Exegi monumentum aere perennius,
> * * * Quod non
> Possit diruere aut innumerabilis
> Annorum series et fuga temporum.

MR. W. ELLIOT WOODWARD has lately returned from an extensive tour in the West and South-west, and has gathered up materials enough for several interesting sales, and he announces two for the last of this month.

IN the last number of Mr. Frossard's bright little *Numisma* is an engraving of a very fine *Gloriam Regni*, of the extremely rare Fourth-crown value, which he offers for sale.

THE second German Numismatic Congress was held at Dresden from the 7th to the 10th of September, (both days inclusive.) It was well attended, and fully met the expectations of its promoters. The local Numismatic Society showed many attentions to their visitors, and the plan of these Congresses is likely to be continued.

CURRENCY.

AN inquiry comes to us from some doubtless impecunious joker, as to whether the fondness of our Mint designers for eagles' wings on our coinage — from the barn-yard variety on the Dollar, the conventional style on the Halves and Quarters, to the armorial device on the gold pieces — has any allusion to the old saw, "Riches take wings." We cannot answer this with certainty. Smilax thinks the wings are displayed on Dollars to help their flight from the Treasury vaults. Mrs. Smilax, who is fond of symbols, thinks her husband's cigar bills mount up on wings like eagles, and Smilax, Jr. says he can make *his* Dollars fly without any wings. The question made quite a flutter in one family circle at any rate.

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Abila, set by Hercules at the Straits of Gibraltar, with their motto, NON or NEC PLUS ULTRA. Charles, in allusion to his New World possession, proudly dropped the limiting term. The Colonna family of Rome bore two columns in the sea on their arms also. Medals were struck in Flanders that bear the new device of the emperor. One such is figured in the first volume of Bryant's History of the United States, page 340. The columns and motto are not a portion of the Imperial or Royal arms, but must be considered as a personal device, at first adopted by Charles and perpetuated on the American coins. Heiss says that he has not seen *gold* coins with this device struck in America before the reign of Carlos II, 1665.

From about 1747 to 1758 the reverse bore two globes (*dos mundos*) between the columns under a large crown, with the additional motto in the legend, VTRAQVE VNVM with the date and mint-mark in legend also. The obverse bore a shield slightly indented on the sides, and with an escutcheon of three *fleurs de lis*, in *pretence* at the heart point, the denomination and repeated mint-mark on the field also. The name and titles formed the legend.

Shortly after the accession of Carolus III in 1758, the head of the sovereign was placed on the obverse, with DEI GRATIA added to the name in the legend, and the date below. On the reverse the shield was placed on the field, crowned, between two columns bearing the usual label. The crowns over them, however, and the sea below, were omitted. The titles, abridged, mint-marks and denomination, were in the legend.

Many rough pieces known as cob money, or *cabo de barra* in Spanish, because they were not struck on regular rolled planchets, but on disks cut by shears from the head of a bar, appeared from American Mints after 1621 under Felipe IV, until 1758, and for some years during the colonial revolution.

No columns were ever placed on the pieces struck in Spain, until recently in 1850, on the twenty and ten real pieces, or dollars and half dollars of Isabel II. It must be remembered that the Spanish real has been for many years the twentieth of a dollar, equal to our half dime. The four real Spanish piece, or *peseta*, when circulating here, was known as a pistareen. The absence of the columns on Spanish silver coins served to distinguish them from the Mexican and Peruvian pieces. The deviations from the above descriptions will be noticed in the proper place.

It may be interesting to note that in the early colonial times of the Spaniards in America, gold and silver were abundant, while home made products were much in request. The price of these last therefore was exorbitant, and continued complaints are found scattered through the documents of that time, of the cost of clothes, arms, furniture, etc. The same state of things occurred recently in California, and is still existing at all the remote mining districts.

We trust that American numismatists will be lenient on this first attempt to describe the interesting coinage of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America. The subject has not before been handled, as far as we can ascertain, by any numismatist as a distinct study. Coins of American Mints have been included in other works, in most cases singly and with doubts as to their origin. For the first time, a number of Spanish American pieces are figured in the work of Alois Heiss. He has not, however, undertaken any systematic or exhaustive account of them as a distinct product of the American Mints:

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all that we propose to offer in succeeding articles is a selection of his American pieces, adding a few that are undescribed by him, and thus inaugurate this department of American numismatics. J. CARSON BREVOORT.

[To be continued.]

ROMAN FAMILY COINS.

ANTONIA GENS.

THIS family was patrician and plebeian; the former bear the cognomen Merenda; the latter bear no surname under the republic, with the exception of Q. Antonius, propraetor in Sardinia in the time of Sulla, who is called Balbus upon coins. Mark Antony, the triumvir, pretended that his gens was descended from Anton, a son of Hercules. We are told that he harnessed lions to his chariot to commemorate his descent from this hero, and some of his coins bear a lion for the same reason.

No. 1.

39 and 37 B. C.

M. ANTONIVS. IMP. COS. DES. ITER. ET TERT. (M. Antonius, imperator, consul designatus iterum et tertium.) Head of Mark Antony to right, crowned with ivy; below, a lituus; the whole surrounded by a wreath of ivy and grape. *Rev.* III VIR R. P. C. (Triumvir Rei Publicae Constituendae.) Bust of Octavia (or Cleopatra?) over the cist of Bacchus, which is between two serpents. A medallion or tridrachm struck in Asia.

No. 2.

M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET. TERT. Accolated busts of Mark Antony and Octavia (or Cleopatra? which, still remains to be proved), to the right, the former with a crown of ivy, the latter with a head dress. *Rev.* III. R. P. C. The mystic cist between two serpents, upon which, standing to left, is Bacchus (Mark Antony?) in female dress, holding a thyrsus and a vase. Medallion or tridrachm, struck in Asia between 39 and 37 B. C.

No. 3.

Same as No. 1. *Rev.* III. VIR. R P C. Quiver, with bow and arrows, around which two serpents are entwined; to the left, a trident; to the right, a caduceus. Medallion or tridrachm, struck in Asia 39–37 B. C. These coins refer to the orgies of Antony in Asia, who wished to pass himself for a new Bacchus, and his wives Octavia and Cleopatra for new Ariadnes. When he made his entry into Ephesus, the women met him dressed up like Bacchantes and the men and boys like Satyrs and Fauns, and throughout the town nothing was to be seen but spears wreathed about with ivy, harps, flutes and psalteries, while Antony, in their songs, was Bacchus, the giver of joy and the gentle.

These coins were called cistophori from the mystic cist on the reverse. Borghesi says that the head surmounting the cist is that of Octavia, while Eckhel thinks it is Cleopatra. It seems to me, however, to be too small to ever ascertain with certainty. M. Dumersau, in his description of the cistophori of Asia, thinks that the head surrounding the cist may be Octavia, while the one associated with Antony's may be Cleopatra. The *cistae* were small

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baskets or boxes which were carried in procession in the Eleusinian Mysteries, and contained sacred things connected with the worship. They were sometimes wicker, but often made of gold. Over monuments they indicate the mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus.

By the influence of Caesar, 50 B. C., Antony was elected to the College of Augurs, which accounts for the lituus on No. 1, and the lituus and urceus on No. 5. The thyrsus was a pole carried by Dionysus, and by Satyrs and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites. It was most commonly terminated by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves, with grapes or berries arranged in the form of a cone. The vase on No. 2 is the *cantharus*, a kind of cup with handles, sacred to Bacchus.

No. 4. B. C. 40.

ANT. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Mark Antony to right; behind the head, a lituus. *Rev.* CN. DOMIT. AHENOBARBVS. IMP. Prow of a vessel; above, a star.

Ahenobarbus is the name of a plebeian family of the Domitia Gens. To explain this name, which signifies "Red-Beard," and to assign a high antiquity to their family, it is said that the Dioscuri announced to one of their family the victory of the Romans over the Latins at Lake Regillus (B. C. 496), and, to confirm the truth of what they said, that they stroked his black hair and beard, which immediately became red. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus commanded, B. C. 42, a fleet of fifty ships in the Ionian Sea, and completely defeated Domitius Calvinus. He was saluted imperator in consequence, and the prow of the vessel refers to this victory. The star probably refers to the Dioscuri appearing to his ancestor. In B. C. 40 he became reconciled to Antony, and was placed over Bithynia.

No. 5. 34 B. C.

M. ANTON. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Lituus and urceus (a vase, or water pitcher, used by the priests at Rome in sacrifices). *Rev.* L. PLANCVS. IMP. ITER. A guttus (a sacrificial vase), between a thunderbolt and a winged caduceus.

Plancus, the name of the most distinguished family of the plebeian Munatia Gens, is said to have signified a person having flat, splay feet. Lucius Munatius Plancus was a friend of Julius Caesar, and served under him both in the Gallic and the civil wars. He was Consul B. C. 42. He went to the East with Antony, who gave him the government of the province of Asia, which he abandoned on the invasion of the Parthians. B. C. 35 he governed the province of Syria for Antony, and plundered it in the most shameless manner. He finally returned to Alexandria, where he remained some time, taking part in the orgies of the court. Foreseeing the fall of his patron, he secretly repaired to Rome, B. C. 32, where he obtained the favor of Octavius by giving information about Antony. He was Censor B. C. 22. He also built the temple of Saturn to please the emperor. His various honors are given in the following inscription, taken from Vaillant, L. MVNATIVS. L. F. L. N. PRON. PLANCVS. COS. CENSOR. IMP. ITER. VIIVIR. EPVLON. TRIVMP. EX. RAETIS. AEDEM. SATVRNI. FECIT. DE. MANVBIS. AGROS. DIVISIT. IN. ITALIA. BENEVENTI. IN. GALLIA. COLONIAS. DEDVXIT. LVGDVNVM. ET. RAVRICAM.

The colony Lugdunum is the modern Lyon, and was founded B. C. 43. The inscription informs us that he was one of the Septemviri Epulones, who

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formed a collegium, and were one of the four great religious houses at Rome. The guttus has reference to this office. Riccio says that the thunderbolt is an emblem of Syria Dea, a goddess then worshiped in Syria, and the caduceus of the peace in the East, obtained by C. Sosius, his predecessor as governor of Syria, although Cavedoni prefers to think that the thunderbolt and caduceus refer to the Epulones. Authorities disagree about the date of this coin, Boutkowski giving it as 42 B. C., while Borghesi says that it was struck B. C. 34, to commemorate the victory over the Armenians.

Nos. 4 and 5 are denarii, the former being also placed under the Domitian Gens, and the latter under Munatia.

E. W. HOLWAY.

HAPPINESS, NUMISMATICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE poet has but expressed the feelings of all mankind in his lines: —

Oh happiness, our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name,
That something still which prompts the eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live or dare to die;
Which still so near us, yet beyond us lies
O'erlooked, seen double, by the fool and wise.

Ask of the learned the way? the learned are blind;
This bids to serve and *that* to shun mankind;
Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these*;
Some, sunk to beasts, find pleasure end in pain:
Some, swelled to gods, confess e'en virtue vain;
Or, indolent, to each extreme they fall
To trust in everything, or doubt of all.
Who thus define it, say they more or less
Than this, that *happiness is happiness?*

The ancient Romans impressed upon coins in various devices and legends their idea of happiness (*Felicitas*). "The Happiness of the Age" is perhaps as good a translation of the legends as any. The happiness of their respective *reigns* was taught by many Roman emperors upon their most beautiful coins as upon so many public monuments. The legends are various, as the reader will see, but all aimed at one idea, *Felicitas Aug.* when but one emperor was reigning, or *Augg.* when there were two; *Boni Eventus Imp* (or *Orbis*); *Felicitas Perpetua P. R.; Felicitas Reipublicae; Aeterna Felicitas Aug;* these will convey the spirit of them all, however numerous and varied.

The symbols or devices well express the thought of *Public Happiness*, whether the legend be present or absent. For instance, the drawing of a trireme suggests the idea of prosperous navigation. Four boys and the horn of plenty express the happy progress of the four seasons of the year, or the messengers of peace. The figure of Victory witnesses a war happily concluded. The image of Happiness occurs in the coins of nearly all the Roman emperors, because the Senate desired to admonish them to promote the public prosperity, and because the princes themselves greatly sought to predicate it of their own times. They shadowed it, as said, by a very great variety of symbols. *Felicitas* is equally rendered by *Spes, Providentia, Aequitas* and other deities, and

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the letters AVG ("of the Emperor") was added to show that this virtue or quality resided in the emperor, was brilliantly seen, and should be celebrated.

In the coins of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Philip and others, Happiness is often represented holding the caduceus as the emblem of peace in her right hand, and the cornucopia in her left. This indicates that true happiness consists in these most precious gifts of deity conjoined. For what can be happier than the union of social peace and a successful harvest. But these emblems are often interpreted in my coin readings thus: "peace enables us to raise productive harvests." This is the idea in Masonic symbolism, which teaches that *peace* is the mother of *plenty*.

In coins of Magna Urbica, Happiness is represented as standing behind a seated woman. She holds in her right hand a caduceus, and in her left the cornucopia. Coins of Trajan have Happiness standing in a temple of eight columns, typifying the peace and abundance which the Romans enjoyed under the rule of that good emperor.

The following, condensed as much as possible, may be useful to amateurs who are puzzled to read their specimens: *Felicitas* inscribed on the arch of a temple, *Postumus;* the figure of Felicity having in her right hand a staff, in her left the horn of plenty, Antoninus Pius; the same with the caduceus in her right hand, and fruits and flowers in her lap, Antoninus Pius; in her right hand the caduceus, the left resting on a column, Salonina; seated with three little children, Lucilla; a ship with rowers, Carausius; *Felicitas Aug.*, the emperor offering his right hand to his wife, Domitian; the emperor dressed in the toga joins right hands with the figure of Felicity, a caduceus in the left hand, Hadrian; to the same emperor are also assigned the following types: at the feet of the figure a wheel; in her right hand a branch, in her left the caduceus; the emperor having the globe in his left hand, and a woman having a cornucopia in her left hand, join their right hands; in her right hand a figure of the goat, in her left the caduceus. Antoninus Pius also employed several devices, among which were these: in her right hand the dolphin (sacred to Apollo), in her left a long caduceus; the right hand holding the caduceus resting on the ground, her left holding up the fringe of her garment; if the fringe makes a circle it denotes eternity, that is, the felicity of the emperor is eternal. Sometimes again she stands between two shields, as on coins of Elagabalus; in her right hand the sacred dish (*patera*), in her left the caduceus, she stands sacrificing at the altar, Alexander Severus; five figures upon a bridge, among whom stands the figure of Victory holding her right hand forward with laurel, Gordianus Pius; a trophy with two captives, Postumus; a triumphal arch with side arches, the same emperor; two female busts to the waist, the one on the right representing Victory with crown and palm, the other Peace with olive branch, the same; a woman standing, leans with her right hand upon an oblong caduceus, and holds in her left the cornucopia, Marius: the felicity of Marius was indeed brief, for he scarcely reigned three months; the praetorian trireme, Carausius; this indicated the good fortune enjoyed by the upstart while he was yet in command of the fleet of Maximian Hercules.

This article might be extended to many pages, so numerous are the variations of the symbols expressing "our being's end and aim." The heads of wheat (*spica*); the image of Roman Victory (*Victoriola*); the spear (*hasta*);

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the light-bearing Diana (*Diana Lucifera*); the javelin (*pilum*); the oaken crown; and perhaps other devices that I have overlooked, all point to Felicity for their definition, when so labeled with the legend.

A coin of Mariana, wife of Valerian, has the rare legend *Felicitas Deorum.* The woman (Felicity) stands, holding the usual emblems, the caduceus in her right hand and the cornucopia in her left. The explanation of the words is "the extreme peace and abundance of all things as bestowed by the gods." On a gold coin of the largest size of Constantine the Great, the legend is *Felicitas Perpetua Augg. et Caess. N N.* (that is, the unending felicity of our Augustuses and our Caesars), of which the device is two military figures wearing laurel crowns, standing erect with spears and shields. Between them sits Constantine, also wearing the laurel crown, and a general's cloak (*paludamentum*), having in his right hand the spear, and in his left the globe.

On a coin of Philip Senior we have the legend *Felicitas Populi Rom.* ("the Happiness of the Roman People") exhibiting the nude Jupiter standing, holding a spear in his right hand; before him stands the emperor, to whom Jupiter holds forth the globe. On each side the group is a praetor bearing a military standard.

On the coins of the Byzantine (Christian) emperors, as of Magnentius, the legend is *Felicitas Reipublicae;* the emperor stands, holding in his right hand a globe, on which stands the little figure of Roman Victory (*Victoriola*), in his left the sacred standard (*labarum*), on which the Chi Rho (X P) cross, representing the name of Christ, is worked. This monogram, so common on Byzantine coins, needs no description.

ROBERT MORRIS.

La Grange, Kentucky.

POUNDS SCOTCH.

In reading works connected with Scottish history and manners, we find frequent mention of prices and sums computed in *pounds Scotch.* How much was the pound Scotch?

During more than six centuries a border war waged between England and Scotland, the English king claiming sovereignty over the latter kingdom. But in 1328 the independence of Scotland was acknowledged, and Robert Bruce was its king. In 1329 Bruce died, and was succeeded by his infant son David the Second. During David's reign war was waged for the right to the Scottish crown, which was claimed by Edward Baliol, the son of John Baliol; but peace was finally concluded between England, Scotland and France, the latter of which powers had aided the pretensions of Baliol; nevertheless, the Scots renewed their incursions into England. A battle was fought near Durham, Edward the Third being king of England, in which the Scottish forces were defeated and David was taken prisoner. Again, a treaty was concluded, and the ransom of the Scottish king was fixed at 90,000 marks sterling, payable in instalments of 10,000 marks annually. This agreement, however, was not executed, and David remained in prison in London eleven years. He was then released upon an agreement to pay 10,000 marks annually for ten years.

The mark, as our readers are aware, was in England a money of account of the value of 13*s.* and 4*d.*, or $3.22 of our specie currency. This sum, equal

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to 32,220 dollars in silver, annually for ten years, was a large sum to any kingdom in those days, before the discovery of the American mines had increased the supply of silver, and it was an enormous sum to be raised in Scotland, the land of barren hills and border raids. Indeed, so scanty was trade in and with Scotland, even to the middle of the last century, that persons were living when the Heart of Mid Lothian was written in 1818, who remembered the mail arriving from London at the General Post Office in Edinburgh, bringing but one letter. The remittance of this sum was, therefore, a severe drain on the resources of Scotland, and it was attempted, perhaps to relieve the burden of the remittance, certainly to fill up the void caused by it, by degrading the currency.

Down to this period, the currency of both kingdoms had been of equal value. But as they made the remittance of the annual instalments of the ransom, the coin in which it was remitted was debased in value, and the process so continuing, in the year 16,000 pounds Scotch was only of the value of one-twelfth of the pound English. The penny of England was the shilling of Scotland; 20 pence, not 20 shillings, made a pound. So 1*s.* 8*d.* was a pound Scotch. A valuation of the pound Scotch as one-twelfth of the pound sterling may be convenient in our historic and other reading.

When England and Scotland were united in 1707, all silver coins were called in and recoined.—*MS. of the late Charles Bunker.*

RECENT "COIN-FINDS."

THERE have been quite a number of discoveries of buried coins mentioned lately in foreign journals. We give below two or three of special interest, and the list might be indefinitely extended.

ROMAN coins of great archæological interest and of high antiquity were recently found by a countryman in a district of Piedmont. They were contained in an ancient vessel, and in all were six hundred in number, the metal being silver. For the most part, they belong to the first epoch in the history of Rome, and bear the images of Brutus and Collatinus as first consuls. Among those of more recent dates are some which belong to the time of Caesar, Pompey, Mark Antony, and Antoninus Pius.

At Weissdorf, in Lower Franconia, a highly interesting find has just been made. On the slope of the Bugberg, on which probably a castle formerly stood, some children found a gilded iron casket, which had evidently been laid bare by the late heavy rains. On being forced open it was found to contain pearls and stones, a number of rings, and different gold and silver ornaments. There are also a number of gold and silver coins dated 1517, 1612, and 1624.

The *Golos* reports from Gamaljejevka, in the government of Samara, that a short time ago a soldier found among the sands which form the banks of the Samara river, seventy-two gold and six silver coins. A few days later, some peasants found near the same place twenty-eight gold coins. Some of the coins had Tartar inscriptions; the bulk of the remainder are Polish coins of the sixteenth century, with some Austrian of the same date. The local topographers declare that formerly a Kalmuck camp was fixed on the spot where the coins were found.

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CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

[Continued from VOL. XVI, p. 39.]

CCXLVII. *Obv.* • BANK OF UPPER CANADA • *Ex.* 1850. St. George on horseback to the right, slaying the dragon. On the ground, under the dragon, R H & CO

Rev. • BANK • TOKEN • ONE. PENNY An anchor, a sword, a tomahawk and an arrow bound together with a wreath and a cable. Two cornucopiae, one on either side. The whole is surmounted by a crown, with the Union Jack partially displayed to the right. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

Christmass, in a pamphlet on "The Copper Coinage of the British Colonies in America," describes the letters on the exergual line as R. K. & Co. But as these tokens were struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons, and the second letter is more like an H than a K, I prefer to describe it as such.

CCXLVIII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. • BANK • TOKEN • ONE . HALF PENNY Design as the last. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

The Bank of Upper Canada was the third institution of the kind organized in Canada, having been established about the year 1820, two years after the Bank of Montreal.

CCXLIX. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1852.

Rev. Same as CCXLVII. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

After the burning of the Parliament buildings at Montreal in 1849, the seat of Government was removed to Toronto. The Bank of Upper Canada, as the most important banking institution in that city, received the government deposit, and consequently obtained the privilege of issuing a copper currency.

CCL. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1852.

Rev. Same as CCXLVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

Proofs of this date are occasionally met with. The design is a copy of that appearing in the Pistrucci crown piece, but it has no direct reference to Canada.

CCLI. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1854.

Rev. Same as CCXLVII. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

The Finance Minister of that time conceived a Canadian coinage, and framed an Act which he carried through Parliament, authorizing the issue of a complete series, but the Act having been disallowed by the imperial government, the government bankers were permitted to issue tokens under the authority of an old order in council.

CCLII. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1854.

Rev. Same as CCXLVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

These tokens still circulate freely as one and two cents, making up fully one quarter of the copper currency, notwithstanding the abundant issue of the more convenient bronze cents.

CCLIII. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1854.

Rev. Same as CCXLVII. Copper. Size 33 m. R 2.

The only noticeable difference between this piece and CCLI is in the four.

CCLIV. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1854.

Rev. Same as CCXLVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

The cross to the horizontal line in the four is less distinct than in that of the penny.

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CCLV. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1857.
Rev. Same as CCXLVII. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

During the crisis of 1867–8 the bank suspended, and on examination of its affairs it was found impossible to reorganize it, and it was consequently wound up.

CCLVI. *Obv.* As CCXLVII. *Ex.* 1857.
Rev. Same as CCXLVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

When the bank failed some eleven tons of these penny and half penny tokens were found in the vaults of the bank. They were taken possession of by the government, and after holding them for a number of years, they were sold to Mr. Chauteloupe of Montreal as old copper, and were melted under the supervision of a government officer.

MEDALS.

CCLVII. *Obv.* Same as CXXXIII.
Rev. Same as CXXXIII. Bar inscribed FORT DETROIT Silver. 36 m. R 6.

On the 15th August, 1812, General Brock crossed the Detroit River, and invested Fort Detroit. Without showing any resistance, General Hull surrendered the fort to a much smaller Canadian force. This victory, although a bloodless one, was considered so important, that those who took part in it were rewarded, although tardily, with this medal.

CCLVIII. *Obv.* Same as CXXXIII.
Rev. Same as CXXXIII. Bar inscribed CRYSTLER'S FARM Silver. 36 m. R 6.

The battle of Crysler's Farm was the last engagement of any importance fought on Canadian soil. On the 11th of November, 1813, Colonel Morrison with 800 Canadian militia under his command defeated 9000 Americans under General Wilkinson. The latter soon retired across the border.

CCLIX. *Obv.* UPPER CANADA *Ex.* PRESERVED A bird's eye view of the Niagara River with Lake Erie in the foreground and Lake Ontario in the distance. On the left bank of the river is a beaver, gnawing at the stump of a broken tree, with a lion sleeping. On the right is an eagle hovering, apparently ready to swoop down upon the beaver. On the groundwork to the right, T. WYON. JU. F.

Rev. PRESENTED BY A GRATEFUL COUNTRY. Within a wreath of laurels, FOR | MERIT Size 51 m. R 5.

This medal was struck for the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada. It was intended to be given to those who had distinguished themselves in the war of 1812. One thousand pounds currency ($4,000) was voted for that purpose, but the applicants for the medals were so numerous, that the Committee could not agree as to how the number to whom they should be granted could be limited to the number of medals on hand, so in 1820 the following resolution was passed:—

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the gold and silver medals cannot now be distributed in any manner to answer the original purpose for which they were designed, it is expedient that the same be sold as bullion."

Notwithstanding this resolution, these medals lay in the vaults of the Bank of Upper Canada until 1840, when the old members of the Society were hunted up and the medals ordered to be sold, with the following result:—

61 Gold Medals sold to Charles Sewell for	£138	19	10½
548 Silver Medals sold to Charles Sewell for	256	9	6
	£395	9	4½

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The reports of the Society mention a rejected medal, but whether dies had been prepared or only a design submitted, I cannot learn. As the gold medals were disposed of at the rate of nine dollars each, and as medals in that metal struck from dies two and a half inches in diameter could not have been worth much less than $75, it would seem that smaller dies must have been engraved, but I have not been able to learn of the existence of any such medal, nor have I been able to gather any more definite information.

I have in my collection a jeton of Major General Winfield Scott, the reverse of which has the inscription, "Scott wounded Lundy's Lane." There are also a number of other jetons and medals relating to the war of 1812, issued in the United States, but these I will not attempt to describe, as they have more direct reference to that country.

CCLX. *Obv.* FORT ERIE *Ex.* JUNE 2ND 1866 A field gun pointing to the left, with rammer.

Rev. PRESENTED BY THE COUNTY OF WELLAND. Size 36 m. R 5.

During the Fenian incursion of 1866, a number of the Canadian volunteers were called to the front. The Welland battery was one of the first corps on the field, and helped to drive the invaders across the Niagara. These medals were struck in Toronto by Messrs. Ellis & Co., jewelers. There were about fifty members of the battery who received this medal.

CCLXI. *Obv.* CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTE LAW · PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. *Ex.* 31ST DECEMBER. 1877. A female figure to the left seated on a rock. In her right hand she holds a pair of scales, while her left rests on a shield bearing the arms of Ontario. By her right are two folio volumes.

Rev. TO COMMEMORATE | THE | COMPLETION OF THE WORK | BY THE | COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE | LIEUT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL | UNDER THE AUTHORITY | OF THE | LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO | CANADA. Inscription in ten lines between a wreath of maple leaves to the right and oak leaves to the left. Size 77 m. R 6.

The dies for this medal were engraved by Mr. Dove of London for the government of Ontario. Although the medal bears date 1877, the dies were only completed in January, 1881. While the statutes of United Canada had been consolidated and those of the Province of Quebec codified, the Ontario statutes had never been arranged until 1877. This medal was therefore struck to commemorate that event. Impressions in gold were presented to those who took part in the work.

CCLXII. *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS MEMORY NO SURRENDER William III. on horseback, standing on a pedestal. The pedestal is inscribed 1690

Rev. A wreath composed of maple leaves, oak leaves and shamrocks; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Size 50 m. R 6.

This medal seems to have been issued to the members of the Loyal Orange Association, to be worn as badges in their procession. It was struck by W. C. Morrison, a manufacturing jeweler in Toronto.

CCLXIII. *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS MEMORY William III. on a pedestal, inscribed as the last.

Rev. PRESENTED | TO | . . . . . | BY THE | LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION | B. N. A. | FOR VALIANT CONDUCT AT | CENTREVILLE MILLS | ON 12 JULY 1849. Size 38 m. R 5.

This medal was presented to a number of Orangemen who went from Toronto to defend an Orange procession or picnic that had been attacked by a large body of Irish laborers who were engaged in digging the Welland Canal.

CCLXIV. *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY. *Ex.* 1690 | L.O.A. William III. on horseback to the right, a hill in the distance to the left.

Rev. J. BELLING. MAKER. HAMILTON. C. W. Field plain. Size 33 m. R 6.

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This medal was altogether unknown to me until recently, when I received a rubbing of it from Mr. W. Elliot Woodward. It seems to have been sold by Mr. Belling as a badge to members of the Orange order in the vicinity of Hamilton.

CCLXV. *Obv.* A shield quartered; in the upper left is a plow; lower, a cow to the left; upper right, a sheep to the left; lower, a horse to the left. Over the shield is a sheaf of wheat, with rake and fork to the left, and a grain cradle to the right. On either side of the shield are cornucopiae.

Rev. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION UPPER CANADA. In the field . . . . . | LIFE. MEMBER Size 33 m. R 6.

The dies for this medal were engraved by Mr. Wheeler, who was for a long time the chief engraver in Toronto. These medals are supposed to have been used by life members as a ticket of admission to exhibitions held under the auspices of the Association.

CCLXVI. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. CRYSTAL PALACE *Ex.* TORONTO | 1858 View of the Exhibition buildings. Size 33 m. R 6.

I have described this medal from a rubbing in my possession, never having seen a specimen. The obverse is from the same die as the last. As I can get no information regarding it from members of the Association, I would infer that it was struck by some person to be sold on the ground during the days of the exhibition.

CCLXVII. *Obv.* Arms as in the last, but the cow faces to the right; the cornucopiae are at the bottom. There is a sheaf of wheat on either side, with a spade to tho right and a fork to the left.

Rev. AGRICULTURAL | ASSOCIATION | UPPER CANADA within a wreath composed of fruits, flowers, and ears of wheat, a beaver at the bottom. Size 46 m. R 5.

The Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario was established many years ago for the encouragement of higher agriculture in the Province. Its exhibitions are held annually in one of the cities or towns of the Province. The dies for this medal were engraved by Rolf Smith & Co. of Toronto.

CCLXVIII. *Obv.* AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO A shield quartered, with a plow in the upper left, a cow to the right in the lower, a locomotive in the upper right, and a horse in the lower; above the shield is a sheaf of wheat, and surrounding it are festoons of flowers and fancy scroll work; to the right, J S & A B WYON

Rev. A wreath of laurels; J. S. & A. B. WYON to the right. Size 41 m. R 5.

The change in the name of the province and in that of the Association, necessitated an alteration in the medal, so in 1879 new dies were ordered from the Messrs. Wyon.

CCLXIX. *Obv.* *Ex.* OPENED SEP^{R} 5TH | 1879 The buildings of the Toronto Exhibition Association within a wreath of maple leaves. Above the lower part of the wreath, ELKINGTON & CO. REGENT ST.

Rev. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO A shield quartered, with three lions in the upper left and a sheaf of wheat in the lower, a beaver in the upper right and a steamboat in the lower; above the shield is a beaver, with maple leaves to his left and ears of wheat to his right; below the shield is a ribbon inscribed INDUSTRY INTELLIGENCE INTEGRITY To the left of the field is a medallion, showing a painter to the right, seated before his canvas painting. To the right is another medallion, with a mechanic to the right on one knee, working at a cog wheel with a sledge hammer. At the top is a

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square, with a female reclining to the right, with a sickle in her left hand and a bundle of grain in her right; behind her is a cow and a plow, with trees in the distance. Below is another square, with a female to the left on her knees sowing or planting seeds; above her are clusters of grapes, and behind is a beehive. Size 64 m. R 5.

The Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto was organized by the citizens of that town with a view of holding an exhibition every year within its limits. This medal was struck by Elkington of London in 1880.

CCLXX. *Obv.* The heads of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne to the left, within a wreath of maple leaves. On the truncation of the neck, ELKINGTON

Rev. Similar to the last. Size 45 m. R 5.

The Association, considering that the larger medal would be too costly to award in silver and gold, ordered the smaller die for medals to be given in three metals. The previous one is given only in bronze. The obverse of this medal is wanting in art, especially in the head of the Princess.

[To be continued.]

R. W. M^{c}LACHLAN.

REMARKS UPON A COIN OF SICYON IN ACHAIA.

THE coin which has attracted my attention is a hemidrachm, struck about 250 B.C., bearing on the obverse a chimæra, with the inscription ΣΙ; reverse, a dove flying, M in field.

Sicyon, now *Basitico*, in the Peloponnesus, was the capital of the country of the same name. It was among the most ancient of the inhabited portions of Greece, preserving an autonomy under varying vicissitudes, and ultimately becoming a member of the Achaian League. It had the reputation of being a very dissolute and luxurious city, full of effeminacy. It was in Sicyon that the woes of Adrastus were sung by the Bacchic choir, and it was here that Cleisthenes "animated by a desire to suppress the national mythology, restored the ancient Dionysiac function."

The first thought which presents itself to our minds is that the emblems impressed upon this coin were not mere idle devices chosen at random, but that there has been a time when they were living representatives of ideas, and symbolized something commonly known and well understood. But that day has long passed, and we must now delve for what remains of meaning under the accumulations of ages of ignorance and superstition. By certain authors the myth is thought to have emanated from the brains of priests and sages, "in order to convey some weighty doctrine or momentous truth which could not be communicated in abstract terms to weak intelligences; each myth was a dark speech uttered in parables." (Symonds.) After the lapse of twenty centuries it is not possible, in the case of the majority of these creations which have survived, to formulate a system of philosophy, body of divinity, or historical sketch of men and manners. Yet much remains that may be understood, and with a reasonable prospect of success we may undertake to find the abstruse meanings of some of the most promising of these old-time traditions. Whether we assume that myths arose from the degradation of language and thought, or whether they had originally a historical foundation in the exploits of men in ages long gone by, or whether they were relics and emanations of Nature-worship,—in any event something may be found at the basis of many of these archaic legends; something that they once meant, and that those who heard and saw them received and comprehended.

What then was the signification on this coin of the dove, and that of the chimæra?

Among the ancients the dove was held to be especially sacred; it was the interpreter which bore the messages of the gods to mankind, and was looked upon as an important bird of presage. Seamen frequently sent forth a dove from their vessels, and

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from its movements would draw an augury as to the probable success or failure of their voyage.

Upon a coin of Eryx is found on the obverse a head of Janus, on the reverse a dove, the meaning of the emblem, according to Bryant, being identical in each case; Janus (EANUS, ΟΙΝΑΣ), is the same word as the Hebrew Jonah, which signifies a dove. The colony which settled at Cumæ, the seat of the Sibyl, was said to have been conducted to the place of their abode by a dove.

Herodotus (II. 55) tells the story of two black pigeons which flew away from Thebes in Egypt. One settled in Libya, the other arrived at Dodona, where it alighted on a beech tree, and, speaking with a human voice, ordered that an oracle to the honor of Zeus should be erected on that spot. The explanation offered of this fable was that two of the females who officiated as priestesses in the temple of Zeuth at Thebes were carried away into captivity by the Phoenicians, one sold to Libya, the other taken to Greece. The color of the so-called doves of course refers to the complexion of the priestesses; their being called doves, and said to minister food to the gods, refers to their sacerdotal services and sacrifices in the honor of their tutelar divinity; their speaking with a human voice, to their ability to converse in the Hellenic tongue. The Greeks considered all dwellers outside of the charmed circle of Hellas as barbarians, and their languages as not being much better than the inarticulate expressions of animals; hence their surprise that these black pigeons could speak with a human voice, *i. e.* that these African women could converse in Greek, and bear to the rude country of early heroes, the refined civilizations of the morning land.*

Hesychius, *voce Πελειαι*, says that the Peleiai were a species of doves, and that also the same name was given to the priestesses of Dodona. The learned Bryant mentions the fact that in many of the temples sacred to the worship of Zeuth, that divinity was represented as a dove. In the Greek stories, Zeus is fabled to have visited Phthia, in the form of that bird; the daughters of Anius were changed into doves; Aphrodite cured Aspasia of a tumor by means of a dove; and an important feature of the funereal games of Patroclus consisted in the shooting of arrows at a dove, which was hung to the mast of a ship. The dove (according to De Gubernatis) appears in the Rig Vedas, sometimes dark or gray colored, the funereal dove, the messenger of the nocturnal or wintry darkness, and is also a form of *Agnis*, fire. In the Bible we find that Noah let loose from the ark a dove on an exploring expedition; that Jonah, which signifies a dove, was sent by God to announce as his messenger the doom which was impending over the city of Nineveh; the Psalmist longs for "the wings of a dove," when if only speed were desirable, many other birds would have as well or better served the purpose. Evidently the sanctity of the dove was a consideration.

Going further, we find that this bird was the national ensign of the Babylonians, and the standard of the fabulous Semiramis, who herself was said to have been metamorphosed into a dove. According to Bryant, the name of this queen signifies "the emblem of the Most High;" the same name which was given to one of the gates of Babylon, probably on account of the sacred badge, the SAMA-RAMIS or dove being engraved above its portals as an ornament or by way of distinction.

The worship of this bird prevailed at Emesa in Syria, and Hieropolis, at which latter place a sacred statue upon whose head rested two golden doves was an especial object of reverence. Isis occasionally is represented in a similar manner.

We pass now to the consideration of the obverse, from birds to beasts.

The chimæra is boldly drawn, with the muscular relief which is always so prominent in the coinage of the ancient Greeks. It was a beast having the heads of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which vomited fire and flames from each of its three mouths. The foreparts of its body were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder those of a dragon.

Ante leo, retroque draco, medioque capella;

or as Lucretius says:

Prima leo, posterna draco, media ipsa chimæra.

* These doves were said to repeat continually, "Zeus is, Zeus was, Zeus will be, Zeus is the greatest of the gods."

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This beast lived in Lycia, and was subjugated by Bellerophon,* aided by his steed Pegasus. According to some authors this story is supposed to refer to a burning mountain in that country bearing the name of *Chimæra*, whose summit being wild and inaccessible was the resort of lions ; whose sides being fruitful and full of herbage were the haunt of goats ; and whose base being boggy and marshy abounded in serpents. That Bellerophon was the first person who dwelt near or upon this mountain, and so, naturally enough, by a use of figurative language familiar in those days and well understood, was reported to have conquered the Chimæra. Even at the present time, by a figure of speech, we refer to the wildness of nature, and speak of subduing her, both mentally and physically.

Plutarch's opinion is that this monster was a pirate, whose vessel bore depicted upon its prow the figure of a lion, upon the stern a dragon, and amidships a goat. Other authors hold that the chimæra represented three robber chieftains, named respectively *Aryo* (lion), *Arzalo* (mountain goat), and *Tosibis* (serpent's head), whom Bellerophon slew.

It is not possible after the lapse of more than twenty centuries to say which, if any of these solutions is the correct one. The imagination of the ancients never wearied of inventing fabulous monsters, a circumstance very plausibly explained by the supposition that the later Greeks forgot the explanation of the early myths, and ignorant that they had sprung from hieroglyphics and symbols, accepted these latter as exponents of living realities, and then invented meanings to account for the things which they signified. They thus created out of circumstances or qualities, according to some writers, actual existent beings, more or less monstrous in their natures.

Upon ancient coins have been preserved to us, as well as by other means, representations of the Centaur, Chimæra, Capricornus, Cerberus, Dragon, Gryphon, Hydra, Minotaur, Phœnix, Pegasus, Siren, Sphynx, Scylla and other of the mythological creations of the Greek mind. The meanings of these emblems have been explained in various ways.

Hecatæus says that Cerberus was a serpent which haunted the deep and gloomy caverns of Cape Jænarus. Eusebius, citing Plutarch, is of opinion that Cerberus meant the sun, although the term really signified the temple of the Sun. According to Bryant, that deity was styled by the Amonians OR and ABOR, that is, "*light the parent*," and "*the parent of light;*" that Cerberus probably in its primitive form was written KIR-ABOR, "the place of Abor." The same temple was often worshiped in by votaries of different divinities, and hence was called TOR-CAPA-EL, a term easily corrupted by the Greeks into τρικεφαλ-ος ; hence Cerberus was supposed to have three heads.

The Gryphon, γρυψ, guardians of treasure, and ever watchful and ever wakeful, are thought by Bryant to have originated from the temples of Apis and Oupis ; Kir-upis being easily altered into γρυψ or γρυπες. In these temples were deposited great stores of wealth and precious articles, and their custodians were as wary and as vigilant as these fabled monsters. According to the Grecian stories, and which harmonize very well with this view, the gryphon was of a dual nature, sometimes propitious and benignant, at others malignant and harmful. Ktesias states that they lived in India, that they were quadrupeds as large as wolves, with the legs and claws of a lion, breasts covered with feathers, eyes of flame, and that their nests were of gold. They were sacred in the Hellenic mythology to Nemesis ; in later times to Apollo, whose chariot they drew, thus forming the germ of the superstition so prevalent in the middle ages of the enchanter to whose magic car were harnessed the fearful hippogriffs.

And hence also from this source sprang the idea of dragons, Δρακων, according to Bryant, being a corruption of Ταρχων, or Τραχων, a temple erected upon a hillock or mound, and which being a treasure house was frequently also a royal residence. So, when we read of rich hoards of gold and silver and precious stones guarded by a dragon, it may be that such is only the tale of a lofty, well-watched, inaccessible fortress-temple. The dragons of Mauritania, which covered acres of ground, and upon whose backs tall trees and herbage grew, were evidently similar enclosures.

* Iliad, VI. 198.

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Perhaps the destruction or capture of a dragon was the reduction of one of these colonies or groves in a high place sacred to Ophite worship, and the offering of virgins in exposed situations to dragons or sea monsters, or the demands and devastations of similar beasts among young maidens, may refer to the violent carrying away of such by pirate bands; or the tribute of females demanded by colonies of freebooters dwelling in one of these ταρχων, who levied contributions; and in their secure fastnesses, like the robbers of the Rhine in mediæval times, laughed to scorn all the impotent opposition and efforts of resistance of a less hardy race. Through the windows or openings in the upper stories of these towers could always be seen the ever burning flame sacred to the tutelar divinity of the tarchon, and the glow of the sacrifices offered in his honor. Hence arose the story of the fiery eyes of the dragon.

It is needless to go further into detail to give a just idea of the mythological ideas of the ancients. Yet after all we may fairly doubt as to whether truth lies in these interpretations of time-honored myths. It may be that their true solution lies in Nature. "Nature," says Symonds, "is the first, the chief element by which we are to conceive the spirit of the Greeks. The key to their mythology is here. Here is the secret of their sympathies, the wellspring of their deepest thoughts, the primitive potentiality of all they have achieved in art. But Nature alone cannot inform us what that spirit was. In thought the Greeks grew in the same scenes which we may visit; they gazed on them with Greek eyes,—eyes different from ours, and dwelt upon them with Greek minds,—minds how unlike our own! Unconsciously in their long and unsophisticated infancy, the Greeks absorbed and assimilated to their own substance that loveliness which it is left for us only to admire. Between them and ourselves, even face to face with mountain, sky and sea, unaltered by the lapse of years—flow the rivers of Death and Lethe, and the mists of thirty centuries of human life are woven like a veil."

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

THE THEORY OF MONEY.

IN the *Annuaire de la Societe Francaise de Numismatique* for 1878–80, is an article on the changes in the doctrine of money, and the practical consequences of such changes in antiquity, by F. Lenormant. The *Numismatic Chronicle* of London, in its last number, has some excellent comments on this article, from which we take the following:—

IN this remarkable paper, the writer traces the theory of money in ancient Greece and Rome, and shows how the Greeks, the inventors of the use of money, were imbued with the only true theory as to its character of real merchandise, and how we find in no one of the Greek writers of the autonomous period any trace of the baneful theory which treats gold and silver coins merely as conventional signs of value, subject to the will of the sovereign or of the State. Turning from Greece and Rome, M. Lenormant tells us that neither the coins nor the records indicate any mistaken notions on the subject of money during the flourishing ages of the Republic. The Flaminian Law, passed when Hannibal was at the gates of Rome, was the first which gave to money a conventional value which it could not command as merchandise. This temporary measure, adopted in a time of pressure to recruit an exhausted treasury, was the fatal precedent, upon which was based the false theory that a legislative decision was sufficient to fix the value of the metallic specie.

This theory henceforth became one of the dogmas of the new aristocratic party, and against it the democrats protested in vain. Marius Gratidianus, in the eyes of this party, committed a heinous crime in assailing the right of the State to depreciate the currency, and on this account Sulla visited him with cruel retribution. The Caesarean despotism restored for a time the public credit by issuing good money; but Augustus and his successors had absolute control over the gold and silver coinage, and before many years adulteration commenced, and went on increasing until the systematic alterations in the coinage by Imperial orders, produced such confusion as was scarcely equalled in the most disastrous years of the fourteenth century.

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FARTHINGS.

THE word means, as is probably known to most readers, "fourthings," or quarters, and the pieces were formed as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, by cutting up pennies into fourths. Farthing pieces are for the first time found plentifully in the reign of Edward I., 1272 to 1307, the device being the same as on the penny, with the exception of the omission of the beaded circle round the king's head. Gold farthings are mentioned in an Act of the ninth year of Henry V. (1421.) Silver farthings were not struck after the reign of Edward VI. Trials of copper farthings were made in England under Richard Cromwell, and similar attempts had been made under James I. and Charles I., but it is doubtful if any were ever issued; the patterns of these exhibit some interesting reverses. The plan to put them in circulation perhaps originated with James I., who, when King of Scotland, was the first who really began a distinctive copper coinage. A project for coining farthings in tin was brought up about 1679, and near the end of the reign of Charles II. this metal was used for them to a small extent, and also by his successor.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations, as follows: from James S. Bryant, of Hartford, the medal on removal of Connecticut Battle-flags; from Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., the medal of Memorial Association of the Capture of Major André; from T. S. Collier, of New London, the medal on Centennial Celebration of battle of Groton Heights; from Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., his pamphlet on the Soldiers' Medals of West Virginia; for all these the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Woodward showed a number of coins, among which were several fine German, and a Russian six roubles in platinum; also of American, four dollars of 1794, half dollars of 1794, '95, '96 (two), '97, quarters of 1804 and 1823, and half dime of 1802; most of the half dollars were in beautiful condition, as was the quarter of 1804, while the half dime was very good for the rare date. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

November 4. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President showed a collection of about sixty Roman Family silver coins belonging to Mr. Harrison E. Ellery. Mr. Marvin exhibited several Dutch coins found in Syria, belonging to Mr. Hurter, which were about two hundred years old. Mr. Woodward showed a number of coins and medals of various kinds, including some Washington, Masonic, German, etc. The Secretary exhibited an excellent tetradrachm of Demetrius Soter, the bronze medal on recovery of the Prince of Wales, and a large tin medal of Gen. Winfield Scott, on occasion of the beginning of the Rebellion, 1861. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of the Society was held October 6, 1881. Mr. A. E. Guterbridge read an essay entitled "How Money is Made," giving a detailed account of the whole of the process employed at the Mint of the United States, from the first operations necessary to separate the crude and impure metals and leave the residuum of gold and silver, down to the very last steps in the process of coinage. Dr. Brinton submitted for inspection a number of photographs from what is known as the "Dresden Codex," one of the few remaining manuscripts written in the hieroglyphic characters used by the natives of Yucatan before the discovery. He stated that only four of these manuscripts were known to be in existence, nearly all of them having been destroyed by the early missionaries, or have perished through neglect. These natives, the Mayas, were the only

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American tribe who had developed a complete system of writing, which, in part, at least, is phonetic. Their books were long sheets of a paper made from the barks of trees, and covered with a firm varnish. The leaves folded together, like the folds of a fan. Both sides were written or painted upon, different colors being used, and the text being constantly illustrated with drawings or paintings relating to the theme. The manuscript or codex in Dresden, from which the photographs exhibited were taken, is one of the most perfect of those remaining. It has thirty-nine leaves, each inscribed on both sides, and variously colored. It is preserved between glass plates in the Royal Library of Dresden, which institution obtained it as a gift from a private individual in Vienna in 1739. Previous to that its history is unknown. The whole of it was published in *fac simile* in Lord Kingsborough's great works on the *Antiquities of Mexico*, but for purposes of study an absolutely true copy of the original is necessary, and this can only be accomplished by photography. This has been admirably effected in the present copy. Not only is it of the highest interest as an archaeological relic, but it has an importance quite as great to art students, as being the first work ever published in polychromatic photography, the colors of the original being directly photographed on the paper. This remarkable achievement is the result of years of study and experiment by A. Naumann & Co., of Dresden. But very few copies were prepared, only about thirty being put in the market, the high cost of the process necessarily limiting the purchasers. The plates are accompanied by an introduction of eighteen pages, prepared by Professor Dr. E. Forstemann, Librarian in Chief of the Royal Library of Dresden, who gives bibliographic and descriptive details of the manuscript. Dr. Brinton added, that in spite of the efforts of the Romish missionaries to destroy the native art of writing in Yucatan, it was still retained in a small degree down to the last century, as he has in his library copies in *fac simile* of Maya manuscript written about a hundred to a hundred and fifty years ago by native Mayas, in which appear several of the very characters found in this Dresden manuscript, and others of equal antiquity. Mr. Chandler exhibited a fine antique gem bearing the head of Antinous, obtained by him near the ruins of ancient Carthage, and presented an impression of the same to the Society.

A stated meeting of the Society was held December 1, 1881, a good attendance of members being present. The venerable Eli K. Price, the President, was in the chair. Mr. Eli K. Price, Jr., a lately elected member, was presented to the chair and took his seat. It was a noticeable incident in the history of the Society, that the new member made the third generation of the same family, members and present at the same meeting, a fact perhaps not paralleled in the annals of any other learned body. Mr. Edwin N. Barber exhibited specimens of Pueblo pottery of modern make, but of ancient type: — a tinaja or meal basin decorated with imitations of deer; a water bottle in the form of a duck, with a handle; also, the tools and clays used in making and decorating the vessels. Dr. Brinton called the attention of the Society to an alleged discovery by an American savan by means of which the Hittite inscriptions in Syria, and the Mexican and Central American, were made to furnish clues for each other's interpretation. It is desirable to have full evidence before passing any opinion on the matter.

The annual election was held for officers as follows: — For *President*, Eli K. Price; *Vice Presidents*, William S. Vaux, William P. Chandler, Edwin W. Lehman, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Henry Phillips, Jr.; *Recording Secretary*, J. Hays Carson; *Treasurer*, Henry Phillips, Jr.; *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart; *Curator of Numismatics*, Robert Coulton Davis; *Curator of Antiquities*, Francis Jordan, Jr.; *Librarian*, Philip Howard Law.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting officers were elected as follows: — *President*, Charles E. Anthon, LL. D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Daniel Parish, Jr., Robert Hewitt, Jr., Andrew C. Zabriskie; *Secretary*, William Poillon, A. M.; *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts; *Librarian*, Richard Hoe Lawrence; *Curator*, Charles H. Wright.

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CHICAGO NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on Monday evening, November 28th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—S. H. Kerfoot, *President;* George Merryweather, *1st Vice-President;* Walter Trumbull, *2d Vice-President;* J. A. Pierce, *3d Vice-President;* George Seaverns, *Secretary;* S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., *Treasurer;* Lewis F. Lindsay, *Curator and Librarian.*

Notice was given that at the next regular meeting resolutions would be offered amending the By-Laws by increasing the initiation fee and annual dues.

An active interest was evinced by the members present, and there is now every indication that this Society, which has been in a quiescent state for the past year or so, will be placed upon a substantial basis, and be enabled to take a satisfactory position amongst its kindred Societies in the future.

COIN SALES.

We find ourselves again obliged to devote a large space to our accounts of Coin Sales, which have been both numerous and interesting during the past quarter. All of the dealers, if we may judge by the reports that are daily coming to us, are rejoicing in the return of prosperity, and find themselves full of business. Without further preliminary, we comment on some of the sales which have recently occurred.

SCOTT'S OCTOBER SALE.

October 10th Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. sold a collection of Oriental and European coins, including many of China, Japan, Siam, etc. The Catalogue, 641 lots, was prepared by Scott & Co., and the prices received were considered very high.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-FIRST SALE.

This Sale consisted principally of pre-historic stone implements from Europe and America, the collection of Charles F. Woolley, Eatontown, New Jersey. The New Jersey relics, in common with a great majority of such objects from the Atlantic States, were mostly coarse in workmanship and unattractive in material; but still, as characteristic of locality, none the less interesting: nearly all sold for large prices, especially arrow points, one of which we notice brought $2.25. Banner stones, as they always do, led in the matter of prices A carved human face, one of the only two known, and mentioned by Dr. Abbott in his new work, Primitive Industry, went for the insignificant sum of $1.75, not dear at ten times the money.

The Ohio implements were exceptionally fine, and brought good prices. Banner stones $3 to 4 75; spear points and arrow points, a great number, brought from 12 cents to $3.50 each; a quantity of arrow points from the Northwest coast went all the way from 12 to 65 cents each; and a few California arrow points averaged 56 cents each. Large as were these prices, they were thrown entirely in the shade by the prices paid for Scandinavian implements. First came a line of celts, gouges, and narrow chisels, 56 in number, which brought from $1 to $10 each; flat daggers, lance heads, and semi-lunar knives sold for from $3 to $13 each, many selling for $5 and upwards; three flint arrow points from Denmark brought $5.50, 5.50 and 5.25; a fine lot of perforated axes and hammers, a form peculiar to the Eastern continent, brought from $5 to $10.50 each, an average of about $8; a few pipes and mound vessels sold well, among the latter a so-called animal head bottle for $9; a large spade of chert, $10.50, and a remarkable and beautiful ivory bead, $7.

The sale closed with about fifty lots of coins, all of which went at good prices. We note a few:—Dollar, 1794, pierced, and rather poor, $23; 1798, small eagle reverse, 9; Cent, 1799, an alteration, 6.75; Half Dime, 1846, 2.20; Half Dollar, 1852, 5.60; do. 1815, 6.75; Goloid set of 1879, 16.05. The sale occurred on the 25th of October, at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, and was succeeded by

MR. WOODWARD'S FORTY-SECOND SALE.

at the same place, on the three following days, October 26–28. This was the collection of John E. Burton of Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, and was very rich in silver and copper issues of the United States Mint, lacking, if we have made no mistake, but a single piece in the regular series of coinage. Amongst the many pieces which sold for large prices, we can name only a few. *Cents.*—1793, "Ameri," $16.75; 1793, No. 1 B, 39; 1793, No. 9 H, Crosby, Levick, 19.50; 1793, Liberty cap, 72; another, broken die, 15; 1794, 28 of this date averaged 4 96 each, the starred variety brought 28; 1795, thick, the celebrated Jones cent once sold for $100, went for 30; 1795, thin, 37; 1795, Jefferson head, 14; 1796, Liberty cap, 50; 1797, 15; 1799, 27, and another at the same figure; 1802, 11; 1809, 18.50, and many others of ordinary dates, but fine quality, from $2 to 6 each. *Dollars.*—1794, 100; 1795, 17; 1796, 10.50; 1797, 10;

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1798, small eagle, 11.50; another, 9; 1836, 12.25; 1838, 61; 1839, 50; 1851, 52.50; 1852, 46; 1854, 11.75; 1855, 11; 1856, 9.50; 1858, 38.25. *Half Dollars.*—1794, 30; this piece was afterwards sold in the room for 45; 1796, 275; 1796, 69; 1797, 64; 1801, 9; 1802, 13 25 *Quarter Dollars.*—1796, 37.50; 1804, 82; 1823, 52; 1827, 128; 1853, no arrows, 9. *Dimes.*—1796, 8 50; 1802, 21.50; 1804, pierced, 7.10; 1846, 5. *Half Dimes.*—1794, 7.50; 1796, 9.25; 1802, 100; 1805, 21. Fractional Currency brought large prices.—11 of the Grant and Sherman 15 Cent Notes respectively as follows: $4.10; 3.15; 3.75; 3.15; 5.50; 5.50; 6 80; 5; 7.50; 5; 8 75. Quite a variety of Colonial and Continental Notes went at irregular prices, some very high and others very low. *Half Cents.*—1793, 4.55; 1795, 15; 1796, 15 50; another, 17; 1831, 13.50; 1836, 14.10; 1840, 17.50; 1841, 17.50; 1842, 14; 1846, 15; 1848, 14; 1852, 8.25. Washing on Half Dollar, 41. *Proof Sets.*—1858, 49; 1859, 8; 1860, 6; 1861, 6.85; 1863, 6.50; 1866, 6.50; 1867, 7; 1872, 6.25; 1873, 7.80; 1877, 8. Barber's Pattern Dollar, 18.75; Set of 6 Pattern Trade Dollars, 1869, 25.75. Goloid set, 1879, 15.60. Higley Copper, 17.50 Carolina Elephant Piece, 22. Set of four pieces Swedish Plate Money, 42. Half Shekel, 20. The condition of these coins is sufficiently indicated by the remarkable prices which they brought, but for particulars we refer our readers to the Catalogue which they of course have, and having devoted so much space to the Forty-second we must pass lightly over

MR. WOODWARD'S FORTY-THIRD SALE,

held by the same auctioneers, Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, 2. The bulk of this sale was books, the Library of J. Grier Ralston, late of the Oakland Female Institute, Norristown, Pa. The books were theological, miscellaneous, and scientific. The latter class and some of the others sold well, but prices ruled low for most of the first two classes. Still, the result of the sale was probably a large per centage of profit to the owner. The sale closed with twenty-seven lots of coins, mostly proof sets, all of which sold for good prices; the ordinary line of proof sets, most of the dates, 1861 to 1881, averaging nearly $6 a set; 1856 Nickel Cent, $4.25.

The result of these three sales shows that the interest taken in Numismatics and Archæology in this country has in no whit abated, and that prices are constantly appreciating.

FROSSARD'S SIXTEENTH SALE.

ONE of the best, in some respects, of Mr. Frossard's sales, was the sixteenth, which was held at Bangs & Co's, New York, October 21 and 22. The Catalogue, 82 pages, contained 1533 lots, and included the usual variety of American and foreign coins and Medals—a large number of Political and Presidential pieces, Foreign Crowns, etc., with some very good Colonials, among which was the very rare New Yorke in America, in *brass*, and also fine specimens of the scarce Annapolis Shilling, and the "rarest of all Vermont Cents," a variety mentioned by Crosby in his "Early Coins," p. 181. As a whole the sale was very successful, but we must refrain from quoting prices for lack of room. The brass "New Yorke" sold for 13.50; a very fine Immune Columbia, 38; a token of George III. with Washington reverse, said to be unique, 16.89; Martha Washington Disme struck in copper, 13 75; set of Trade Dollars, 27.

FROSSARD'S SEVENTEENTH SALE.

DECEMBER 8, Mr. Frossard held a sale at Bangs & Co's rooms, New York, when he offered a collection of coins and medals, including many Luther medals, double and triple German Crowns, and some fine early American coins. The Catalogue, 32 pages, contained 653 lots. We quote the following among the prices obtained the whole sale was remarkably successful. There were several invoices, which explains our lack of classification.

Half Dollar of 1815 fine for date, $6.15; Confederate half, restrike, scarce, 6.; Copper plate-money for half daler, 6.25; do for two dalers, 11.35; Half Dollar of 1794, rare, 5.25; Rose noble of Henry VI., v. f. 13 50; Half eagle, 1808, unc. 5.50: Stella, 1879, 8.30; Grand quadruple Crown of Christian Ludwig, 1657, extremely rare, 21.25; Astronomic Russian Medal, size 41, 15: Double crown of John III. of Sweden, 1568, 7 75; Reformers' Medal, Calvin, Farel, etc., silver, size 38 10; Bronze medal of Calvin, mortuary, unknown to American collectors, 6.25; Copper jeton, Louis XV. rev. birds flying, size 19, 15.25; Chain Cent of 1793 unc. 39.50; Wreath do. v. f. 25; another, with combination of dies never before described by Levick, Crosby, or Frossard, nearly proof, 136; Wreath do. (Monogram No. 9,) 11.25; 1795 Cent, lettered edge, thick planchet, 15.10; Cents, 1797, ten berries, v. f. 13.59; do. twelve berries, v f. 8.70; 1799, ext. f 32; 1806, 10.05; 1807, 16.50; 1809, 8; 1821, v. f. 19; 1838, beaded hair string proof, 8; 1840 and '41, proof, 10 10 each; 1842, 16; 1843, 15. Half Cents, 1795, unc 7; 1796, v. f. and r. 75.50. Half Dimes, 1796, v. f. 9 25; '97, fifteen stars, v. f. and r. 8. Dimes, 1800, pr. 27.50; 1805, v. f. 4 10. Quarter, 1827, 8. Dollar, 1836, flying eagle, edge plain, 12.50; Proof set, 1878, 7.75; Dickeson's Manual, cloth, and supplement, 10; many others brought excellent prices.

FROSSARD'S EIGHTEENTH SALE.

THIS took place in New York at Bangs & Co's, December 27, but so near our day of going to press, that we have not yet received our priced Catalogue. There were 704 lots, mostly we judge consignments; among them were some quite valuable Numismatic works; one of them, "A List of Medals, Jetons, Tokens, etc., relating to Printers and the Art of Printing," is quite a rare work, we believe, and we judge will bring a high price.

SCOTT & COMPANY'S DECEMBER SALE.

DECEMBER 19 Messrs. Scott & Co held a sale at the rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York, of coins, etc., called the "Hawaiian Collection," for some reason not mentioned on the Catalogue. It included American and foreign coins, some interesting siege pieces, German crowns, a collection of

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medals and a few ancient coins, together with an invoice of bric-a-brac, where shells and ores, war clubs and idols, broken bank bills and Confederate currency were assembled in charming confusion. The Catalogue, 585 lots, covered 20 pages, but we have not yet seen any quotations of prices.

HASELTINE'S SALE.

MR. J. W. HASELTINE held a very successful sale at Bangs & Co's, New York, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th November last. The Catalogue, called by Mr. H. his "Type Table Catalogue," covered 124 pages, and 1866 lots. The descriptions of the American coinage were very full and elaborate, and for those who care for slight differences in dies, were doubtless interesting. Beside a most complete collection of these coins, a full list of Hard Times, or Jacksonian tokens, minutely and carefully described, added value to this portion of the Catalogue. A great variety of gold, both American and foreign, of silver and bronze medals, and the usual assortment of currency, Colonials, Confederate bonds, war envelopes, etc., that have made up portions of so many recent sales, completed the catalogue. One piece of special interest and limited to $300 as the lowest bid which would be accepted, was a Metric gold Double Eagle; obv. head of Liberty, 13 stars interspersed with 30 G-1.5. S-3.5. C-35 Grams: rev. spread eagle; legend, United States of America Twenty Dollars: motto, "Deo est gloria;" of this, says Mr. Haseltine, three were struck in gold and two in copper; the latter are in the Mint cabinet, and the other two in the Treasury Department at Washington: "this is the only specimen issued, which was granted to W. S. Hubbell, the 'inventor.' Color, orange gold; weight, 25 grams." We do not know whether the piece was 10 grams less in weight than it should have been, from the obverse, or if this be a typographical error. We regret that the printed priced catalogue is not yet at hand.

GRAUER COLLECTION.

DECEMBER 12 and 13 Mr. Haseltine sold at the same place the collection of Mr. Louis Grauer of Baltimore, consisting of many "varieties" of United States Coinage, a line of Gallerie Metallique Medals, together with proof sets, paper money, stamps, and some rare Massachusetts Pine-tree Notes. The Catalogue, 40 pages, had 1352 lots. A Dollar of 1801 sold for $6.75; do. 1836, flying eagle, v. g. 7.20; Dime of 1802, v. f. 22; Cent, 1799, over '98, 13 25; Tin Medal of 1787, v. f. and r. size 27, obv. two ships, Columbia and Washington, etc., rev. "fitted at Boston N. America for the Pacific Ocean, etc.," 6.13; six Pine-tree notes, 1766 to 1799, sold from 3 80 to 6.00 each.

WE learn from the *Boston Herald*, that on December 17, a collection of rare silver and copper American and foreign coins and medals was sold at public auction at Framingham, Mass., by Deputy Sheriff John C. Hastings. The par value of the collection was some $130, and there were about a thousand pieces, most of them copper. Lewis Stiles of Framingham was the purchaser of the collection for $215 The coins were the property of William B. Washburn, former proprietor of the Framingham Hotel, and were sold to satisfy creditors' claims. We have seen no catalogue, and presume none was issued.

STEIGERWALT'S THIRD SALE.

THIS sale took place December 22, at the Central Auction Rooms, Lancaster, Pa. The Catalogue, 26 pages and 936 lots, was prepared by Mr. Charles Steigerwalt, of that city, and included not only coins, paper money, numismatic books, etc., but autographs, stone implements and Indian relics as well. We have not yet heard the results of this sale, but hope that it was encouraging and satisfactory to all concerned.

AT a recent auction sale in London a number of rare old coins provoked a lively competition and brought large prices. A gold rial was put up which bore the effigy of good Queen Bess. Her Majesty was represented standing on the ship which typified the naval power of England after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. After a fierce competition it was sold for £10 5s. Then came a rare half-crown of the same reign, and a crown piece which Essex might have paid to Raleigh, or Shakespeare have changed at the Boar's Head. The first was knocked down for 46s and the second for 75s. A sovereign of Edward VI 's time brought £6 5s, another of his sister Mary's £5 12s 6d, and a rial of their father's day £6. An Oxford £1 piece of Charles I. sold for £7 2s 6d. Two Newark siege pieces realized £1 11s, and two Pomfret siege pieces £3. Connoisseurs were greatly excited over a Cromwell "Broad." It went at last, however, for a £5 note; and a silver Cromwell Dutch crown was sold for two shillings less.

COMING SALES.

IN an interview with Mr. Woodward, we learn that he is suffering from a *sad misfortune;* he has been drawn for jury service, which will necessitate a delay in some of his sales already announced and a change in their order. His first sale, No. 44, will probably take place in Boston, (the "Elmira Collection.") to be followed by the other sales announced, but all thrown forward in point of time for the reason named. In addition to all the sales promised, and those hinted at, Mr. W. informs us he has made arrangements for the sale of a large and very celebrated collection, well known to us, but which we are requested not to mention more definitely at present.

Mr. Frossard has a new Catalogue in preparation, which will embrace some very choice specimens and contain several heliotype plates.

Beside those of Frossard and Woodward, announced above, we have just at hand a catalogue of a small collection—24 pages, 661 lots—prepared by Mr. H. P. Smith, which will be offered at Bangs & Co's, January 6, next. It includes ancient bronze coins as well as American and foreign gold and silver.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE American Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of New York has printed the proceedings of their Annual Meeting in handsome style. It makes a pamphlet of 28 pages of the size of the *Journal*, and contains the excellent address of Pres. Anthon, and some valuable papers by Mr. Feuardent, on obelisks, and their probable origin, with descriptions of some rare coins secured by Commander Gorringe in the East.

BURIED COINS.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :

DEAR SIRS : — The following extract is taken from a review in the Pall Mall *Gazette* of Mr. Darwin's last work ; — "The Formation of Vegetable Mould Through the Action of Worms."

"Archaeologists ... have to thank the worm for the preservation of coins, gold ornaments, stone implements, and other objects dropped upon the surface of the soil. The scattered Roman villas and country towns have been largely buried and preserved by their agency. At Abinger, Mr. Darwin found that a tesselated pavement had been thus covered up, and near it were discovered coins of the early Empire side by side with a half-penny of George I., indiscriminately imbedded by the impartial worms." RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

OLD COUNTERFEIT COBS.

ONE Day last Week,—*Davis*, and his Son, were taken up at *Charlestown* and committed to Goal, for attempting to utter a counterfeit Cob, knowing it to be such. Many of them have lately been put off among us. They are made of Brass, and very artfully done ; but as they are only washed over with some whiteish metal, by a little rubbing it will come off, and discover the Cheat. The man is in *Charlestown* Goal, and his Son in that of *Cambridge*. All their Instruments were found and seized, so that it will be long before they can get to work again.—From "*The Boston Evening Post*," September 26, 1757.

SLANG.

But of all forms of slang, the one most abundant in variety of terms is the mercantile. It has been calculated that there are as many as thirty-six vulgar synonyms for the one simple word of *money*. The following are a few of them : '*blunt*,' '*tin*,' '*coppers*,' '*browns*,' '*shiners*,' '*yellow-boys*,' '*flimsies*' (bank notes) ; '*fivers*' (five pound notes), &c., &c. In "city" phraseology, £100,000 is called *a plum*, and one million sterling is a *marigold*. On the Stock Exchange buyers and sellers for the account are called 'bulls' and 'bears': a broker who is unable to pay his debts, is there called a 'lame duck ;' and, if expelled from the house, he is said 'to waddle.'— From *A Book about Words*, by G. F. Graham. London, 1869 ; page 176.

AN OLD CONNECTICUT CENT.

AN old Connecticut copper coin made in 1788 has been found in overhauling an ancient house at Middle Haddam. It was in a rat's nest between the walls, and had evidently slipped off the old mantel-piece and fallen inside the casing. The house was once a tavern in which Gen. Lafayette stayed over night on his way to New London from Hartford.

ENGLISH TOKENS.

"The tokens which every tavern and tippling-house presum'd to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, tho' seldom reaching further than the next street, or two, happily, in after-times come to exercise and busie the learned *critic* what they should signifie."—*Evelyn's Numismata*.

BULLION AT THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION.

MOST of the visitors to the Exposition in Italy find nothing so fascinating as the pyramid composed of five cubes of virgin gold, worth in all $60,000, which constitute the first prizes in the national lottery. The base of the pyramid is a cube worth $20,000, and the value of the next one is $16,000. The gold of which these blocks are composed was obtained from English and American coin and old jewelry.

THE English Penny pieces of 1864 are of some scarcity — a much smaller number of them than usual were coined in that year.

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COINS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

In the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, England, we find by the Catalogue of 1836, a fair collection of Greek and Roman coins. An Augustus in gold (aureus) of 122 grains weight is conspicuous, marked No. 3. The obverse has S. P. Q. R. Caesari Augusto with his head. The reverse shows a winged Victory drawn in a triumphal chariot by elephants, and the legend *Quod Viae Mun. Sunt.* An aureus of Nero, (No. 8,) weighs 111 grains; one of Otho, (No. 40.) 79 grains; one of Domitian, 112 grains; one of Trajan, 108 grains. The denarii run from 45 to 59 grains each. M.

OBITUARY.

Charles Bunker was the second son of Capt. Reuben R. and Rachel Bunker, was born on the island of Nantucket, August 8, 1802, and died in Roxbury, Mass., August 21, 1881, aged 79 years, 13 days.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1821,* and after studying law in Litchfield, he returned to Nantucket, where he practiced his profession, with the exception of a short time spent in the West, continuously, until 1850. He was associated in a prominent bank case with the Hon. Rufus Choate, who continued ever a kind friend, and for whom he entertained a warm affection. He married in February, 1826, Judith Folger, daughter of Uriah and Anna Folger, who still survives him. They had five children, of whom two daughters and one son are now living.

In 1848 he delivered a Fourth of July oration in his native town, which was judged at the time a fine literary production, on Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. In 1850 he was appointed by General Taylor United States Consul to the Port of Lahaina, on the island of Maui, one of the Sandwich Islands, and, with his youngest son, he made the passage across the isthmus in those early days, when they had great discomforts and much physical suffering. His wife and one daughter followed him in the same year, taking the voyage around Cape Horn. He remained at the island nearly three years, when in enfeebled health, from the effects of many duties in a warm climate, he returned to New York by the way of the Cape, his health completely restored by the sea voyage.

In the fall of 1853 he became a resident of Roxbury, where he continued to live until his death. Here he was elected an alderman in 1854. In 1858 he served as a trustee to the Industrial School for girls in Lancaster, an institution in which he was always interested. Of great benevolence, and a peculiarly sanguine nature, he preserved a uniform cheerfulness through all the trials of a long life.

Mr. Bunker was a member of the Boston Numismatic Society from January, 1865, to January, 1867, when he resigned. S. B.

BOOK NOTICE.

A Brief History of the Soldiers' Medals, issued by the State of West Virginia, as "tokens of respect" to those of her citizens who served in the Army of the United States, from 1861 to 1865. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, etc. 8vo. pp. 17: (title added, 20 pages in all.) Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1881.

In this neatly printed pamphlet, which has a rubricated title, and is illustrated by a photograph of the three Medals, we have a much more full and complete account of these pieces than has yet been published, although an article on this subject by the same author was printed in the *Journal* some years ago, which embodied many of the facts here contained. Rev. Mr. Hayden has introduced this paper, which was read before the Historical Society of West Virginia in 1879, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia the following year, with a valuable historic reference to earlier issues of Medals to private soldiers in America, for acts of gallantry in time of war. This is a point in our Numismatic history which has been hitherto overlooked, and to which we hope to refer in a subsequent number. Mr. Hayden speaks of several of the Virginia Medals which have appeared in Coin Sales. One was also offered in one of Mr. Harzfeld's sales; we have not the Catalogue at hand, but it brought an excellent price. Our only regret is that the edition was limited to one hundred copies. A few have been placed on sale at Wilkesbarre, price $1.00.

* In the same Class were Ralph W. Emerson, Josiah Quincy, John L. Gardner, George W. Pratt. Of this Class of forty-five, but thirteen are now living.

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NUMISMATICS RUN MAD.

WE can think of no better words to apply to such a pamphlet as the "Haseltine Type Table Catalogue," the contents of which were sold at auction, November 28, 29, 30. The only parts which concern us here are the U. S. regular coinage, viz: 163 lots of silver dollars, 408 of half dollars, 149 of quarter dollars. In connection with these, the words "variety" and "varieties" are so used as to make it evident that Mr. Haseltine considers every die, however slightly it may differ from another, of which it was intended to be an exact reproduction, as constituting a variety. He finds, for instance, 30 dollars of 1798, 23 of 1799, 32 halves of 1795, etc. In two cases, 769 and 776, he gives a separate number to a half dollar already described, because part of the profile is double, probably by slipping of the die or planchet; 147 and 149 are so numbered as two varieties, because the die cracked in use: but this is probably an oversight, as in other cases he does not give two numbers to such. We are far from saying that it is not worth while to describe all differing dies, but we must protest against the use of "variety" as applied to such. W. S. A.

EDITORIAL.

WE enclose in this number of the *Journal* a reminder to those of our subscribers who have not yet remitted for the current volume of the *Journal;* while the amount in each case is small, the aggregate is considerable, and our friends will oblige us by prompt replies.

THE Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association awarded Medals to many of their exhibitors in the successful "Fair" just closed. The designs were similar to those of former years, with a slight change in the wording, and they were struck in gold, silver, and bronze. The Association also awarded a "Grand Medal" of gold, for the most valuable invention, and we hope to present an engraving of this in our next issue. It is, however, rather a "badge" than a medal, not being struck from dies, but cut by hand. The design shows a shield surrounded by a garter; at the top is the right arm grasping a hammer: on the shield on the obverse is the date of award, and on the reverse the name of Mr. Emery and of the machine — a strength tester. Around the whole is a wreath of laurel, the leaves carefully and separately wrought; it is of gold and colored enamels, and is we understand the workmanship of Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Boston. We regret that the excellent plan of the Association in making this award, should not have produced a *Medal,* which should be as creditable a work of true medallic art as was their magnificent display of the results of the skill and industry of our mechanics to the attainments of the time in that direction.

WE call the attention of collectors to the advertisement of the Centennial Medal, commemorative of the gallant defence against the raid on New London and Groton, led by the infamous Benedict Arnold, on the 6th September, 1781, issued by Charles Allyn, of New London, Conn. It is well executed, and worthy of preservation for its historic interest.

WE understand that Mr. Proskey has resigned his connection with the *Coin Collector's Journal,* and resumed his business as a dealer in coins, medals, etc., in New York.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD is still in Germany, his health somewhat improved, and he has recently secured some excellent pieces for American collectors.

CURRENCY.

MONEY is like muck, not good except it be spread.

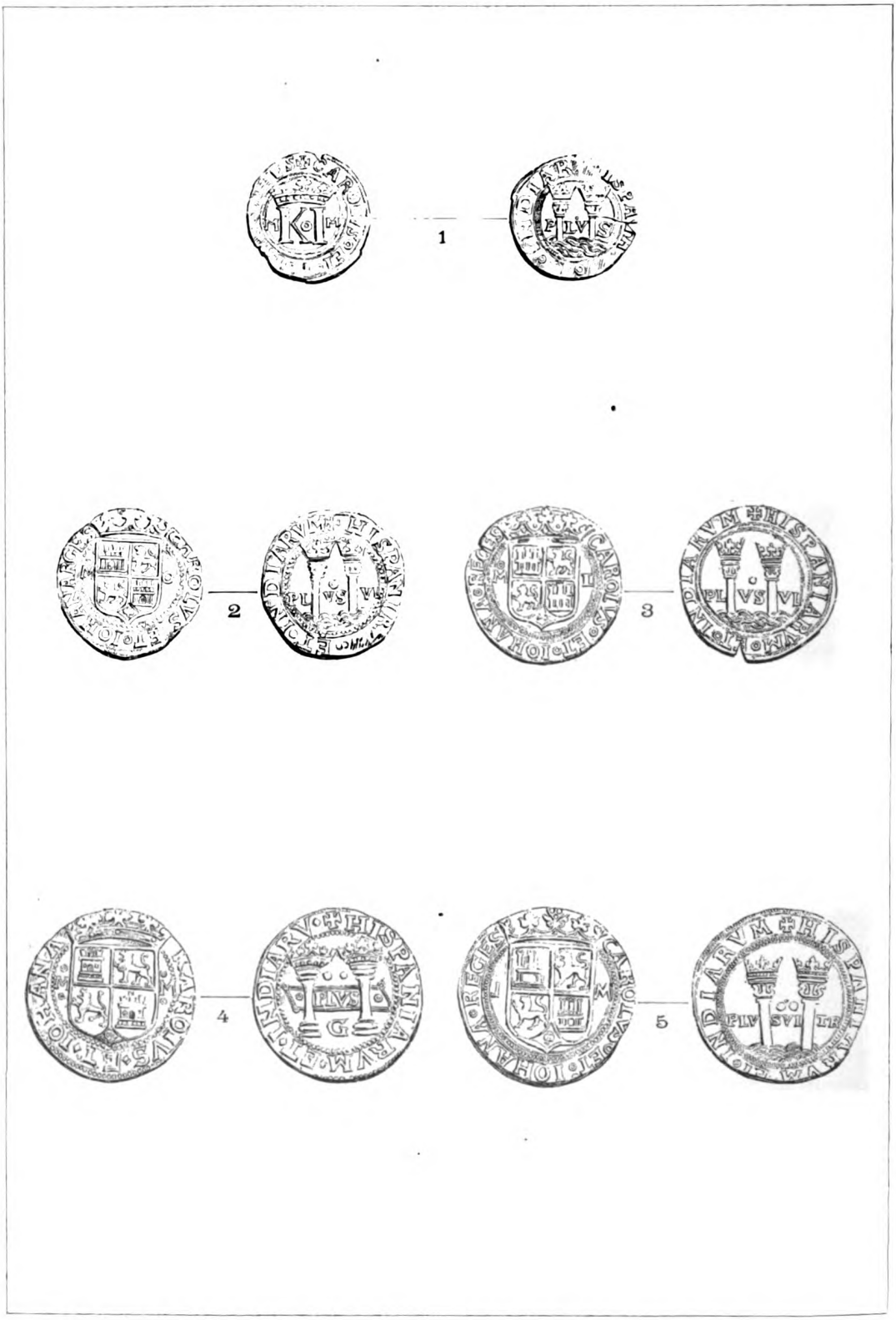
GIVE your punched coins to foreign missionary societies. If they need money they can melt them up; if they don't, the pieces will make lovely necklaces for the heathen: but don't credit yourself for the face value.

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FIRST MEXICAN SILVER COINS.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVI. BOSTON, APRIL, 1882. No. 4.

EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Continued from VOL. XVI. 29.]

FIRST MEXICAN SILVER COINS.

THE Mexican Mint probably began coining the *tostones* or *medio pesos* first, and the *pesos* or dollars were the last to appear. We shall, however, begin with the smaller pieces, as more convenient for collectors. The half real or *medio* was the smallest silver coin; next, the *real de plata* or eighth of a *peso*, then the *pezeta* of two reals, and the *toston*, known at first as the *medio peso* or four real piece. We cannot here give all the names that these pieces bore in the English colonies, but it would be worth while to bring such information into a collected form. Heiss assigns the following mercantile values to the Spanish American pieces. The peso, twenty; the toston, four; the pezeta and real, one dollar, for fine ones. He values the small *medio real*, of which he had seen but one, at five dollars, but these estimates remain to be tested by our collectors.

As all the silver pieces about to be described have certain characteristics in common, it is useless to repeat these for each one. Thus, the inscriptions are always placed between two beaded circles more or less distinctly grained: the obverse bears the arms of Spain, showing Castile, Leon and Grenada, on a plain Norman shield, which is crowned above, the crown as broad as the shield, showing five fleuron points, occupying the width of the border. The lettering is in Roman capitals, and the columns are all crowned, parallel, and standing in a wavy sea, unless otherwise stated. D, the diameter, is given in sixteenths of an English inch, and W, the weight, in grains. The work quoted from is that of Heiss, Vol. I, whose title has been already given. The Catalogue of the Transatlantic Coins and Medals, relating to America, of the Jules Fonrobert Collection, prepared by Adolph Weyl, appeared in Berlin in 1878, and the sale of these was held on the 18th of February of that year.

MEDIO REALES.

IX. *Obv. Leg.* CHAROLUS ⁸ ET ⁸ IOHANA ◦ REGS ✠ *Field*, Two large initials K I (Karolus, Iohana), with broad crown covering them above, curved circlet . M̊ on left, G on right, and centre dot ◦ between.

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Rev. Leg. HISPANI . . . M 8 ET ◦ INDIAR ◦ ✠ *Field*, Two crowned columns standing in a wavy sea, and letters P | L·V | S. D. 12½. W. 27 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6211.

X. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ◦ ET ◦ IOH . . . . . ES ✠ *Field*, As in IX, circlet of crown beaded ; M on right and left, O in centre.

Rev. Leg. ISPANIA . . . . . INDIAR *Field*, Two columns as in IX, and letters P | L·V | S. D. 13. W. 25 grains. Heiss. 147, 13. Pl. 27. 13. Value 25 pesetas.

Plate III, No. 1. From Heiss.

XI. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS · ET · IOHANA REGS · *Field*, As in IX, L on left, O on right, M below.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIA.V. ◦ ET ◦ INDIAR ✠ *Field*, As in IX, letters P | L·V | S. D. 13. W. 24 grains. Collection of Benj. Betts, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.

XII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ◦ . . . . . GS ✠ *Field*, As in IX, M̊ on left, O on right, dot in centre.

Rev. Leg. . . . . PANIARVM. ET · IN . . . . *Field*, As in IX, letters P | L · V | S. D. 11. W. 21 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6223.

XIII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS · ET . . . . . *Field*, Arms on shield, crowned, letters L on left M̊ on right.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM · ET · I . . . . . *Field*, As in IX, letters PL | VS | VL. D. 12. (Much clipped.) W. 30 grains.

Betts Collection.

We believe that IX may have been among the first coined, on account of the spelling, CHAROLVS. IX to XII have the large initials KI on obverse, while XIII has the Spanish arms, probably a later alteration. These pieces were the American half reals, known in the English colonies as *sixpence*, and passed, until 1853, for six and a quarter United States cents.

REALES DE PLATA.

XIV. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ◦ E . . IOHANA ◦ REGS *Field*, Arms on shield, crowned, L or I on left, M on right.

Rev. Leg. HI . . . . ARVM ◦ ET ◦ INDIARVM ✠ *Field*, Two crowned columns standing in a wavy sea, inclined outwards, letters PL | V·S | VL D. 15. W. 58 grains.

Betts Collection.

XV. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as in XIV, except M̊ on left of shield, L on right. D. 14. W. 32 grains?

Fonrobert Cat. 6215.

XVI. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ◦ ET ◦ IOHANA RGES *Field*, As in XIV, except M̊ on left, O on right.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM ◦ ET ◦ INDIARM ✠ *Field*, Two columns and letters as in XIV, columns upright? D. 15½, W. 50 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6221.

XVII. *Obv.* Same as XVI, except that an O is on the right.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM ◦ ET ◦ INDIARVM ✠ *Field*, Two columns, upright, letters PL | V·S | VL D. 15. W. 51½ grains. Heiss. 147, Pl. 27, 12.

Pl. III. No. 2, from Heiss.

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XVIII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ◦ ET ◦ IOHANA ◦ REGES *Field*, As in XIV, M on left, L on right.

Rev. Same as XVII. D. 16. W. 51½ grains. Heiss. 147, Pl. 27, 11.

Pl. III. No. 3, from Heiss.

XIX. *Obv. Leg.* Same as XVIII, except that M is on left, A on right.

Rev. Same as XIV, columns upright? D. 15. W. 46½ grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6209.

XX. *Obv. Leg.* Same as XVIII. L on left, M on right.

Rev. As in XVII. Letters R like a B without a part of its lower loop (R). D. 15. W. 46½ grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6208.

XXI. *Obv.* Corresponds to description of XX.

Rev. As in XVII, but PL nearly its height below the other letters. D. 15. (Much clipped.) W. 59 grains.

Betts Collection.

XXII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS 8 ET 8 IOHANA 8 R . . . . *Field*, Arms and crown, G on left, M on right.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM 8 ET 8 IND . . . VM ✠ Columns and letters, but without the centre dot. D. 16. W. 60 grains.

Betts Collection.

These are varieties of the real, of eight to the peso, known in the English colonies as the York shilling, or twelve and a half United States cents. The first and last ones weigh more than the others. The average weight of the real ought to be 52 grains.

PEZETAS.

XXIII. *Obv. Leg.* KAROLVS 8 ET 8 IOHANA . . . . . (Gothic letters.) *Field*, Arms on shield, crowned; M (Gothic) on each side.

Rev. HISPANI 8 ET 8 INDIARV 8 X 8 (Gothic letters.) *Field*, Two crowned columns, over which a label curved at ends, bearing PLVS VLT, with two large points above and R below. D. 20. W. 94 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6216.

XXIV. *Obv. Leg.* KAROLVS • ET • IOHANA (divided by two lozenges.) *Field*, On each side of shield M with small O above and below it.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM • ET • INDIARV • ✠ (divided by three lozenges and Maltese cross.) *Field*, Two heavily crowned columns, *not* in a sea. A bordered label with beads at corners, in the form of a long oblique-angled parallelogram, behind the columns, bearing a large voided point on each side of them, and between them PLVS. Two large points above and G below between the bases. D. 18. W. 93¾ grains. Heiss. 147, Pl. 27, 8.

Pl. III. Fig. IV.

XXV. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ◦ ET ◦ IOHANA ◦ REGES (divided by three voided points.) *Field*, As before, with L reversed on left, M on right.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM ◦ INDIARVM ✠ *Field*, Two crowned columns inclined outwards, standing in a wavy sea, with letters PLV | SVL | TR and two large points over centre. D. 18. W. 96 grains. Heiss. 147, Pl. 27, 9.

Pl. III. Fig. 5.

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XXVI. *Obv. Leg.* Same as XXV. *Field*, As before, L on left, M on right.

Rev. Leg. and *Field* same as XXV. D. 17½. W. 105 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6207.

The same piece or one very much like it is in the Betts Collection.

XXVII. *Obv. Leg.* Same as XXV. *Field*, As before, M on left, L on right.

Rev. Leg. Same as XXV. D. 17½. W. 105 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6214.

XXVIII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS 8 ET 8 IOHANA REGES *Field*, As before, M on left, O on right.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM 8 ET 8 INDIARVM 8 ✠ *Field*, Same as XXV and XXVI. D. 18½. W. 101 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6218.

Another, D. 17. W. 106½ grains. Same Cat. 6219.

XXIX. A piece imperfectly described, but resembling XXVIII. The *Obv. Leg.* has INDIAR-VM ✠ and on the *Rev. Field*, P of PLV omitted. D. 16½. W. 103½ grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6220.

These *pezetas* are the quarters of the *peso* or dollar, whose value in the United States was twenty-five cents, and a piece of this value forms one of our fractional silver coinage. The Anglo-American *pound currency* contained twenty *Spanish reals*, or two dollars and a half. Thirty years ago, the New York marketmen were still using this pound, with its twenty shilllings (or *reals*) in their accounts.

J. CARSON BREVOORT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

FROM the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, we take a few items of numismatic interest. One of the first matters which attracts attention is the statement of gold coin which has been imported during the year, which, in round numbers, was one hundred million dollars. At the New York Assay office $91,500,000 of foreign gold was received, and the production in gold of the American mines was maintained within a few thousand dollars of that of the preceding year. The number of pieces coined during the fiscal year was upwards of seventy-six millions, at a value of nearly $107,000,000. We give the coinage executed during the *Calendar* year, ending December 31, 1880, which fell a little short of that for the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1881, as it shows the number of pieces bearing date 1880. The value of these pieces was a little above ninety millions of dollars.

Gold.—Double Eagles, 887,456 pieces; Eagles, 2,171,516; Half Eagles, 4,566,353; Three Dollar pieces, 1,036; Quarter Eagles, 2,996; Dollars, 1636. *Silver.*—Dollars, 27,397,355; Half Dollars, 9,755; Quarter Dollars, 14,955; Dimes, 37,355. *Minor Coinage.*—Five Cents, 19,955; Three Cents, 24,955; One Cent, 38,964,955; Proof Trade Dollars, 1,987.

The Engraver of the Mint at Philadelphia prepared 1229 dies for coinage, and 13 for medals and experimental pieces. Among these were 6 experimental dies; 26 for proof coinage; one, a reproduction of the John Egar Howard Medal; two for the "Tea-farm" Medal (Wm. G. Le Duc); two for the

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Life-saving Medal awarded by the Department of State, and two for the Annual Assay Medal.

As to fineness, the record states that in all cases, both in mass and single pieces, the coins from Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans were found to be correct, and safely within the limits of tolerance. But the committee on assaying reported that, in the case of the Carson Mint, they found the assay of mass melt of silver to be very low, but within tolerance, and that one single piece showed a fineness below the limits of tolerance. This fact was reported to the President, as required by law.

The Assayer of the Mint Bureau, in 1880, in his assay of the coins required monthly to be forwarded to the Director for test, had discovered that a silver coin of the Carson Mint, from the coiner's July delivery of that year, was below the legal limit of tolerance. The Superintendent of that Mint was immediately directed not to pay out, but to retain in his possession all of the coins of that delivery, and to seal up, until further orders, all packages which might contain any of such coins, after selecting and forwarding to the Director sample coins from each package for further test. Ninety-six packages, each containing one thousand dollars, were thus sealed up and reserved for further assays at the bureau; and a special examination made by Andrew Mason, Melter and Refiner of the New York Assay Office, in conformity with the order of the President to investigate the matter, confirmed the previous assays, and demonstrated that the fineness of a certain bar of bullion, about to be melted for coinage, had been incorrectly stated to the Melter and Refiner of the Carson Mint, and that ingots of defective fineness made therefrom had afterward passed the assay department of that Mint without detection. It did not appear that the error had occurred through the neglect of the Assayer's subordinates, and as the Assayer himself had died shortly after the first discovery of the defective coinage, it became unnecessary to take any further action, except to order all the coins contained in the ninety-six packages to be remelted for coinage, which was done.

THE STUDY OF GREEK COINS.

Editors of the Journal:

YOUR extract from the article of Prof. Charles E. Norton on the value of Greek coins for study of the fine arts, called to mind the following note of the late learned President and Professor of Greek, Cornelius C. Felton, of Harvard University. J.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 31, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,

Thinking of coins this morning, I was reminded of my neglect in acknowledging your very beautiful and valuable book.* It was new to me, and will be of direct practical utility in my College teaching: and the coins are so well engraved that the book will be an ornament to my library.

I thank you very heartily for this kind attention: I shall make a record in the book itself of the source from which it came, and shall show my sense of its value by extracting from it all its exact and learned information for the benefit of my pupils.

With much regard, yours ever, C. C. FELTON.

* Lord Northwick's Greek Coins.

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THE MONEYS OF BIBLE TIMES.

UNTIL within a very recent period, the Biblical scholars of America were but poorly informed relative to the moneys of Bible times. The method pursued by the translators of the Received Version of Scripture, in their efforts to render Greek money-terms into English, made "confusion worse confounded." For instance, in the case of the husbandman who paid the good wages of a denarius (16 cents) for the day's work, the translators give an erroneous idea of the text by limiting him to *two cents* (a "penny") a day. Had they been content to transfer numismatic terms, as they did many theological terms, the reader would know by reference to a dictionary the value of the denarius and other ancient coins.*

Twenty years ago, the press abounded with references to a coin preserved in the Mint at Philadelphia, a veritable "mite" it was said, like that which the widow consecrated to the Lord at Jerusalem. It became the custom of many pious Christians living in the vicinity of the "City of Brotherly Love" to make a pilgrimage to the Mint, and have a look at that "Widow's Mite." So much interest was taken in it that the late J. Ross Snowden, then connected with that institution, was encouraged to publish a series of papers, entitled "The Coins of the Bible," afterwards gathered into a volume. In that work, of which the second volume is before me, two chapters are devoted to the subject of "the Mite," and he describes with particulars the little coin in question. "It was found on Mount Ophel," he says, "near the site of the ancient temple of Jerusalem. It bears but little distinguishing in the marks upon it, except the first letter of the Greek word, Lepton."

Now, a single glance at a Numismatic Dictionary (Rasche's, for instance,) would have shown the writer that the letter L in Greek is never used to represent the word "Lepton," nor is the name of any ancient coin denoted by its initial letter. I have seen the little piece referred to, and if, indeed, the indistinct mark upon it is *Λ*, the Greek *lambda*, (and not an alpha, which is quite as likely,) the reference is to *its date*, the Greek L being the numeral letter for 30. But the piece is in no wise more remarkable than any similar scrap exhumed by the pint and quart from the rubbish that fills the valleys around Jerusalem, as in all ruined places in that country. I have bought pecks of such, mostly in a condition as illegible as the one in the Philadelphia Mint.

But few of them, however, correspond with the "mites" of the poor widow, except in their smallness and insignificance. Hers were the *sacred money* struck by Jewish priests, having no portraits of gods, goddesses, or rulers, and no heathen inscriptions to render them unworthy the offering to the Most High. They had ascriptions that were national and elevated. Their emblems were few and unattractive, but in the eyes of the Jews, significant and holy. In a collection of hundreds of such pieces gathered by myself and others around Jerusalem, nearly the whole range of Bible moneys can be studied.

Here are fifty or more, weighing from thirty-five to forty grains each, black copper, a good deal worn by use, but legible. The reverse has two cor-

* It is true that the marginal reference says that the value of a denarius or "Roman Penny is the eighth part of an ounce, which after five shillings the ounce is seven pence half penny," but editions with the marginal notes are not in the hands of everybody, and of those who have them, it is to be feared not every one reads them; and again the value is expressed in English money, which is not familiar currency to American readers.

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nucopias and a poppy head, emblems of the fertility of Judæa. The other side, in five lines of Samaritan Hebrew, tells us of *Jehochanan Hakkohen, Haggadol Vecheber Hajehudim*, which any Jewish rabbi will translate for us as "Jonathan the High Priest (Cohen) and the Confederation of the Jews." This gives the date as between B. C. 135 and B. C. 136. John Hyrcanus was the son and immediate successor of Simon Maccabaeus; and as we find numerous examples of the coins named, it is presumed the mintage of such was very large.

Here is a package of ten or fifteen specimens of copper pieces, a little heavier than the last, weighing from 83 to 86 grains each. Upon the obverse side is a cup or chalice of the same form as that on the silver shekel. The epigraph in Samaritan letters is *Ligullath Zion*, "the Redemption of Zion." On the reverse side are three emblems; the central figure, a bundle of branches, called by the Jews *Lulab*, such as were used by them to represent the festal branch which every one was to carry at the Feast of the Tabernacles. They were composed of willow, myrtle and palm, and in the formal procession were carried in the *right hand*. On each side of the Lulab is a citron, the odorous yellow fruit which so delights the eye and nostrils of the traveler at Joppa, at the present time. The citron was called by the Jews *Ethrog*, and in the procession was carried in the left hand. The epigraph read *Shenath arba*, "in the fourth year." Combining the inscriptions upon both sides, they make the sentence, "In the fourth year (of) the Redemption of Zion." This gives the date at B. C. 136, according to the best conclusions.

In future papers I may continue this subject. The reader who wishes to follow the subject of Jewish coinage, may read De Saulcy in French, by far the best authority, or Madden, in English. He must not be frightened to find that the subject of Hebrew numismatics, like all other subjects open to the mind of man, has its debates and contentions. Writers argue as fiercely about *gamma* and *delta* as ambassadors over a national question. "There is nothing worth studying that is not worth debating," and these monuments of antiquity, often nearly illegible, presenting but little that appeals to modern thought, naturally originate a variety of theories. Yet as to the main facts all are agreed.

La Grange, Ky. ROBERT MORRIS.

THE FIRST ASSAYER OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

In the possession of Mr. Caleb Jones, of Philadelphia, is the original commission issued by Washington, as President of the United States, to Albion Cox, of London, the first Assayer of the United States Mint. Mr. Cox was invited from England to that city, while it was still the national capital, expressly to aid him in establishing the Mint and in determining its situation. Such is the tradition in the family, the wife of Mr. Jones being the daughter by a second marriage of the lady whose first husband was the gentleman above referred to. Mr. Cox's marriage took place shortly after his arrival in this country, but he did not long survive to enjoy either the home he had made, or the office to which he had been appointed.

His residence was a handsome mansion on Green Hill, which, during his only too brief occupancy of it, was the seat of a generous and a refined hospitality. He had given a dinner party, at which were assembled a number

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of prominent men, and, feeling indisposed during the entertainment, retired for a time in the hope of recovering sufficiently to play again the agreeable host at the head of his table.

He had withdrawn alone, not wishing his personal ailments to interfere with the enjoyment of any of his guests; but his prolonged absence exciting anxiety, search was made for him, and he was found in a distant apartment, struck down with apoplexy, and already breathing his last.

Family tradition states, as already mentioned, that Washington was influenced by his advice in selecting the location of the Mint in Philadelphia, and by inference in leaving it there when the seat of the Federal Government was removed to Washington, a decision in which the successful raid on that city by the British in the war of 1812 fully justified the wisdom of the first Assayer, whose reasoning at that time in reference to Washington is equally applicable to New York, which at the present moment is absolutely defenceless.

The commission to Mr. Cox occupies a post of honor in Mr. Jones's study at his residence, West Philadelphia. It is handsomely framed, and the parchment, with Washington's autograph, is in excellent preservation, the yellowness of age but slightly tinting it, and the writing being remarkably neat and legible, both in the signatures of Washington and Edmund Randolph and in the body of the instrument.

The commission, after the usual official opening, goes on to state that "reposing especial trust and confidence in the skill and integrity of Albion Cox, I now, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Assayer for the Mint of the United States, and do authorize and empower him to exercise the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining."

EXHUMATIONS.

DURING some recent excavations near Pompeii, thirty human skeletons were found. One of them, which was lying at full length, grasped to its breast a purse, in which were a gold coin of Vespasian, six silver and ten bronze coins, ear-drops, pearls and engraved precious stones. Near the other skeletons were coins of gold and silver, belonging to the reigns of Galba, Tiberius, Nero and Domitian. Gold bracelets, ear-drops, pearls and precious stones were found with them.

The Government of Malta have issued a memoir of the recent discoveries at Notabile. The objects found consist of a suite of five large floors of mosaic pavements; three mosaic pictures imbedded in matrices of stone; the remains of three white Carrara marble statues — one of Greek origin, representing a male figure covered with the Roman military cloak, the third representing a female wearing much the same garment as the Ceres Julia Augusta found at Gozo; fragments of Latin inscriptions on white marble slabs; several brass coins, mostly effaced, only four being legible, namely, of Gordian, A. D. 238–243; of Aurelian, A. D. 270–274; of Constantine, A. D. 337–360; and of Constantine Junior, A. D. 337; several articles of toilet and domestic use, such as large bodkins of ivory, pieces of wind instruments, and the like.

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CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

[Continued from VOL. XVI, p. 61.]

CCLXXI. *Obv.* A helmeted head of Minerva to the right.

Rev. COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ONTARIO A wreath of maple leaves. Size 45 m. R. 6.

On the space enclosed by the wreath was engraved the recipient's name and the year. Impressions in gold, silver, and bronze were awarded to the three highest students respectively, at the Normal Schools in Toronto and Ottawa. The first medals were given towards the close of 1873. In 1876 they were discontinued on account of a disturbance which arose from the fact that some of the students became possessed of the examination papers previous to the day of examination.

CCLXXII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ONTARIO Wreath as the last. Size 45 m. R 6.

The dies of the previous medal had lain unused with the London agents of the Ontario Educational Department until last year, when the Minister of Education, during a visit to England, had them placed in the hands of Mr. Dove to be altered as above. The medals are to be awarded at the examinations in the different schools of the arts, and similar institutions throughout the Province. The name of the medallist who first engraved the dies is unknown to me.

CCLXXIII. *Obv.* MH ΛΗΓΟΙ to the left, and ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥΣΑ to the right of Victory, who is erect and facing the left; she holds in her extended right hand a wreath of laurel, while in her left is a palm branch; below is B. WYON SC.

Rev. VNIVERSITAS TORONTONENSIS A wreath of ivy. Size 51 m. R 4.

This medal was struck in 1846, and was awarded annually in gold and silver to the students making the highest stand at the closing examinations of their course. In 1862 it was discontinued on account of the cost of such a large medal, and that next described was used in its place.

CCLXXIV. *Obv.* Similar to the last.

Rev. Plain. Size 34 m. R 4.

Issued in 1862 in place of the larger medal discontinued. The name of the recipient, year, subject, and of the College are engraved on the plain reverse. A number of colleges in Ontario issue medals with engraved inscriptions on both sides, not having sufficient spare funds to defray the cost of dies.

CCLXXV. *Obv.* PORRO ALTIORA PETENDA *Ex.* R. S. J A hawk to the right flying upwards. To the right, under the groundwork, B. WYON

Rev. A wreath of ivy. Size 35 m. R 5.

Presented by R. S. Jamieson, whose initials it bears, in 1846, to be awarded annually in gold. The granting of this medal was discontinued on the death of Mr. Jamieson some years ago. The University of Toronto is sustained by the government of Ontario. It is simply an examining body, with a number of affiliated colleges under its wing. I am not certain whether these medals were awarded by the University or by the University College.

CCLXXVI. *Obv.* MORBORVM CAVSAS DOCEBO on a garter enclosing a crest, which consists of a bare arm grasping a serpent.

Rev. . VNIVERSITAS TORONTONENSIS. Inscription in field, PROPTER MEDICINAM | FELICITER EXCVLTAM | E DONO | R. N. STARR M. D. Size 34 m. R 5.

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Dr. Starr in his will devised a sum of money to the University to found the above gold medal. This has been annually awarded since 1862 to the highest student passing the final examination in medicine.

CCLXXVII. *Obv.* LAW SOCIETY *Ex.* ONTARIO A column, surmounted by a beaver to the left, around which is entwined a ribbon, inscribed in incused letters, MAGNA CHARTA ANGLIÆ. To the left of the column is the figure of Hercules, draped in the lion-skin, with his right hand resting on his club; and on the right is Justice with her left hand resting on a sword, while with her right she holds a pair of scales; under the groundwork to the right, J. S. & A. B. WYON

Rev. IN · LEGIBUS · PRÆSTANTI ❀ Size 34 m. R 5.

In Ontario, law students who have not received a university degree, have to pass through a course of five years' study, and go before the Examining Board of the Law Society for examination semi-annually. This medal is given annually in gold, silver, and bronze at the final examinations. It was first given in 1881. The design is artistic and very appropriate, representing the *Magna Charta* as the foundation of English law, surmounted by a beaver, the Canadian emblem, and supported by Strength and Justice.

CCLXXVIII. *Obv.* UNIVERSITAS VICTORIÆ COLLEGIUM FUNDATA A. D. 1841. Diademed head of Victoria to the right. On the neck, F. B. SMITH F.

Rev. PRAEMIUM A CELSISSIMO ALBERTO EDWARDO PRINCIPE WALLIAE INSTITUTUM A. D. 1860. A wreath of maple leaves with the Prince of Wales feathers and the motto ICH DIEN at top. Size 45 m. R 5.

Victoria College, Cobourg, was founded in 1841 by the Wesleyan Methodists as a Theological Training School. Not long after its establishment, classes in the arts were added to the Theological Department, when it was erected into a University. The grant of funds usually made by the government to higher institutions of learning was claimed for it, but this claim was resisted by those who had just gained the victory over the clergy reserve grants, on the ground that this college was a sectarian institution. The controversy waged both in Parliament and through the press, was fierce and long continued, until the application was finally rejected. This settled the matter, and in Ontario at least, no further state aid has been granted to sectarian institutions. This medal is one of a number founded by the Prince of Wales during his visit to Canada in 1860. The dies are by F. B. Smith of New York. It is the most artistic medal struck in that city for any Canadian object.

CCLXXIX. *Obv.* ✱ QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ✱ KINGSTON. CANADA University arms, consisting of a shield bearing a St. Andrew's cross, with an open book on the centre of it. In the angle to the left is a rose; in that at the top a coniferous tree; in that to the right a shamrock, and in that below a thistle; round the border, enclosing the shield, are eight small crowns; below is a ribbon inscribed SAPIENTIA ET DOCTRINA STABILITAS Between the shield and ribbon, J. S. & A. B. WYON

Rev. A wreath of laurel. Size 41 m. R 5.

Queen's College was founded by the Presbyterian body, and has been sustained and endowed by collections through the churches. It was incorporated and made a University in 1841. A number of friends of the institution contributed sums of money to be devoted to the purchase of gold medals to be given for competition in the different classes; dies were therefore ordered in 1877 from the Messrs. Wyon, from which these medals have been struck.

CCLXXX. *Obv.* WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL AND ANNE MURRAY *Ex.* INTERMARRIED | 3RD OCTOBER | 1775. Two hands clasped, holding a torch over a square altar similar to CLXXXII.

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Rev. TO | CELEBRATE | THE FIFTIETH | ANNIVERSARY | UPPER CANADA | 3RD OCTOBER | 1825. within a wreath of true-lovers' knots. Size 39 m. R 6.

The design is the same as CLXXXII, the only difference being in the names, place, and date. The dies were undoubtedly prepared by the same engraver in Birmingham, as the same punches seem to have been used in sinking the device. Mr. Powell was for a number of years before his death Chief Justice of Upper Canada. He was a regular patriarch; his descendants are still numerous, and are scattered over the United States and Canada. Some sixty of these medals were struck for distribution among the relatives at the golden wedding. I have placed this medal as of the highest degree of rarity, although it seems to have appeared in sales rather frequently. Two of them were sold at different times in Philadelphia, the later of which was at the second Mickley Sale and brought $12.50. Two were shown at one of the meetings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York. Major Nichols of Springfield, Mass., has two in his collection, Mr. Frossard of Irvington, N.Y., has one for sale, and I believe there is (or there was at least) one in the cabinet of a collector in Montreal. Having never seen the medal, I am indebted to Major Nichols for a rubbing, which has enabled me to describe it accurately, and to Mr. Frossard, who sent me further valuable information.

CCLXXXI. *Obv.* Arms of the City of London, Ontario, consisting of a shield divided by a chevron. In the upper compartment are two sheaves of wheat, and in the lower a beaver to the left, beside a stream; trees in the distance. Crest, a locomotive and tender to the right. Supporters, a stag to the right, and a bear to the left. Motto, LABORE ET PERSEVERANTIA; under the shield A. S. M & Co.

Rev. Plain. Size 42 m. R 6.

The die for this medal was prepared in Buffalo for Messrs. A. S. Murray & Co., who are the leading jewellers of London, Ont. The reverse is left blank for the name of the institution granting the medal, and the object for which it was given. The one from which I take this description is inscribed "Western Fair London Ont. 1879 Andw. McCormick Esq Prest"

CCLXXXII. *Obv.* IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ✦ between two beaded ovals: within the oval, ST ANDREW'S | CHURCH, | TORONTO. | 1830 scroll work in the corners.

Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. scroll ornamentations in corners; shape rectangular, with corners truncated. Size 19 by 27. R 6.

There are in Toronto two St. Andrew's churches, called respectively the old and new St. Andrew's; the one having separated from the other when the Free Church separated from the Church of Scotland. The token in question was issued by the latter. There may be tokens issued by some of the other churches, but I have no knowledge of the existence of such.

[To be continued.] R. W. McLACHLAN.

AN ANCIENT JAR OF COINS.

REV. S. S. LEWIS, M. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England, has recently announced the discovery in that vicinity of a crock containing five hundred billon pieces (apparently denarii), of *Carausius*, *Tetricus*, and *Victorinus*. It was struck by the ploughshare, while ploughing for barley in Middle Fen, Willingham, on land owned by Jesus College, Cambridge.

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AN OLD PRINTER'S MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

MY attention was lately called to an engraving of a very early Printer's Medal, which has some curious points of resemblance to Masonic Medals; and therefore I have thought a brief description of it would not be uninteresting to your readers. At first sight it would impress one strongly with its Masonic character, both in the device of the obverse, and in the legend of the reverse; but it is believed by all who have made any study of the numismatics of Freemasonry, that there were no Medals struck by the fraternity earlier than the eighteenth century, (unless the leaden pieces of the Swiss Traveling Freemasons be included, and these were casts,) while this one belongs to the first year of the seventeenth.

The description of the piece is as follows: — Obverse. On the right of the field is an unfinished building; on its top is a crane or derrick, to which is suspended a stone; at the left stands a "builder": his left arm extended holds a square, and his right rests upon his hip: before him on the ground is a large square, with an ashlar near it, and behind him on the left is an object which might be taken for an altar, but is possibly an inkstand and pen, out of all proportion to the other figures. A circle of dots surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend ·:· GEORG . BAWMAN . TYPOGRAPHVS . M . D . C . I Reverse. A beaded circle, divided into quarters by an ornament, surrounds the inscription in five lines, AVDI · VI · | DE ET TACE | SI . VIS . VI · | VERE · IN | PACE · (That is, Listen, see, and keep silence, if you wish to live in peace.) This motto, the first part of it at least, is familiar to Masons as that borne upon the arms of the United Grand Lodge of England, and some other bodies. Baumann was an old printer of Breslau, Germany, (the leading city of Silesia,) and this jeton is supposed to have been struck in that place. Its size is 18 by the American scale, and the medal is said to be very rare. An engraving of the piece, both obverse and reverse, is given by William Blades, in his excellent work on "Printers' Medals and Jettons," but he has nothing to say either of Baumann or of the occasion for which this was struck. I presume the explanation of the device is to be found in the word Baumann, which may be taken to be a compound of the two German words Bau, (*a building*,) and mann, (*man*,) *i. e.*, a *builder;* the piece would then bear a sort of rebus, like those of many early printers, which will readily suggest themselves.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

PROPOSED NEW COINS.

THE Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia has projected and will submit to the consideration of the present Congress a plan for supplanting all former issues of the minor coinage by a new and uniform series. He declares that there has been a great deal too much ill-considered legislation on the subject of the nation's small coins. For instance, the present five-cent piece contains twenty-seven grains more than its due proportion of metal as compared with the three-cent coin (authorized in 1865), although the alloy is the same. All the small coins should have a uniformity of alloy, he contends,

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the devices should be uniform in character, and there should be due proportion in weight between the various pieces. The plan further recommends that the alloy be seventy-five per cent copper and twenty-five per cent nickel — this being the best alloy, because it does not oxidize, retains its color, is clean and without odor. It can be readily worked and is difficult to counterfeit. He would have the five-cent piece weigh five grammes, the three-cent piece three grammes, and the one-cent piece one and one-half grammes, which is as small a bulk of metal as can be conveniently operated upon in coinage. He would have on the above coins a classical head of Liberty, surrounded by the words "United States of America," and the date below. On the reverse a wreath composed of wheat, corn and cotton — products of the country — surrounding the Roman V., III., I., on the five, three, and one-cent piece respectively. The sizes of the coins would be: For the five-cent piece, twenty-two millimetres in diameter, three-cent piece nineteen, and the one-cent piece sixteen millimetres. This would make the five-cent piece four millimetres smaller than the quarter dollar, from which it would be easily distinguished — first, in the day time, by the color, by the device, which is absolutely different on the obverse and reverse, and at night by the plain edge, while the quarter dollar has a "reeded" or "milled" edge, as it is improperly called. The three-cent piece, which is at present exactly the size of the silver dime, would be two millimetres larger, with the same marks of difference as noted between the five-cent piece and the quarter.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON NUMISMATICS AND MINTAGE.

It may be reasonably doubted whether any other simple object centres within and around it so much both of practical and sentimental interest as a coin or token. Here is the concentrated and peculiar product of many arts and sciences, and one which subserves purposes nobler and more refined than its own legitimate "excuse for being." Money may be considered as the sun of our social existence; but around and without the "orb of each particular" coin is a corona — the region of intellectual growth and poetic bloom. The numismatic student cannot discover this too early. Here is a haunt for the archæologist, a full shelf for the historian, an Olympus for the mythologist, a gallery for the artist, legendary voices for the poet, and an altar for the theologian. He who looks not over and beyond the "variety" show-case of the collector, or who reads not between the lines of the dealer's catalogue, has a small conception of the real value — the humanizing influences in numismatic science.

But it was my intention to suggest that there are chapters of the more practical sort lying only half-read, as yet, between the obverse and reverse of a coin. The connection between the mint-scientist (we have no *ology* for that yet) and the numismatologist is, of necessity, very intimate. The Mint fabricates that of which the numismatist is, abstractly, the true custodian and the sincerest patron, — he being the very embodiment of "Gresham's Law," recognizing that bad money only is fit to circulate, good money only fit to keep. He alone cares for *money*. Of what, then, is this thing, this money made? This looks through the assayer's door; and though only a spectator, the numismatist may profitably extend his knowledge and refine his language to niceties approaching those of the balance and the metric notation. Perhaps he does not know that the fineness of all gold coin is tried by weights, of which the smallest is less than the half-millionth of an ounce; nor that an error by only a little more than this would make the coin as veritably illegal as a brass eagle or a leaden quarter. The law allows a *Remedy* or *Tolerance* of one thousandth deviation from the standard, in gold, and three thousandths in silver. Our aim is not simply to be within the remedy, but so far as

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possible directly at the standard. In silver, a curious condition arises. There is a segregation by which the inside of the ingot is always finer, the outside baser. So the remedy is wider here. I have seen a silver dollar two-thirds legal, one-third illegal, the whole averaging within the tolerance; of course this is rare. But what a plum for the "Variety" men if they could only *see* it! And this suggests that in proportion as the fineness is beyond the reach of popular ken, defies the store balance and the cashier's touch, it is by so much the more gravely important and fraught with responsibility for him upon whom its degree of accuracy rests. Looseness or fraud on the assayer's part, causing a slight divergence from the standard, while it would affect none of our ordinary tests or perceptions, would, if discovered, throw doubt upon a whole year's coinage, and the Government be put in the position of making and passing its own counterfeits of true weight and genuine die.

Again, we hear of coins being gold, silver, bronze or billon. It might be a fair question what constitutes gold and silver. We have seen "gold" jewelry from the jeweler's street windows, in which the gold can be considered only as a slight impurity in the brass. But we need not pause here to argue what ought to constitute a name. Ideas are vague enough on plainer themes. We are often asked how many carats is "*fine*," and we have even been invited to give the value of a *square* inch of gold (by return mail).

We express fineness in thousandths — the standard being 900 parts in a thousand. This system was introduced at the Mint in 1837, with a decimal notation. Previously, the cumbrous carat system (still much in vogue in England) was employed. Under this plan, "twenty-four carats" stands for purity; then the carat is divided into four carat grains, and the grain into eighths; so that the lowest expression of fineness instead of being $\frac{1}{10000}$ as we now have it, was only $\frac{1}{768}$. The United States standard prior to 1834 was twenty-two carats, and assays were reported by their *betterness* or *worseness* (by so many carats and grains) than the standard. Silver notation was based upon the assay pound of twelve ounces, representing purity; these ounces were divided into pennyweights and grains. The lowest expression of fineness, then, was the half-pennyweight or twelve grains of the pound, *i. e.*, $\frac{12}{5760}$ or $\frac{1}{480}$.

Roman coins were first made of bronze. In the year of Rome 487 (B. C. 266) silver was introduced, and gold came sixty years later. The gold coin ran as high as 990 to 995 thousandths fine — with few exceptions as low as 600 fine. The silver was from 950 to 985 until after Augustus. Afterward there was a regular debasement. "In the coinage of Nero we find the quality of 82 per cent; from Vespasian to Hadrian it ranges from 78 to 85. The *very* base silver begins with Septimus Severus, about A. D. 200; and in the time of Elagabalus, and Philip, (say half a century farther on,) the coins contained not more than 40 to 45 per cent of silver; the alloy being copper, with a portion of tin, to preserve the color. In some cases, it would seem as if the emperors of those troubled times resorted to the expedient of issuing copper with a mere plating of silver. But a salutary and permanent reform is to be dated from the reign of Diocletian at the close of the third century. Silver of a good quality, say 91 to 96 per cent fine, was used from that time, down through all the decline of the empire."*

The assayer has one consolation in his work, — vandalism cannot punch holes in the standard fineness. Judging from the thousands of ounces of mutilated silver now pouring into our melting pots, the standard weight is falling an easy prey to this most beggarly business. It is a reflection upon a token coinage, that a cent's worth of silver punched out of a dollar, reduces its value not by the cent's worth only but by this much, *plus* the difference between the original intrinsic and legal values. In other words, one from one hundred, leaves not ninety-nine, but eighty-six.

I suppose the nearest approach to this kind of thieving, applied to fineness, is to be found in that artistic operation of sawing out the interior, edgewise, and filling with platinum. Here the genuine piece might be considered as debased; yet this is refined and respectable compared with the grossness and impudence of the coin punchers. But fraud by debasement, in the true sense, while nearly impossible after the coin is made,

* Pledges of History, by W. E. DuBois.

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has been practiced not only by Mint authorities, in past times, but by the whispered command of the sovereign himself. I quote an interesting instance.* "Philip of Valois, who reigned from 1328 to 1350, in his last year ordered a coinage of *double-tournois* at the reduced and very base proportion of 185 thousandths fine. In his mandate to the officers of the Mint, this precautionary passage occurs: 'On the oath which you have made to the King, keep the thing as secret as possible. Take care that the workmen shall neither know nor suspect anything of it; for if it transpires through your means, you shall be punished in such a manner as will be an example to all others.' His successor, John II., in the very next year, issued a coinage of silver *blancs*, which were to be 375, instead of 500 thousandths fine. His direction ran thus: 'Keep the thing secret: and if any one ask what is the alloy of the blancs, *pretend* that they are of six deniers.' At the same time the gold *royals* were secretly reduced from 20 to 18 carats, with this injunction: 'Cause all the former *royals* to be remelted; and tell the melters (lest they might suspect all was not right) that the chief melter had neglected to alloy them previously, and therefore it was necessary to remelt.'" While the transparency of this ruse was amusing, it only illustrates the more forcibly the character of assayers' trust and charge. Before this meets the reader's eye, our "Annual Assay," or trial of the pyx,† will have been made by a learned commission, and have proven (as we doubt not) the accuracy of the last year's mintage.

As a closing paragraph, I may communicate the intelligence just received, that the London Mint is to close February 1, for one year, to admit of alterations, extensions, and the introduction of new machinery. This is a step in the right direction, and is not taken too soon.

PATTERSON DUBOIS.

THE FRENCH SOCIETY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND MEDALS.

THE famous combination of learned societies known as the Institute de France is at present established in an ancient church belonging to the Collége Mazarin, on the Quai de la Monnaie. The academicians in 1683 qualified their society as L'Académie des Inscriptions et des Médailles. When the membership was enlarged, and in July, 1701, it was organized in a stable manner, by a law which gave it the name of L'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et des Médailles, the number of academicians was fixed at forty—ten honorary members, ten pensioners, ten associates and ten pupils.

An apartment in the Louvre was fitted up for its meetings, and in 1713 letters-patent were granted, confirming its laws and privileges. Three years later, a Council of State gave it the more elevated title of L'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

THE ORIGIN OF L. S. D.

AT the London Institution a paper was read by Mr. John Evans, on "L. S. D., or the Origin of Pounds, Shillings and Pence." In treating of the development of the three principal English coins, the lecturer proceeded to trace the history of the penny downward, and exhibited an interesting specimen of Offa's (king of Mercia, A. D. 757–796) coinage, that monarch being probably the originator of the penny coin. The earliest English piece with a date is one supposed to be struck for Perkin Warbeck in 1494. From the time of Edward I. the penny silver coinage underwent a steady progress of degradation, until in 1797 (1672?) copper pennies, weighing one ounce avoirdupois each, were first issued by royal authority. The derivation of the name of "shilling" is doubtful, but in mediæval times the word was always Latinized as *solidus*, a Roman coin, which was originally of gold and about seventy grains in weight. Though the term was well known in Saxon times, it was only in use in accounts. Henry VII., who

*Eckfeldt and DuBois, *Manual of Gold and Silver Coins, &c.*

† For an account of this, see Vol. XIV, No. 4, *American Journal of Numismatics.*

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was the first to introduce the pound in gold, also struck the first shilling in 1504. Edward VI. was the first to introduce silver crowns, half-crowns and sixpences, and he also reformed the coinage of shillings, which his father had greatly debased. In 1816 the great recoinage commenced, and by 1819 50,000,000 shillings and 30,000,000 sixpences in round numbers were struck. The pound weight of silver originally corresponded with the money pound of account, there being in it 240 pennyweights. No gold currency existed in this country until nearly two centuries after the Norman conquest, the first gold coin struck having been a gold penny, in the year 1250, which Henry III. ordered to be current for 20*d.* In 1343 another attempt to introduce a gold coinage was made, gold florins of six shillings, and half and quarter florins being then issued, but they were almost at once called in. They were succeeded by the noble, and in the reign of Edward IV. by the angel, each being originally current for 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1489 the sovereign, equivalent to 20*s.*, was coined, the name being derived from the representation on the obverse of the sovereign seated. With various changes in quality and value, the sovereign, or pound, remained in currency until after the Restoration, when the piece obtained the name of guinea, from the gold of which they were made having been brought from Guinea by the African Company, and their value was enhanced to 21*s.* The present sovereign dates from July 1, 1817, when it was made, by proclamation based upon Act of Parliament, the sole standard measure of value, and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount.—*London Post.*

MODERN USE OF OLD COINS.

POPULAR CRAZE FOR JEWELRY MADE OF ANCIENT COINS.

WE reprint the following from a New York paper, as a matter of numismatic interest. It is doubtful if some of the values given are not considerably exaggerated, and while the destruction of some choice antique coins, and the appearance of new forgeries, is greatly to be regretted, yet we hope that one good result of this "popular craze" will be to increase popular appreciation of the beauties of ancient art as displayed on coins.

A ZEALOUS numismatist lately said it is impossible at present either in London, Paris, or New York to supply the demand for genuine antique coins in gold or silver, from the popular passion for jewelry made of old money. This passion has created an unusually brisk market for such coins, and thousands of them have been manufactured by jewellers into quaint and pretty articles. Considerable ingenuity has been displayed in working them into watch-cases, bracelets, sleeve-buttons, earrings, necklaces, scarf-pins and rings. The coins which are principally in demand for this purpose are the most artistic ones belonging to the fourth century B. C. These are Greek coins, and in gold the Stater is most frequently used, while in silver the Tetradrachm and Drachm are seen more often than any other. Some jewellers have become quite skillful in matching the ornamentation of the settings with the historical character of the coin.

This style of jewelry is expensive when genuine ancient coins are used. Some coins cost a great deal of money, as any coin collector well knows. I am acquainted with a gentleman who wears on his scarf a coin pin for which he paid six hundred dollars. The value of an ancient coin is regulated first by its rarity, and next by its degree of preservation. People very naturally attach more importance to the identity and perfect authenticity of a coin than to its beauty. Some early American coins also are very valuable and eagerly sought after.

The silver half-dime of 1802 is one of the scarcest of all American coins, and I had a somewhat singular experience with that coin when coming to this country from France. A day or two before sailing, I received from a waiter in a restaurant a handful of American coins in the way of change, and after I got on shipboard found an 1802 half-dime among them. I put it carefully away, and had not been in New York long before selling it to a coin-collector for $176. Subsequently he disposed of it for a still larger sum.

The present fashion of making jewelry from antique coins and medals had its origin in France, where ladies of wealth take great pride in displaying necklaces and bracelets of very old and rare coins. Some of these pieces cost their owners thousands of francs. The Duchess of St. Albans, it is said, has some of the most costly jewelry of this kind extant. The Roman coin called Aureus is now especially in demand for ladies' jewelry. Greek coins from the eighth century B. C.

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down to the Christian era, and Roman coins from the the third century B. C. down to the mediæval period, are used in the manufacture of jewelry, and they range in price all the way from fifty cents to $5,000. Of course, by far the greater number of the coin ornaments made and sold in this country are of an inexpensive character. Gentlemen's scarf pins, costing $10, $20, or $30, are quite popular this year, and many retail jewelers find it extremely difficult to obtain enough of them to meet the demand. During the past few months almost every ship that comes from France brings several hundred ancient coins, and yet the cry is for more. These coins come from Italy and Greece, and they are found in many different ways and different places. Excavations for new buildings have brought to light a great many, and the construction of railways, particularly in Greece, where numerous cuts have to be made, has yielded a rich harvest to the coin collector. The earth, it must be remembered, was the bank of the ancients, who frequently buried large sums of money for safe keeping. It was customary even for armies to bury their treasure, and the fact that such treasure was often left in the ground when the army burying it was repulsed or driven away, explains why many thousand ancient pieces of gold and silver are found together, sometimes by quite accidental causes. Occasionally valuable collections of Greek and Roman coins have been revealed by the uprooting of trees by the wind. It is always from the earth that the antique coins are taken, and Greece and Italy abound in patient, intelligent and industrious searchers.

No milling appears on any of the ancient silver coins. That was first begun, it is said, about the time of Edward VI. The growth of the popular craze for coin jewelry has, by increasing the demand for ancient coins, increased the number of forgers. The market is flooded with cleverly-executed imitations; the most common are made by taking a mould of each side of some antique coin, and then casting gold, silver or bronze in the mould. These forged coins are produced in every country, and sometimes a great deal of pains is taken to bury them somewhere in Greece or Italy, and have them dug again with great publicity. An old dealer in antique articles thinks there is a clique of forgers of ancient coins somewhere in New York or New Jersey, for he has seen numerous specimens of their handiwork lately. Many of the coin scarf-pins, ear-rings, bracelets, etc., are made of forged ancient coins, and are sold at high prices. Some are so admirable that none but the most skillful experts can distinguish them from the genuine; but they are generally cast, and therefore have not the weight of the genuine compressed coin. A zealous numismatist, by studying the distinctive features of antique art, can readily detect a bogus antique coin.

One of the smallest antique coins ever made is a Greek piece called the Tartemorion, which is about twice as big as the head of a large pin, and is worth about fifty cents. The didrachms — silver coins first struck in the eighth century B. C. — are used a great deal for pins and bracelets. They cost from $2 up to $200. Syracuse coins are in great demand for brooches, and some of them have a market value of $500. They derive their chief value from their remarkable rarity and beauty of design. One up-town jewelry house has disposed of nearly one hundred of these coins, mounted in different ways, within the last two or three months. The most common style of setting for ladies' jewelry is the plain gold bar or band used in making lace pins, necklaces and bracelets.

A quaint bracelet of mixed Roman coins is said to have been sold in London some time ago for the enormous price of £800 or $4,000. It contained ten coins — five Greek and five Roman — and each coin represented a distinctive period prior to the Christian era. The largest and central piece in the bracelet was alone valued at $2,000, it being more than 2,500 years old, and of great rarity. Amusing stories are told of economical coin fanciers who, in their anxiety to save paying a commission to experts, endeavor to pick up good bargains in out-of-the-way places — buying at first hands, as they claim. Americans travelling in Europe are frequently made the victims of the professional coin forgers and swindlers who infest the classic localities.

Our numismatic friend, Matthew A. Stickney, Esq., writes that he has been lately shown seven Staters of Philip and Alexander of Macedon. They were given by a prominent American banker in London to a gentleman of Salem, and were procured from the Bank of England, being part of a sum of money paid by the Sultan. They were of gold, in beautiful condition, and may have been part of the plunder of Constantinople. They are to be *strung for a bracelet.*

A somewhat similar "craze" to that described above is also prevalent among school-girls, who beg small silver pieces of their sweethearts and friends, one side of which having been smoothed, is engraved with the initials of the giver. The greater the variety in size, or mintage, the more desirable is the necklace. A somewhat similar taste has led to a call on the Mint for new ten cent pieces, to be used in making bangles, and the demand has at times exceeded the supply. We forbear to draw comparisons between our American girls and their sisters in the Orient, since the ancient philosophy has laid down the precept, *De gustibus non disputandum.* —EDS.

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby presented on behalf of Dr. E. Maris of Philadelphia, a copy of the work of the latter on the coins of New Jersey, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Messrs. Green and Crosby were appointed a committee to nominate at the annual meeting a Board of Officers for 1882. The President announced the purchase from the Mint of the Stella and Goloid Patterns of three pieces of 1879. Mr. Woodward showed a number of pieces, viz: some foreign silver of very large size, headed by a quintuple crown of Frederick of Brunswick, 1647, size 52, several other fine silver coins, including one of Archbishop of Salzburg, 1521, and varieties of the gold issues of Carolina, Utah and California. Mr. Marvin exhibited some rare Masonic medals belonging to Mr. E. Frossard. The Secretary showed a pair of beautiful half-dollars of 1796 and 1797. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

1882. *Jan.* 6. The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; he also announced a donation of Chinese coins from Mr. Holland, and from the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of the Proceedings of its last annual meeting. The President spoke briefly of the death of Judge Putnam, long a member of this Society, and at one time Vice President. Dr. Green presented the report of the committee to nominate officers, which was accepted, and the following were elected officers for 1882:—*President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Edmund F. Slafter; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted, and shows the Society to be in good condition financially. Mr. Holland showed a parcel of coins and medals, offered for sale for the benefit of a church at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Woodward exhibited a large marriage-medal of William of Orange and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, and a number of other interesting pieces, German, French, etc., with gold of some of the Caliphs. The Secretary showed a copy of the earliest printed book on Numismatics, Budæus de Asse et Partibus Eius, Venice, 1522, and said that another specimen had just been sold in London in the Sunderland Library for £91. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A Regular Meeting was held November 15th, 1881, Professor Anthon presiding.

The Secretary read acceptances of their election from Corresponding Member Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.; Resident Members, E. P. Tenney, L. Waterbury, and A. E. Douglass.

Mr. Zabriskie read the following obituary notices, which were ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

"Since our last meeting we are called upon to note the death of three members, being one each from the ranks of Honorary, Life and Corresponding Members. It would be impossible, within the space of this notice, of necessity brief, to fittingly record the life of the late WILLIAM ERVING DUBOIS, Assayer of the Mint, and an Honorary Member of this Society. Born in Doylestown, Pa., Dec. 15th, 1810, Mr. DuBois early developed literary taste; although admitted to the bar at the age of 22, an infirmity of the voice compelled him to relinquish that profession. In 1833, he was appointed Directors' Clerk at the Mint, and in 1836, was made Assistant Assayer, in which position he remained until 1872, when, upon the death of Mr. Eckfeldt, Chief Assayer, he was appointed to the vacancy. He died July 14, 1881, after nearly fourty-eight years' service in the Mint. Numismatic literature is indebted to Mr. DuBois for several volumes well known and highly valued, and his pen not infrequently contributed to the pages of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, as well as other periodicals. It is earnestly to be hoped, though it is hardly to be expected, that the Mint of the United States may always count among its employees at least one possessed of the noble character and superior attainments of the late Mr. DuBois. Amid the many changes which occurred in the institution to which he was so long attached, he pursued the

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secluded path of usefulness which had been marked out for him partly by circumstances, partly by his own temperament, ever setting a high example to those around him and imparting in clear and healthy tones his abundant knowledge and wisdom. Not a few persons might be found, who without having habitually enjoyed his society, perhaps without ever having met him, have yet cherished for him a highly prized friendship, through taking part in that epistolary correspondence in which he so excelled. As a well-earned testimony to the high character of our late Honorary Member we unite as a body in the general appreciation of his merit and regret for his loss.

The Rev. EDWIN A. DALRYMPLE, S. T. D., a Life Member of this Society, died at his residence in Baltimore, on October 30th, aged 63 years. Dr. Dalrymple was a prominent Episcopal clergyman of the Diocese of Maryland, and for twenty years had been the Secretary of its Convention. At the time of his death he was President of the recently organized Baltimore Numismatic and Archæological Society, Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, President of the School of Letters of Maryland, etc. His library was the most extensive and valuable private collection in the State.

BENJAMIN DASILVA, of New Orleans, La., a Corresponding Member of this Society, died in that city, Aug. 11th, after a long and painful illness, aged 64; born at Amsterdam, Holland, he came to New Orleans in 1848, and made himself very popular, being connected with numerous organizations and movements; in 1859 he became a member of the Howard Association, rendering good service in time of need.

Mr. Wright, Curator, reports receiving donations of three Garfield Medalets in gilt, copper and tin, also one Napoleon Medalet. The Secretary read a letter from the Superintendent of the Mint, offering our Society a set of the Goloid and Metric Coins at their intrinsic value. The Treasurer was requested to order the same. Prof. Anthon exhibited a silver portrait medal of Philip Melanchthon at the age of 47, date 1543; reverse, a text from Psalm 36. Also an impression in silver of a Medal struck by the State of Virginia, 1858, in honor of Captain Wm. Lewis Herndon, and presented to his widow.

Mr. Oliver exhibited recent additions to his collection of War Medals, among which was one of Alexander of Russia, for the capture of Paris, 1814; one of Spain for the campaign of Africa, 1860, four French, three Pius IX, six of Great Britain, and the Iron Cross of Schleswig Holstein. Adjourned.

A Special Meeting of the Society was held February 28th, 1882, at the New York University Building. In the absence of Prof. Anthon, Vice President D. Parish, Jr., presided. The Executive Committee reported their regret at the postponement of the Regular Meeting, which should have been held in January, as the Society was without a room at that time; they have however secured the present room which was likely to be permanent, and was in every way suitable. Propositions for membership having been approved, the election of the following members took place: — Henry Booth, for Life Membership, E. S. Renwick, for Resident Membership, and Edward Frossard, as Corresponding Member.

Dr. C. E. West read an interesting paper on the history of coinage, describing the Lydian, the Grecian, and the Roman monetary systems.

On motion of Mr. Hewett, a resolution was passed unanimously thanking Dr. West, and requesting him to favor us with a copy of the same for our archives.

The Society was informed that Commander Gorringe had kindly offered a selection from his cabinets, to form a loan exhibition in the Rooms of the Society. The Chairman appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Feuardent, Hewett, and DeMorgan, to make the selection. On motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held 1st January, 1882, President Price in the chair, and a very large number of members being present.

Dr. Brinton delivered an address on "The Books of Chilan Balan, the Sacred and Historic Records of the Mayas of Yucatan." These are a series of manuscripts, written by the native Indians of that country, and contain a great deal that is interesting to the antiquary, ethnologist, and linguist. They are in the Maya language, and have never

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been published, nor even translated into any European tongue. Their contents relate to the ancient history of the Yucatan Indians before the discovery of America, the methods they adopted in computing time, their hieroglyphics and mythology, their system of numeration, the prophecies of their priests, their medical treatment of disease, descriptions of their first intercourse with the whites, and other such matters. The name Chilan Balan is the title of the priest who was the official augur in the ancient religion, and was appointed to declare the character of the year or epoch when it began. Some of these books are partly written in the sacred hieroglyphic characters of the ancient Mayas. The speaker stated that he had compared these hieroglyphics with those found in some Maya manuscripts written long before the Conquest, and that they were clearly identical, though with variations in form. Dr. Brinton added that he had in his possession copies made in fac-simile of several of these sacred books, and that no other copies, he believed, were to be found in the United States, and even in Yucatan they are very rare.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber exhibited a large and interesting series of photographs of Peruvian pottery. Dr. Brinton made a further communication in reference to the chromo-photographic printing of the Dresden codex. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., offered the following preamble and resolution: —

Whereas, The 1st day of January, A. D. 1883, will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of our society; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report to the society the best manner of celebrating this auspicious event.

The consideration of these resolutions was postponed till the next meeting. After which the Society adjourned.

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

The officers for the ensuing year are the following named gentlemen:—*President*, O. H. Berg; *Vice-President*, G. W. Massamore, M.D.; *Secretary*, Prof. Chapman Maupin; *Treasurer and Curator*, Lennox Birckhead.

COIN SALES.

H. P. SMITH'S SALE.

JANUARY 6, 1882, Messrs. Bangs & Co. of New York, sold a small collection of Coins and Medals, including ancient bronze, foreign and Americon gold and silver, at their salesrooms. The Catalogue, by Mr. H. P. Smith, contained 24 pages and 661 lots. The prices obtained were quite moderate. A Half dollar of 1815, struck over an earlier date, brought $8.25, and two Quarters of 1853, without arrows, 5.70 and 6.50. Dollars of 1854, 8.05 and 6.95; 1855, 6.80 and 7.75; one of 1836, 7.55. We notice nothing else of special interest.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-FOURTH SALE.

THE Elmira Collection, the property of a gentleman in Western New York, together with a small collection belonging to Mr. A. C. Woodward, of Southbridge, Mass., was sold in Boston by Messrs. Sullivan Bros. & Libbie, Jan, 23, 24. The Elmira Collection proper comprised the usual line of American coins, but lacked most of the rare pieces, and the coins, being in ordinary condition, sold for small prices, but at the same time brought all they were worth. The attendance at the sale was good, and all desirable coins brought full prices. 1815 Half Dollar, nearly fine, $6.80; 1852, do. fine, 4.70 A rare Peace Medal of George II., 1757, 9.85. A good assortment of fractional currency sold well. 1836 Dollar, 10; 1802, Half Dollar, 10 25; 1838, do. pattern, 6.38; Proof sets, 1871 to 1881, the series not complete, 4.50 to 6 50, an average of perhaps 5.50 each; 1797 Half Dime, 8.25; 1796 Cent, of the Nichols lot, 20; 1797, do. 10; 1799 do. 15.05. About 70 lots of Greek and Roman coins, mostly in excellent condition, sold for very good prices. The feature of the sale, however, which excited more interest than any other, was a quantity of Stone Relics from America and Europe. We quote only a few pieces. Grooved Axe, Penn, 5; another, defective, 2. The Celts, Gouges, and narrow Chisels from Europe brought from 85 cents upwards, the average price being for large and small 1.80. One Celt of exceptional size and beauty brought the large sum of $14. $4 and upwards was not an uncommon price; all were of true flints with a single exception. Eight perforated Hammers and Battle Axes from Denmark averaged 5.73 each; many of the best flint instruments were purchased by Western collectors. On the whole the sale was eminently successful and suggests very forcibly to dealers the advantages of Boston as a market for coins at auction.

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STAEBLEIN COLLECTION.

JANUARY 26 and 27, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the collection of Mr. Theodore Staeblein, of Baltimore, which included the usual variety of coins and medals, but especially rich in Washington pieces (nearly 300) and rare early foreign crowns, among the latter the Austrian Sigismund of 1486, said to be the earliest known crown bearing a date, which sold for $15.25. The Catalogue, 48 pages and 1311 lots, was prepared by Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia. The Washington "Independence" Medal, by Wright, bronze, v. f. and r. 18.50; Perkins Funeral Medal, so-called, the dies of which Mr Haseltine says were cut by Nicholas Pierce, tin, size 36, brought 10.25; a unique Washington, unknown to Appleton, and perhaps the original design of C. C. Wright's Medal, silver, size 32, and v. f. 21.25; Funeral Medal, "He is in glory," etc., rev. inscription in two "centrifugal" (?) lines, silver, good and r. 2.85; the "Metropolitan Carnival," Washington, cast, white metal, size 47, 6.20; a Masonic of Maximilian Julius, 1785, (Marvin 385) the first we have seen offered, 3.20; Brilliant proof Dollar of 1858, 48.50. The Crowns, of which there was a great variety, brought very good prices, and the sale as a whole must have been quite satisfactory.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

FEBRUARY 16 and 17, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold "the collection of a private gentleman,"— which contained some valuable and interesting Coins and Medals, of gold, silver and copper, — almost entirely choice American pieces. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. H. G. Sampson, was the handsomest he has yet issued, and contained 52 pages and 1222 lots. Among the more valuable pieces were the following:— *Dollars.*—1794, v. f. 102; '95, 12.50; 1836, flying eagle, Gobrecht on base, pr. 11.25; another, without stars, br. pr. 47.50; do. Gobrecht on field, 42; '38, Liberty seated, '52; '39, do, 39; '51, pr. 46.50; '52, pr. 51; '38, do. 50. *Half Dollars.*—'94, 10 60; '96, fillet head, fifteen stars, 105; do. sixteen stars, 75; another, '57; '97, 65; 1801 and 1802, 12 each; '15, v. f 26.50; '52, v. f. 12. *Quarters.*—1815, unc. 6.90; '53, no arrows, 11.75. *Dimes.*—1802, v. f. 20; '22, 6.30; '46, v. f. 6.25. *Half Dimes.*—1794, 7.60; '96, 6.60; '97, thirteen stars, 8.20; do. fifteen stars, 8.50. *Proof Set.*—1857, 22. *Gold.*—Eagle, 1795, unc. 26.50; 1803, v. f. 11.85. Half Eagle, 1799, 7.60; 1810, 7; '18, 7.70; California do. '49, N. G. and N. 7.65. *Cents.*—1793, chain, 7.10; do. without dot, 14; do. wreath, 17.50; do. broken die, 19.50; do. (Fross. 7, 2d rev.) 13; do. (F. 9.) 25; do. Liberty cap, cracked die, 16.75; three varying Cents of '94, brought 10.25, 11, and 17.75; '95, thick pl. lettered edge, 28; two do. thin pl. 15.70 and 16.85; '96, Liberty cap, 24; '97, close date, 10.25; '98, large date, 10.50; '99, 25.15; 1805, v. f. 16.50; 1811, unc. 30; '21, deep milling, pr. 45; '46, large date, pr. 10. *Half Cents.*—1795, thin pl. unc. 13; 1831, br. pr. 15.50; '36, do. 16.50; '41, do. 14; '42, do. 9.25; '52, do. 13. Set of coinage for 1868, gold and silver, 15 pieces, 102. Six Trade Dollar patterns, 1873, pr. 30.

GREGORY COLLECTION.

THE Collection of Mr. T. B. Gregory of Foxburg, Pa., and some others, were sold together by Bangs & Co., February 23 and 24. The Catalogue, 46 pages, embraced 1382 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Haseltine. Like most of his Catalogues, it was well arranged, and the pieces described with great fairness, but the typography showed room for improvement, and was very careless. A Connecticut Cent, 1785, (Crosby 3, F.) brought $5.60, and several others quite high prices. Dollars, 2 of 1798, 7.25 and 8.20; '52, v. f. 41; '57, br. pr. 11; do. 1878, Morgan's original design, 17; Half dollar of 1815, v. f. 10.55; Gloriam Regni, fair, 10.50; a set of ten Virginia Half-pennies, all different, 11.25. The so-called Copenhagen Medal, by Offenheim, silver, size 24, and v. f. 9; Dime of 1804, 15.10. Cent, chain, 1793, (Fros. No. 1.) 9.60; do. wreath, (Fros. 5.) 6.15 and 7.80; Massachusetts Pine tree Note, 1776, for eightpence, unc. 4.80. Goloid Dollar, 1878, 9.80.

FROSSARD'S NINETEENTH SALE.

FEBRUARY 28th Mr. Frossard held his Nineteeth Sale at Bangs & Co 's New York. In the Catalogue — 42 pages and 743 lots — were a large assortment of United States and foreign coins and Medals, Colonials Medieval coins, Masonics, the Low collection of tokens, one of the largest which has recently been offered, but which went at rather *low* prices, and some valuable numismatic works. A small edition of this Catalogue was is-ued, with two fine heliotype plates. One of the most interesting and valuable pieces was the rare Washington, with edge inscription, "An asylum for the oppressed," etc., (Appleton 38,) and of which Crosby says only two are known; this was in very fine, nearly proof condition, and brought $24; a fine Lafayette, "Companion of Washington," silver, size 19, and very rare, 4; Half dollar of 1796, sixteen stars, fair, 23.50; another, 1797, v. g. 46.50; a Masonic Medal of the Grand Lodge of Bavaria, (Marvin 353,) silver, nearly proof, sold for 2. and another of Saxe Hildburghausen, (M. 397,) sold for 1.50; either of these would be cheap at five times the price, being excessively rare, and the latter especially so, and unknown to Merzdorf, while some others which are quite common, of bronze, brought as good or better prices. As a whole the sale was successful.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-FIFTH SALE.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD'S Forty-fifth Sale was made at Bangs & Co's, March 6th and following days. The Catalogue contained 3631 numbers, and the sale occupied an entire week. We quote a few prices as follows: Dollar, 1839, pr. $36. Half Dollar, 1796, 49; do. '97, 35. Quarter Dollar, 1796, v. f. for date, 10. Half Dimes, 1794, uncir. 10.40; '96, f. 5.70; '98, sixteen stars, v. f. 10.01; 1805, 10.50. Half Cents, 1796, 16 10; 1836, pr. 13.50; 1844, 11. Barber's Pattern Set, 36. Longacre's Dollar, 19.05. Mormon Double Eagle, 43.50. Washington Half Dollar, 1792, silver, f. 45.50. Proof Sets, 1854, 40; '58, 45. Matanzas Bay Medal, 15.80; Crown of William IV., 24. Three Greek Staters sold for $18 each. Henry IV., Noble, 17; Elizabeth, Sovereign, 16.50; Charles I., Sceptre, 10.50; a quintuple Crown of

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1647, 22; Commercial Dollar of 1872, 36.29. The American coins generally sold at full prices, especially rare or exceptionally fine pieces, which are sure to hold their own. The gold of private coinage sold unusually well, and the Colonial series, which generally speaking was in only ordinary condition, sold fully up to its value. American Medals brought fair prices, according to the present market, which is certainly unduly low. Why American collectors should be so very enthusiastic over a series of coins differing only in date or some minute particular, and neglect our series of medals, which in themselves are very interesting and historically valuable, is not easily understood. A line of Continental and Confederate money, some postage and revenue stamps and an assortment of fractional currency brought very fair prices, as did also a small Numismatic Library, which formed part of the collection. The proof sets, including all, with a few exceptions, from 1854 to 1880, brought good, generally large prices. The coins of South America, Mexico, and Spain sold unusually well. Greek Tetradrachms, of which there were a goodly number, brought from $3 to 8.15 each. Roman Family Denarii, of which there were also a good selection, brought from 40 cents to 1.80, and a few Jewish coins brought fair but by no means large prices, as did also the English coins, while coins of France, of which there were many desirable, went at low prices. The leading feature of this collection was the grand series of old German Crowns—double, triple, and quintuple. These, although exceptionally fine, and selected by Mr. Dohrmann with discrimination and good taste, showed in a great degree the falling off which has been remarked in other recent sales; they sold very low indeed, many that are fine and are obtained abroad only with difficulty, went for not much above their specie value. The sale afforded a rare opportunity for collectors of these most interesting pieces, valuable alike for their age, workmanship, and historical importance, to supply themselves. We should not omit to say that the Greek and Roman gold sold remarkably well, as did most of the Oriental coins, a line of Union envelopes, and of fractional gold coins. This fine collection was formed by Mr. A. Dohrmann, a resident of San Francisco, who it is understood does not propose relinquishing collecting, but will in the future give his attention more particularly to coins and medals, exclusively fine or rare.

SCOTT & COMPANY'S FORTIETH SALE.

THIS sale took place on Monday afternoon, Mar. 12, at the rooms of Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York. It contained "Gems from the Collection of Mr. John W. Scott," and the Catalogue is Part I of a series of successive sales announced to take place, in sections, each spring, until his whole collection, comprising "some twenty thousand varieties," is disposed of. This Part, 32 pages, contains 400 lots; it is illustrated by numerous wood cuts, most if not all of which are familiar to the readers of the "Coin Collectors' Journal." The Catalogue is described as prepared by Scott & Co., and we cannot think does them very great credit, either for care in preparation or accuracy of knowledge. Describing the Somers Island Shilling (No. 150), the compiler of the Catalogue quotes Crosby as saying, "but three of these pieces are known to us," and then adds that "high value has induced energetic search, which has resulted in the discoverery of perhaps three others." In an article printed in this Journal, Vol. XII, p. 16, in 1877, the existence of *eight* in Bermuda is shown, and there are also some in England beside those in this country; probably ten or twelve is nearer the truth than the intimation of the Cataloguer. So of the Sixpence, of which a note to the article just quoted says, "there are probably four," and one has since been discovered: the compiler of the Catalogue implies that only *two* are known, of which that offered for sale was one. No. 151 was an oak-tree shilling, concerning which the Cataloguer says, "This is the earliest type of the celebrated pine tree money, the first money coined in the colonies," neither of which statements, we believe, is correct:—the first coinage, according to all authorities, being the N. E. pieces, and the *willow* tree designs being older than the oak trees. (See *Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 27.) No. 163 was the "Confederate Half Dollar," which brought a very "fancy" price, probably bid in, we are informed, under an assumed name. If a *bona fide* purchase, we commiserate the buyer. It was once offered to a well known collector in Boston for considerably less than half the price at which it was bid off, and refused, and one of the pieces and the reverse die was offered to the New York Society as we have been informed, and refused, before its purchase by Mr. Scott. Had we the time or inclination, a number of other statements might be mentioned, which while perhaps in accordance with fact, yet convey exaggerated ideas of value to inexperienced buyers. Aside from these blunders in cataloguing, the mechanical execution was very careless; the typographical errors are numerous, and some are amusing: for instance, the "Coin Collection Journal," mentioned in the description of the Confederate Half Dollar, was one that we should hardly have supposed the "publishers" would have let slip; a funny one is that in 195, where "Munati ahead of Victory" excites curiosity, and the "baton of an Auger" mentioned under 197, shows a curious kind of *bores* in the time of Caesar; possibly this is the one so graphically described by Horace, whom he met on the Via Sacra (Sat. I, ix.). There were many very interesting pieces in the sale, several of which we have referred to above; beside there were a choice assortment of gold coinage, both of the Government and of private issue, California, Mormon, Bechtler, etc., a rare New Jersey copper, "Non vi virtute vici," Decorations, German crowns, etc. We quote prices as follows: *Gold.*—California, Five dollars, 1849, N. Y. & N., $10; Humbert's Fifty dollar piece, 1852, 61; Colorado, Clark, Gruber & Co., Twenty dollars, 26.50; Carolina, C. Bechtler, 1834, Five dollars, 8; Utah, Two-and-a-half dollars, 1849, 6.75; another, 7.75; another, 1850, 8. *Eagles*, '95, 17; '97, 15; '38, 12. *Half Eagles*, '95, 10; '96, 15.25; 1807, 9; *Quarter Eagles*, 1796, 10; 1802, 6.25; others at about twice their face value. Somers Island Shilling, 50; do. Sixpence, 100; Oak tree Shilling, 6.63; Baltimore Shilling, plugged, 7.75; New Jersey copper, "Non vi," etc., said to be unique, 25.50; two Washington Season Medals, silver, different, 25.50 each; Washington, (apparently Appleton 18, though we have never met with one having the *edge inscribed*,) silver, 20.50; Dollar of 1794, 75; Cent of 1804, v. f. 50; Confederate Half Dollar, 870; Some ancient Greek silver coins brought very good prices; Jewish Shekel, 35; Grand cross of Isabella the Catholic, 75; other Orders and Decorations from 10 to 26; Bolivian Army Medal, 12; Double Crown of Ernest Augus-

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tus, 1680, 15.50; one and a half crown piece of the same, 1681, 12.50; Triple Crown of Breda, dies by Loos, 23; Quadruple Crown, 1650, 25.

COMING SALES.

AMONG the "coming events" in Coin Sales which "cast their shadows before," we chronicle the breaking up of the famous Bushnell Collection, which is soon to be offered by the Messrs. Chapman, and Catalogues of which are now in preparation. For a full account of their plans in regard to this and other choice cabinets, which they are soon to dispose of, we refer our readers to the advertising pages of the *Journal*. It will doubtless attract more attention from collectors of rare American coins and medals than any held for a long time.

MR. WOODWARD has just issued the Catalogue of the Dietrich-Morgan Collection. The sale is set down for April 19, 20, 21, at the usual place in New York City. The collection is of good quality, containing Dollars of 1794, 1839, and 1858; Half Dollar, 1796; a fine line of proof sets of most of the years since 1857; some good cents, and with the exception of the Marvin Collection, the largest variety of Masonic Medals ever offered here at auction. A very full assortment of the Hard Times or Jackson Tokens is a feature of the sale. These are nearly all illustrated on two heliotype plates which the Catalogue contains. In our January issue, we referred to a large and celebrated collection for which Mr. Woodward was then negotiating. He informs us that he has since completed the purchase, and that the coins, medals and numismatic library of the late Dr. Winslow Lewis, the collection referred to, will be offered as one of his series of sales, probably early in the fall. He has also on hand, in addition to one or two more coin sales, the material for two large sales of Prehistoric American and European Stone Implements, the collections of Dr. J. Grier Ralston, of Norristown, and of Mr. Norman Spang, of Etna, Pennsylvania, the last a recent purchase. Besides these, several tons of South Sea Islands Arms, Implements and "Curios," shipped to him by way of Cape Horn, are expected to arrive in time for the next season's sales.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE JOHN PHELPS PUTNAM.

THE Hon. John Phelps Putnam, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died very suddenly at his home, No. 60 Commonwealth Avenue, January 5. The cause of death is reported to be pneumonia. Judge Putnam was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1817, and was the son of a prominent business man, and at one time Mayor of that city. The Putnam family were descendants of the same ancestor as that of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Young Putnam prepared for College in the Grammar School of Hartford, entered Yale College in 1833, graduating in 1837, and in due course received the degree of A. M. Among the members of his class who have since achieved a national reputation, are Secretary Evarts, Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, and the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, late Minister near the Court of St. James. Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Putnam entered the office of the late Hon. William W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, afterward Governor of Connecticut, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. He received a two years' course of instruction in the Harvard Law School, which conferred on him the degree of LL.B. He entered the office of Mr. Sidney Bartlett, one of the most prominent members of the Suffolk bar, and remained with him until his admission to the bar in 1840, when he immediately began an independent practice in this city, and met with excellent success. In 1857–8 he held the office of Judge of Probate of Suffolk County, having succeeded the Hon. Edward G. Loring, who is now one of the Judges of the Court of Claims at Washington. Prior to this time, he had held for a number of years the office of Commissioner of Insolvency for the County of Suffolk. At the establishment of the present Superior Court of Massachusetts, in 1859, Judge Putnam received his appointment to the position occupied by him at the time of his death.

While still in the midst of his active professional duties, Judge Putnam found time from 1847 to 1858, to edit no less than fifteen volumes of the Annual Digest of the Decisions of all the courts of the United States. He was also prominent in political life, serving as a member of the Legislature from the city of Boston in 1851–52, and as a member of the Common Council of the city in 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851. He participated actively in the measures which were taken to induce the State and city to combine their interests, and improve the flats south of Charles Street, which resulted in the filling up of the large area now known as the Back Bay territory. He had a lively interest in the free-school system, and served as a member of the Boston School Committee, in 1847, 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859. His love of music, and interest in musical projects is well known. He was one of the trustees of the Boston Music Hall, and was one of the chief promoters of the enterprise which resulted in placing the great organ in that building. During several years past he has been President of the Apollo Club. He visited Europe during the last performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and, on his return, wrote a lecture of great interest concerning it, and, at the request of many friends, delivered it in the Music Hall

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before a large audience. The lecture was afterwards repeated on one or two occasions in compliance with many requests. Judge Putnam was a devoted numismatist, and formerly owned a collection, which was very choice, though not large; he had however sold it some years ago. He was elected a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, 2d November, 1860. He was its Vice President, January, 1865, to January, 1872. He also served several times on the Assay Commission. Judge Putnam was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was, in his relations thereto, as in all other relations, an active worker. He was Clerk of St. Paul's Church a number of years, holding that position until quite recently, when he severed his connection and became a member of Emmanuel parish. He was one of the trustees of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. Among other positions of honor and trust committed to him, were those of the presidency and trusteeship of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston.

Judge Putnam was married in 1842 to Harriette, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Day of Hartford, Conn., and his wife survives him. He also leaves two daughters, one of them the wife of Mr. Robert S. Peabody, the architect of this city. In his social relations he was one of the most agreeable of men, and in his death, his wide circle of personal friends, as well as the profession, suffers a loss that will be most keenly felt. When the announcement of his death reached the Superior Court, Judge Pitman, who was presiding, immediately adjourned the Court.

HENRY ADRIEN PREVOST DE LONGPERIER.

THE death of this distinguished French antiquary is announced. He was born at Paris in 1816, and in 1835 was employed in the numismatic section of the Bibliotheque Royale. In 1837 he was admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1847 succeeded M. Duboise as custodian of the Egyptian museum in the Louvre. Subsequently he was put in charge of the Assyrian and Mexican departments, the former collection having been established by him. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and received the Legion of Honor in 1863.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number completes another volume of the *Journal*, and we take this opportunity to thank our friends, not only for continued support, but for the many kind expressions of good will and compliment which we have received during the year. We shall spare no effort to make the new volume an improvement on its predecessors. The able and exhaustive articles on Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage, by the Hon. J. C. Brevoort, will be continued with illustrations of the more interesting pieces. Mr. McLachlan's valuable catalogue of Canadian Coins and Medals will also be continued. Our reports of Coin Sales we shall make as full as our space will allow, and we shall endeavor to give a *resume* of the transactions of the leading Numismatic Societies of the Country. Some contributors whose names are already familiar to our readers have in preparation other descriptive lists of Medals, which have been so popular a feature of the *Journal* in the past, and of these announcements will be made hereafter.

THE number of Coin Sales which are now so frequently held, and the great value of some collections which are soon to be offered, shows a marked increase both of interest and of appreciative buyers, over late years. We especially call attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Chapman, who are preparing catalogues of several very choice collections.

J. W. HASELTINE, 1225 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, has for sale a work on Colonial Coins, and the Coins and Coinage of the U. S. Mint, it contains a large number of illustrations. In paper cover, 40 cents; cloth, 75 cents; half bound, $1.00.

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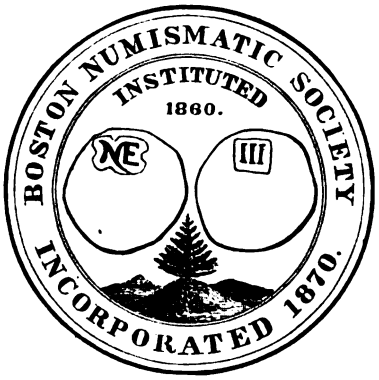
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AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JANUARY, 1882.



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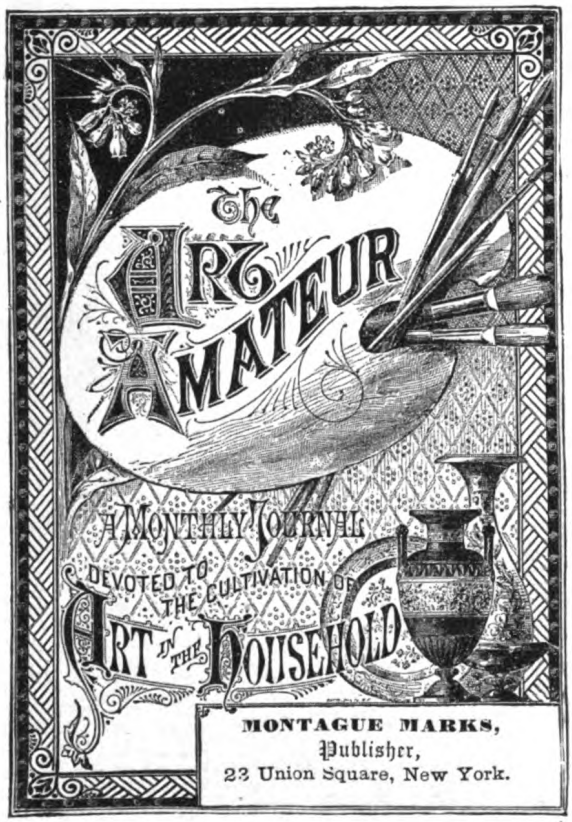
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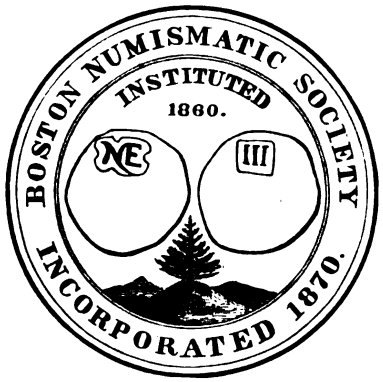
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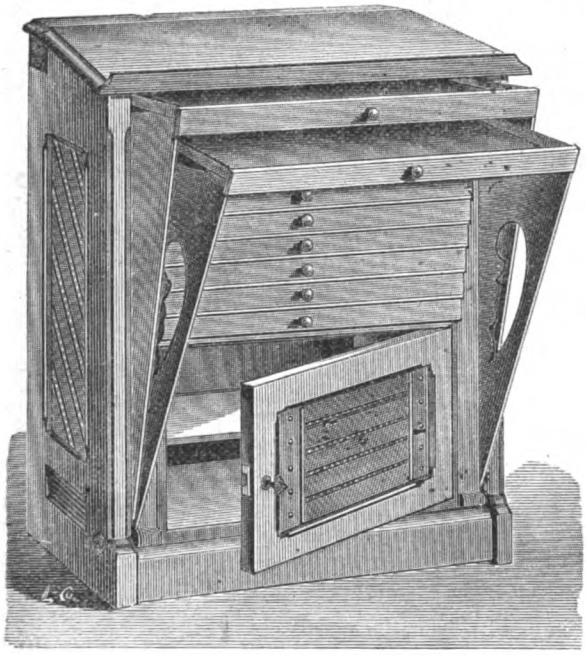
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NEOKOR MEDALS.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVII. BOSTON, JULY, 1882. No. 1.

NEOKOR MEDALS.

IN a previous number of the *Journal*, (Vol. XIV, p. 33,) was printed an extract from *Architectura Numismatica*,* on the meaning of the word Neokoros, a subject to which allusion has occasionally been made in its pages. Without again giving the chain of argument by which Mr. Donaldson reached the conclusion on which he based his definition, it will be sufficient for our present purpose to recall the meaning he attributes to the word, and that is, that it signifies "the temple and divine worship paid to a Roman Emperor, and the attendant festivals connected with that privilege, the care and celebration of which were conferred as a special grace and favor on certain cities, communities or provinces; or that the place, on whose coin it occurs, had been invested with the privilege of erecting a temple, and providing the fitting priests, games, etc., in honor of the Roman Emperor whose name appears on the obverse." The number of these cities, as appears from a list given by Mr. Donaldson, is thirty-nine. One was in Spain,—Tarragona; one in Phoenicia—Tripolis; one in Macedonia—Thessalonica; two in Thrace, and most of the remainder were in Asia Minor, and among the last were Sardis, Laodicea, Philadelphia, Smyrna, Pergamus, and Ephesus, six of the seven cities in which were the Churches to whom Saint John delivered his message.

Our illustration for this number shows the reverses of Neokor Medals of two of these cities—Pergamus and Ephesus. They are copies, considerably enlarged, of Medallions in the British Museum, which were engraved for the work we have quoted above, and to which we are indebted for much of our information concerning them. The first, that of Pergamus, is of bronze, size 28; on the obverse is the head of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, (Caracalla) and the legend AYTOKPAT · K · MARKOC · AYP · ANTΩNEINOC (Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) who was Emperor A. D. 211–217. The reverse shows three temples, the vacant spaces being filled with the words ЄΠICTPA KAIPEA ATTAΛOY ΠЄPΓAMENΩN ΠPΩTΩN · Γ · NЄΩKOPΩN (Caerias Attalus being the Director of the Pergamenians first three Neokors.) The Neokor honor was first conferred under Antoninus Pius, who was Emperor A. D. 138–

* Architectura Numismatica, or Architectural Medals of Classic Antiquity: Illustrated and Explained by comparison with the Monuments and the Descriptions of Ancient Authors, etc. London, 1859.

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161. In the central temple is a colossal figure of Jupiter, with a thunderbolt or a figure of Victory in his right hand, and a spear or wand in his left, seated on a bronze throne. This may be intended to represent Zeus Philios, who, as is proved by coins of Trajan, was worshiped at Pergamus. (Eckhel, ii. 465.) The other temples may represent, one the worship of Rome, the other that of the Emperor. In the acropolis of Pergamus are still to be seen ruins of a temple which it is believed are those of one here depicted.

Pergamus owes its importance originally to the family of Attalus, one of whom is named Director on the reverse, having been the seat of government of that dynasty; and the last of the line made it a Roman Province, having bequeathed it to the Romans as his heirs.

The other Medal, that of Ephesus, is also in the British Museum, and is of brass, size 20. The obverse of this also bears the head of the Emperor Caracalla, and the inscription AYT · K · M · AYP · ANTΩNEINOC · CEB (Autocratos Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Sebastos *i. e.* The Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus) and it is of the period between A. D. 196, when he obtained the name Caesar, to 217, when he was assassinated. The reverse shows four temples, all of the Ionic order of architecture, and the inscription distributed over the field, ΠPΩTΩN ACIAC · Δ · NEΩK. EΦECIΩN (Of the Ephesians the first of Asia, four Neokors.) Between the columns on the front of each temple can be distinguished standing figures. That above, on the observer's left, has the "multimammian effigy" of Diana, which shows those mysterious bands extending from her outspread hands to her feet, and for which, so singularly, no satisfactory explanation has yet been given. Whether they represent the streams of bounty which this fertile goddess was supposed to bestow, can only be conjectured. The "great Diana of the Ephesians" was a peculiar myth. She appears to have had no identity with the Hellenic Artemis; but rather to have been the personification of the fertilizing and nourishing principle of nature; her worship at Ephesus is said to have been established by the Amazons, and in that famous temple her image was under the form of a mummy, the head crowned and surmounted by a triple-faced temple, and backed by a nimbus: her breast was covered with nipples: the lower part of the body divided into formal compartments, filled each with an animal; and either hand rests upon the beaded staff or cane, which inclines inward to her feet, which are close together. This same staff or chain, or whatever it may be, appears in connection with the statues of Juno on some Medals of Samos, whose priests seem to have appropriated this and other emblems commonly attributed to Diana, perhaps to attract thither from the neighboring city the devotees of the latter goddess; on the Samian Medals these bead-like bands suggest an enclosure or the balustrades of a little sanctuary. The image at Ephesus was said by the "Town Clerk" (Acts xix. 35) to have fallen from Jupiter; which would seem to indicate, according to some, that it was probably a meteorite, and if so, may have been one of the so-called "thunder-stones," worshiped by the Greeks and others, to which Mr. Feuardent has suggested we may perhaps trace the origin of obelisks:* according to other traditions the figure was of wood, but whether of cedar or ebony, Pliny and Vitruvius do not agree. The sanctuary of

* See *Journal*, Vol. XV, p. 89.

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Diana, like that of Vesta at Rome, was accessible only to virgins, and her priests were eunuchs.

The temple on the observer's right, on the top, has a different figure,—a man standing, robed, holding in his hand what is probably a patera, and this may be intended to represent the deified emperor. The two temples below have similar figures standing, each with a spear or wand in the right hand. Who are represented by these must be left to conjecture.

We will only call attention further to the fact that this Medal shows that Ephesus had a fourth Neokorate, as proved by the delta, Δ, and which Eckhel (iv. 294) says is the only city which enjoyed that honor. The numerals Β. Γ, (and on this Medal Δ) are often found on Neokor Medals. By a curious coincidence these numerals frequently agree with the numbers of the temples on the reverse, as on the second of those in the plate; but it would be easy to show that this correspondence does not always exist; nor can it relate to the second or subsequent celebration of the festivals, for the Medals of a later Emperor have in some cities an earlier number than that on a Medal of a preceding reign, and *vice versa*. It is possible that the reference is to the number of contests, or prizes, as suggested by Donaldson, but this is still somewhat obscure. W. T. R. M.

THE COINS MINTED AT JERUSALEM.

In continuation from your April issue, of some remarks upon Hebrew coinage, I open my drawer of mintages of this class, and laying *De Saulcy* on the left side of me (as nearest the heart, for he is by far the best writer I have examined upon the subject), and Madden on the right, I proceed to finger them. Poor little scraps of metal they are indeed: the copper so miserably annealed, that in some specimens the substance separates in flakes like pie crust; in others it crumbles at the edges; the die so carelessly laid by the workman upon the *flan*, that in nine cases out of ten the specimens *glissée*, as the French say, that is, slipped from under, so that one-fifth, one-fourth, one-third, and in some cases even one-half the impression is lost; the stroke so poorly matched that on one side of the piece the die is driven deep enough into the metal to afford a sort of a rim around the impression, while upon the other side the impression is so faint as to be almost illegible; the coins worn by excessive handling; out of shape; originally so small as to represent the most trifling value,—I wonder, when I look at them, that the proud Idumaean, Herod the Great, should ever have consented to attach his name to such execrable stuff.

It is hard to explain the inferiority of Jewish coinage. No other nation at that period issued anything to compare in this respect with the small copper pieces of the Governors of Jerusalem (Procurators) from A. D. 6, (Coponius) to A. D. 65 (Gessius Florus). The Roman dominions must have abounded in artists willing to visit Jerusalem, competent to engrave dies, as well as metallurgists and other workmen competent to make mint machinery, (simple enough by the way,) prepare the metal, and strike the coins. Scores of Mints at that very time were at work in various parts of the Roman world, and their products, without exception, excel those of Jerusalem in everything that answers to the idea of a showy coin.

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Beginning with *Coponius*, I see upon one side of my specimen a plump, heavy wheat-head, bending to the right with its own weight, such as I have seen by the millions in the Jordan valley and in the plains of Esdraelon. It is an emblem of fertility more expressive to me than cornucopiae, palm tree, poppy head or any other symbol of the ancients. On the other side (the reverse) is that other Judaean symbol, the palm tree, and hanging down on each side are its big spathe of dates.* Around the wheat-head is the single word in Greek, *KAICAPOC*, the genitive case of the word Caesar, "Of the Caesar," or better, "The government of the Caesar," referring in this instance to Augustus Caesar. The date is found in three letters under the palm tree, one Latin, the other two Greek, *L·AC* that is *Lucabantos* 36, "Of the year 36," or "The coinage of the year 36." Now, what "36" this is—what chronological era is indicated here, is one of those hotly contested questions to which I referred in my other paper. However, numismatists generally have quieted down upon these bases, viz:

1. That it must refer to Augustus Caesar, the only one of the emperors who reigned (during the existence of Jerusalem as a Roman city) for a period of thirty-six years. Let us see.

Augustus,	B. C. 31 to A. D. 14, 45 years.	Claudius, . .	A. D. 41 to 54, 13 years.
Tiberius, . .	A. D. 14 to 37, 23 years.	Nero, . . .	A. D. 54 to 68, 14 years.
Caligula, . .	A. D. 37 to 41, 4 years.		

2. That the commencement of the era is January 1, A. U. C. 727, which is equivalent to our B. C. 27. Thus our coin, which is marked *L·AC*, is equivalent to A. D. 9. This is the year the first Procurator of Jerusalem took possession, following the expulsion of Archelaus the Ethnarch, son of Herod the Great, who reigned B. C. 4 to A. D. 6.† Other coins only differ from the above in the dates *L·AΘ*, *L·M*, *L·MA*, (39, 40 and 41, that is A. D. 12, 13, 14,) and were struck, the first by Marcus Ambivius, the other two by Annius Rufus.

Turning over, I find a great many coins of the same general design, bearing the word *IOYAIA* "Julia." The third wife of Augustus Caesar, and the mother of the Emperor Tiberius (who began his reign as seen in the table above, A. D. 14,) was named Livia, but the best authorities consider that she is recorded upon these coins as "Julia," the name she assumed after the death of Augustus. Some have thought that Julia, the daughter of Augustus and wife of Tiberius is meant here, but this can hardly be. This Julia had acted so basely as to be repudiated by her husband nine years before. The latter days of her father were made miserable by her vices.

Be that as it may, the Greek word *IOYAIA* is seen on the obverse of the coin within a wreath, while on the other is a wheat-head standing erect and the date *L·B* "the coinage of the year 2" viz. A. D. 15. This refers of course to the new Emperor, Tiberius. The Procurator was Valerius Gratus. Perhaps a table of these governors will aid the memory:—

* In further explanation of the type of the palm tree on these coins, Cavedoni alludes to the anointing of Herod, mentioned by Horace in his Epistles, ii. 2. 184, "et ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus."

† These dates are given, as will of course be readily understood, in accordance with the generally accepted theory that the birth of Christ actually took place four years before the beginning of the Christian era as now reckoned. Herod the Great, by whose order the "Innocents" were slaughtered, died about a year after the Saviour's birth, and "Archelaus reigned in the room of his father Herod," until banished by Augustus for his cruelty; the date B. C. 4 simply means therefore that the accession of Archelaus was by true chronology 1886 years ago. Coponius was appointed Procurator some years before he took possession.

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1.	Coponius,	A. D. 6	9.	Tiberius Alexander,	A. D. 47
2.	Marcus Ambivius,	10	10.	Ventidius Cumanus,	49
3.	Annius Rufus,	13	11.	Claudius Felix,	52
4.	Valerius Gratus,	15	12.	Porcius Festus,	60
5.	Pontius Pilate,	26	13.	Annas,	62
6.	Marcellus,	36	14.	Albinus,	62
7.	Marullus,	38	15.	Gessius Florus,	65
8.	Cuspius Fadus,	44			

Then came the great revolt, which ending in A. D. 70, left Judaea a desert and Jerusalem a heap of ruins. I have specimens of the coinage of many of these fifteen, and will now run them over a little more hastily. Besides those having Julia's name, Valerius Gratus struck a coin with "Tiberius" over two horns of plenty and the wand of Mercury, and others with a vine leaf. The coins of Pontius Pilate, which are quite numerous, have usually the instruments of the Roman augur, as the *lituus* and *simpulum*. These implements were used by Pilate, it is suggested by Madden, because of the strong passion Tiberius is known to have had for augurs and astrologers. Three ears of wheat bound together, the outer two hanging down with ripeness, is a pretty emblem. The dates are *L . IS*, "the year 16" (A. D. 29), *L . IZ*, "the year 17" (A. D. 30), *L . IH*, "the year 18" (A. D. 31), etc., etc., referring of course to the era of Tiberius, A. D. 14.

The coins of Claudius Felix have two palm branches decussated and the date *L · IT* "Coinage of the year 13," referring to the era of Claudius. This would correspond with A. D. 54. The name "Julia Agrippina" appears on the reverse, the wife of Claudius and mother of the following emperor, Nero. This is the infamous woman who poisoned him to make room for her equally infamous son. Some of these coins have the device of two shields decussated, and behind them as many lances. The epigraph is "Nero, Claudius, Caesars;" these are the two heirs of the throne, but Britannicus was murdered to make way for Nero.

If this subject has not become tiresome, I will continue it a previous issue.

LaGrange, Ky. ROBERT MORRIS.

"CONOB."

EVERY one who has in his collection a handful of Byzantine coins,—the cheapest and commonest of specimens found in the East,—has seen, and perhaps wondered at, the letters CONOB in the exergue of some. And it is well to know that there has been much difference of opinion even among numismatic authors of intelligence and experience, as to the proper reading of these letters. I have had occasion recently to look up the authorities, and here are my conclusions.

The puzzle is complicated by finding that the word is given in different forms of spelling, viz.:—COMOB, CONOP, COMOP and KONOB. The word first appears in the coins of Flavius Claudius Hanniballianus, grandson of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, appointed by Constantine the Great to the government of Pontus, Cappadocia, etc., in Asia Minor, under the title of "King," about A. D. 335. In the time of the first Justinian, (A. D. 527 to 565,) his cotemporaries, the French kings, used the same *subsignationes*, and therefore Harduin reads the letters thus:—CONOB *i. e.*, CIVITATES OMNES NAR-

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BONENSES. But no other authority concurs in this. The letters are also found on the coins of the Byzantine Emperors Tiberius, Mauritius, Phocas, Heraclius, Heraclius Jr., and Constantius Augustus. Another writer using CONOP, reads them for CANOPUS, an island at the mouth of the Danube! Another, using the form KONOB, regards it as the initials of five words,—with the mixture of Greek and Roman letters, so common at the period,—KIBITATES OMNES NOSTRAI OBEDIANT BENERATIONI, or in Latin, CIVITATES OMNES NOSTRAE OBEDIANT VENERATIONI. Others solve the problem CONSTANTINOPOLI OBRYZATUM; CONSTANTINOPOLI MONETA OBSIGNATA; CONSTANTINO OBLATUM; CONSTANTINOPOLI OBSIGNATA; COMES OBRYZI.

Upon the whole, I must favor the conclusion arrived at by Messrs. Pinder & Friedlaender, in their work (in German) upon "The Money of Justinian," (Berlin, 1843.) Not that it entirely solves the difficulty, but it comes more nearly to doing so than any other. They separate the syllable CON from OB. The former implies that the coin was struck at *Constantinople*, for we have AQOB upon coins struck at Aquileia, TESOB (Thessalonica), TROB (Treves), etc. OB are the Greek numerals for 72, as every reader knows, and this use of the figures is to indicate that a pound of gold was to be coined into seventy-two *solidi*, or *aurei*. In the time of Augustus (B. C. 31 to A. D. 14) a pound of gold had been coined into only forty pieces, but as—during the four centuries following—coins had become successively lighter and lighter, the Byzantine Emperor, Valentinian I., (A. D. 364–375,) enacted a law for his moneyers, that henceforth the golden pound (twelve ounces) should yield seventy-two *solidi*. This opinion of Pinder and Friedlander is shared by Dr. Smith, in his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," as may be seen under the title "Justinianus I."

The varieties in the spelling of CONOB (as COMOB, etc.,) we must attribute to the blunders of artists. Nowhere are such errors more numerous than on Byzantine coins, and as the middle or "dark" ages approached, such faults appear not only in spelling, but in all details of coinage. Portraits were made hideously unlike the human countenance. Proportions of the figures were utterly lost, so that upon some coins the observer will find drawings startling for caricature, hideous, monstrous. It is marvellous to me that some of the later Byzantine Emperors did not decapitate the whole circle of mint-artists (?) who set the world to laughing at their portraits. I wish I had cuts to show the reader to what a depth of degradation Numismatics at Constantinople, from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries, had descended. Children drawing figures for the first time on a slate should be whipped, were they to make anything so inconceivably wretched! R. M.

JAPANESE COINS.

THE fine series of Japanese coins, numbering nearly 10,000 specimens, collected by the Japanese princes of Tamba during the last century, has been acquired by the well-known English collector, Mr. Howel Wills, and will remain in this country. This collection, which contains a great number of unique coins, is composed not only of the Japanese copper, iron, lead, silver and gold coins, but also of the coins of other countries which have traded with Japan since the Christian era.—*Antiquarian Magazine, London.*

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THE "GLORIAM REGNI" QUARTER CROWN.

THE recent sale of a quarter crown "Gloriam Regni," one of the two imported, as we understand, for the American market, by Mr. Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., has again attracted the attention of collectors to these interesting pieces. They were first noticed by Prof. Anthon, of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, in the pages of the *Journal*, and described at length by that gentleman in Vol. XI., p. 49, where will also be found a wood cut of the five-sous piece. By the kindness of Mr. Frossard, we here give our readers a very good representation of the fifteen sous Louis, or quarter crown, as it is now generally called.

The description of the piece is the same as that of the twelfth-crown, already given, and need not be repeated. The border is milled, the edge plain, the size 17, and the weight 105 grains. As to the rarity of the piece, it seems that only one hundred thousand livres' worth in all of both pieces were struck in 1670, and none subsequently. Of the quarter crown, the French National Collection does not own a single specimen, and there is very high authority for stating that at present only two other specimens are known in France, while Mr. Frossard has placed the only impressions known in America.

It will now redouble the zeal of French and American collectors to discover the double, or two-sou piece, which is still unknown in this country except by the copy in Prof. Marcou's possession, at Cambridge, Mass., and is of the utmost rarity abroad; and with the success which has at length attended the effort to secure the quarter crown, we may not unreasonably hope to chronicle the like good fortune in regard to the two-sou piece, which, trifling as its intrinsic value is, would yet deserve to bring a higher price than any "variety" of our State "Colonials."

We append here an appropriate sonnet on this piece, by Thos. S. Collier, which we clip from *Numisma*:—

Vast leagues of mountain, plain and inland sea,
Sweeping from where the Atlantic surges pour
Their stormy thunders on grim Labrador;
Through mighty valleys, where each ancient tree
The monarch of long ages seems to be;
Where dim woods echo great Niagara's roar,
And white sands shine on Louisiana's shore;
This was the empire giving birth to thee!
The knights are dead, dead are the men-at-arms,
Who won this realm with toil and ringing cheers;
And rust lies red and deep on sword and lance
That answered then to wild war's loud alarms;
Only you bring from out the vanished years
The blazonry and arms of sunny France.

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EARLY GRECIAN TOKENS.*

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:—

MR. ACHILLE POSTOLACCA of Athens has lately published, under the title *Κερματια Συμβολικα*, a work descriptive of a number of early Greek tokens, found at Athens and the Piraeus in 1880. Before that time the very existence of such pieces had not even been suspected, and the small find occurring in these two places only, has already become extremely rare. The work contains 259 lithographic representations of these very interesting pieces, on which are found monograms and letters, heads of gods and goddesses, representations of various kinds, such as diotas, owls, masks, flowers, and other curious devices. The tokens are all of brass, and extremely small, varying in diameter from 5 to 9 millimeters, only two or three ranging as high as 11, and the great bulk being only about 6 in diameter. Their weight averages from 0.18 to 0.40, only a few weighing more than the latter, and not many reaching so high. The whole work is executed with care, skill, judgment and research, and reflects great credit on its illustrious author, already so well and so favorably known. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

Philadelphia.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

A VERY interesting and strange discovery of ancient gold and silver coins was accidentally made by a shepherd of Craigs, Glen Afton, about five miles from New Cumnock, in Scotland. While passing over the steep, rocky ground he heard something tinkle beneath his feet, when, looking round, he saw what seemed to be gold glittering through the grass, and a closer inspection of the place revealed to his eyes some forty gold coins and over one hundred and forty silver ones lying closely packed together, their upper edges only looking through the short grass. Undoubtedly they had been deeply buried once, but the heavy rains of centuries in such a hilly region must gradually have washed away the soil and wasted the rock which covered them, and brought them to the surface. The gold coins are not all of the same size, and they are evidently not all of one age; but those of them which have been examined are of the reign of James V., though without any date upon them. Yet allowing them to have been coined about the year 1530—the most prosperous period of his reign—they will thus be fully 350 years old. When or by whom they were hidden in this lonely solitude must ever remain a mystery. Two miles deeper still in the wild, and near to the confines of Galloway, is a place called Castle William, thought to have been the abode once of some feudal chiefs, and these coins may have been hidden by one of them before he went to join the army of James, which met such a disastrous and disgraceful defeat at Solway Moss, when most of the Scotch were either taken prisoners or slain. It is strange what truth there is in tradition, and has been so at least in this case, for it was often said by old people of the district that gold lay hidden at Craigdarroch, which is just across the infant Afton from the place where the coins were found. —*Scottish-American Journal.*

NICKEL *vs.* BRONZE.

A PROJECT is under consideration at the French ministry of Finances for abolishing altogether the bronze coins now in use. The substitute will be nickel, which is already in use in Germany and in Belgium for coins of small denomination. The peculiarity of the proposed French coins, however, will be that they will be of octagonal shape, in order that they may not be confounded with the silver pieces now current. Models of five, ten and twenty centime pieces in the new style have already been struck.

* *Κερματια Συμβολικα εν τω: Αθηνησιν Εθνικω: Νομισματικω: Μουσειω: * * * υπο Αχιλλεως Ποστολακκα.*

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CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. (1841–1867.)

[Continued from Vol. xvi, page 83.]

In 1841 the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which had been formed in 1791 by the subdivision of the old Province of Quebec, were united as the Province of Canada. Under this head will be found not only the coins struck for the United Province, (from 1841 to 1867,) but also those common to both, struck previous to the union.

CCLXXXIII. *Obv.* GEOR: IV D: G: BRI: REX. Bust of George IV to the left, laureated and draped.

Rev. COLONIAL 1823 Within a wreath of oak leaves $\frac{1}{500}$ | DOLLAR Copper. Size 34 m. R 6.

It seems that in 1823 an effort was made to establish a uniform currency in all the British colonies. The currencies prevailing were almost as numerous as the colonies themselves. Some counted their money in French, others after the Dutch fashion; two or three had native systems of their own, while pounds, shillings and pence prevailed in several stages of depreciation. Any change would be an improvement, were it adopted by all, and the decimal system was proposed as the most convenient; with this in view this pattern was issued.

CCLXXXIV. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. Similar to the last, but the inscription within the wreath is $\frac{1}{100}$ | DOLLAR. Copper. Size 27 m. R 6.

In a reply received from the Mint, it is stated that no obverse dies were prepared for these patterns, but that the obverses of the ordinary penny and halfpenny for that year were made use of in striking impressions, and that they were issued as feelers, in anticipation of a measure to be passed assimilating the currencies of the colonies. The use of the fraction to indicate the value seems to have been adopted from the early copper coinage of the United States.

CCLXXXV. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Diademed head of Victoria to the left within a beaded circle.

Rev. ONE | CENT | 1858 within a beaded circle; outside the circle is a circle of maple leaves with their tops pointing outwards; between each leaf is a seed pod. Copper. Size 23 m. R 6.

This is a more beautiful design than that of the regular issue. It was proposed to strike it in nickel, but the idea was abandoned owing to its being of the same size as the twenty cent piece, and to the likelihood of its being passed off on the ignorant peasants for that coin. I know of the existence of only one specimen; it was purchased some years ago in London by a collector in Ontario.

CCLXXXVI. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Laureated head of Victoria to the left within a beaded circle.

Rev. ONE | CENT | 1858 within a beaded circle. Outside the circle is an undulating line, with a maple leaf attached between each wave. Copper. Size 25 m. C.

In my collection there is a proof in nickel, showing that there was some thought of substituting that metal for the ordinary copper small change. This is the first authorized coinage for the British North American colonies. The cents of this year are much scarcer than those of 1859.

CCLXXXVII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the date is 1859. Copper. Size 25 m. C.

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In the list furnished me by the London Mint, there is no mention made of cents of this date, but 10,000,000 are reported to have been struck in 1858. On pointing out the discrepancy, the report was amended by the statement that the order had been received late in 1858, and that much the larger part of it remained over, to be executed in 1859. This seems to be a very large order, as it was enough to give over six cents change to every individual living at that time in the Province of Canada. It proved sufficient for the wants of the country for over eighteen years, as there was no further issue of cents until 1876. The Bank of Upper Canada held a large quantity at the time of its failure, although, previous to that event, strong inducements were offered to brokers to help to put these coins into circulation. I well remember on different occasions procuring ten dollar lots, put up in bags, at twenty per cent discount. One reason which prevented the circulation of cents was that the old copper circulation, in itself ample, consisted of pence and halfpence, and as six of the latter were only equal to five cents, it was impossible in the course of ordinary trade to obtain more for a cent than a halfpenny's worth. This difficulty was at length overcome by the Order in Council of 1870, raising the Bank tokens of the old currency to one and two cent pieces, and withdrawing the heterogeneous coinage of all nations from circulation.

CCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Laureated head of Victoria to the left.

Rev. 20 | CENTS | 1858 within a wreath of maple leaves. At the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 750,000. As these coins are almost equal in size to the twenty-five cent piece issued since 1870, they have proved most inconvenient, as they are often passed off as such on the careless. The government is now withdrawing them from circulation, but still they are frequently met with. $50,000 were shipped last April to Birmingham to be recoined into five, ten and twenty-five cent pieces.

CCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. 10 | CENTS | 1858 Wreath and crown as the last. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

There were issued of this piece 1,250,000. Proofs exist of this and its two companion coins with plain edges, the ordinary issue being milled. Proofs are almost invariably issued with plain edges, for placing them in the dies a second time so that the impression may be brought out more clearly, would partially obliterate the milling.

CCXC. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII.

Rev. 5 | CENTS | 1858 within a wreath as in CCLXXXVIII. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Issue 1,500,000. This is the first silver coinage prepared for British North America. These colonies had no great need for silver of their own, as British and American coins circulated without hindrance and in quantities sufficient for the wants of the people. The supply began, after the civil war in the United States, to exceed the requirements of trade, and foreign silver was only received by the banks at a discount, and at length declined altogether. Having refused this kind of money, the banks and government institutions could not pay it out as change, and therefore availed themselves of the Canadian silver, and this was its only use for a number of years, circulating as a gold currency between banks and depositors.

CCXCI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII, but poorly executed.

Rev. As CCLXXXVIII, but the crown is poorly done and not straight; the date is smaller. Nickel, plated. Size 23 m. R 4.

This coin is a counterfeit, struck from dies, in nickel or base silver and plated; it is somewhat rare, as I have never seen more than two specimens. There is also a counterfeit in lead, cast from moulds.

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MEDALS.

CCXCII. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA Youthful bust of George III in armor to the right. There are seven rivets down the front of the armor.

Rev. Arms of Great Britain. Those of England and Scotland impaled in the first quarter, France in the second, Ireland in the third, and Hanover in the fourth. The whole is surrounded by the garter, inscribed HONI · SOIT · QUI · MAL · Y · PENSE Crest, a crown. Supporters, a unicorn on the right and a lion on the left. Motto, DIEU . ET · MON . DROIT; below the motto is a rose and a thistle. The lion's paw touches the N in HONI. Silver. Size 78 m. R 6

There is a crack across the shoulder in this medal. The specimen in my collection was obtained from the widow of one of the Lake of the Two Mountain Indians. It had been given to her husband's grandfather for services rendered during the conquest of Canada.

CCXCIII. *Obv.* As the last, with eight rivets in the front part of the armor and other slight differences.

Rev. As the last, but the paw of the lion only reaches the I in HONI. There are also many other minor differences. Silver. Size 76 m. R 6.

There is no crack in this medal, otherwise its general appearance is the same as the last. The one in my collection was procured from one of the Caughnawaga Indians. I am under the impression that it was given for services rendered at the time of the conquest, but why there should have been two pairs of dies prepared I know not, as the number of medals required could not have been great. Probably the cracked die gave way before the proper number had been struck.

CCXCIV. *Obv.* As CCXCII.

Rev. As CCXCII. Silver. Size 38 m. R 6.

I have only met with one medal of this size and design; it was purchased from an old collector who many years ago got it from an Indian. Its diameter is less than half that of the larger one. As the Indians seem to have taken great delight in large medals, I cannot tell why the smaller one was struck. If, as it has been stated, the larger ones were given to the chiefs and the smaller ones to the rank and file, the latter medal would have been far more plentiful.

CCXCV. *Obv.* Bust of George III to the right and that of Queen Charlotte to the left facing. Above the head is a curtain tied up with cord and tassels.

Rev. Same as CCXCII. Silver. Size 38 m. R 6.

The reverse of this medal is exactly the same as the last, and it must have been struck about the same time. George III was married September 8, 1761. On this occasion, the Indians, ever profuse in their expressions of loyalty, forwarded to the "great father" an address of congratulation, which the king gratefully acknowledged by causing these medals to be struck and distributed among the faithful red men.

CCXCVI. *Obv.* As CCXCII, but the features are somewhat older.

Rev. As CCXCII, but the arms of England occupy the first and fourth quarter on the shield, with Scotland second and Ireland third, while those of Hanover are placed on an escutcheon of pretence. Silver. Size 60 m. R 6.

This medal was struck for distribution among the Indians who took part in the war with the United States during the Revolution. Most of the Indians were the faithful allies of the British, and, notwithstanding the eloquent protest of Pitt, in the House of Commons, fought fiercely in many a battle and skirmish throughout the war, and at its conclusion wore these medals proudly, as mementoes of having nobly helped

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to drive the invaders from Canadian soil. One chieftain was so loyal, that he, with the larger portion of his tribe, abandoned a valuable reserve in Western New York, to settle under adverse circumstances under British rule in Canada.

CCXCVII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. A large lion reclining, in the foreground, with a wolf on the right snarling at him. A church with two houses behind it in the background, trees and shrubbery on either side. Size 58 m. R 6.

I have been at a loss to know on what account this was struck, but in a catalogue of British war medals and decorations sold in London about four years ago, it is described as an Indian chief's medal. It brought £9 15*s.* ($49) in poor condition. While the lion is in high relief, the church in the background is in low relief and poorly done. That part of the medal in most specimens is almost obliterated by wear. The specimen in my collection came originally from an old sailor who held command of a sloop on Lake Ontario. It is likely that the design represents the American wolf frightened away from Canada, represented by the church, by British vigilance, the lion.

CCXCVIII. *Obv.* GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARVM REX F: D: Laureated bust of George III with elderly features to the right; the bust is draped with a mantle and decorated with the Order of the Garter. Under the bust, T. WYON. JUN: S:

Rev. Ex. 1814. Arms of Great Britain as in CCXCVI, but the crest is a crowned lion to the left standing on a crown that surmounts a helmet; behind the helmet is an elaborate mantling. The shamrock also accompanies the rose and thistle at the bottom. Silver. Size 75 m. R 6.

This was given to the Indians for services rendered during the war of 1812. This medal and those above described are always spoken of as chiefs' medals; but I am under the impression that they were given to every Indian who followed the war path during the campaign.

CCXCIX. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINA F: D: Diademed head of Victoria to the right. Under the neck, W. WYON. R. A.

Rev. Ex. 1840. Arms as the last, without the arms of Hanover on the escutcheon of pretence. Silver. Size 75 m. R 6.

This medal is the rarest of the series. The specimen from which I have taken this description is the only one known to me, and is in the collection of Mr. W. V. B. Hall of this city. It was given for services during the rebellion of 1837.

CCC. *Obv.* CANADIAN PRIZE GREAT EXHIBITION 1851. Similar to the arms of the Earl of Elgin,* consisting of a St. Andrew's cross occupying the lower two-thirds of a shield; in the upper left hand corner is a lion rampant. Crest, an earl's coronet. On either side of the shield are Scotch thistles.

Rev. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE K. T. A wreath of laurel: at the top a beaver; at the bottom, B. WYON SC. Size 37 m. R 6.

This medal was awarded to Canadian exhibitors at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, by the Earl of Elgin, who was at that time Governor General of Canada.

CCCI. *Obv.* Same as CXXXVI.

Rev. TO | COMMEMORATE | THE VISIT OF | ALBERT EDWARD | PRINCE OF WALES | TO | CANADA | 1860 Inscription in eight lines within a wreath of laurel; at the bottom of the wreath the Prince of Wales feathers and motto. White metal. Size 43 m. C.

* The device is intended to represent the arms of the Earl of Elgin, which are however, as given in Burke's Peerage as follows: — *Or*, a saltire and chief *gules*: on a canton *argent* a lion rampant *azure* armed and langed *gules*. Crest, a lion (passant) with tail extended *azure*. Supporters, two savages *proper*, wreathed about the temples and loins with laurel *vert*. Motto, FUIMUS. The saltire and chief are for Bruce of Annandale and the canton for Bruce of Skelton.

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This medal was struck in Birmingham for Messrs. Savage & Lyman, Jewelers, Montreal, and sold to those who took part in the procession on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit.

CCCII. *Obv.* As CXXXVI, but the moustache is wanting, with other slight differences.

Rev. Same as the last. White metal. Size 43 m. R 6.

It seems that one or two obverse dies had already been prepared for other medals relating to the Prince, and these were used in striking the Canadian ones. The specimen in my collection is the only one of this variety known to me. Sandham describes it—No. 18, page 56, of his work.

CCCIII. *Obv.* As CXXXVI, but the inscription is in Roman type instead of Gothic, and the head in much higher relief.

Rev. Same as CCCI. White metal. Size 43 m. R 4.

This medal was imported and sold by Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co., Jewelers, Toronto; it is much scarcer than the one issued by Savage & Lyman of Montreal.

CCCIV. *Obv.* GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA Masonic arms.* Supporters, two cherubims. Crest, the Ark of the Covenant with Hebrew characters. Beneath is the motto, AUDI VIDE TACE

Rev. TO | COMMEMORATE | THE | UNION | CONSUMMATED | 14TH JULY 1858 within a wreath of laurel to the left and maple leaves to the right.† Size 42 m. R 2.

The dies for this medal were engraved in Toronto by Mr. Wheeler. They are now in the possession of Mr. R. Hendry of Montreal, who struck the medals required by the Grand Lodge.

CCCV. *Obv.* A Communion altar with two wine cups and a plate of bread thereon.

Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI. 24 Size 26 m. R 2.

The dies for this Communion token were prepared in New York for Mr. James Croil, who is Secretary of the Presbyterian Board. They are now in Montreal, and tokens are struck off when orders are received from any of the country churches.

CCCVI. *Obv.* A Communion table, with the four legs joined by a cross piece. There is an ornament in the centre of the cross piece. On the table is one wine cup and a plate of bread.

Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24 within a beaded border with ornaments at corners. Lead. Shape, a parallelogram with corners truncated. Size 20 by 28 m. R 3.

This token was obtained from Guelph, and is used in a number of other churches in Canada.

CCCVII. *Obv.* As the last, but the ornament in the cross piece of the table is wanting.

Rev. As the last. Corner pieces different. Lead. Size 20 by 28 m. R 3.

This token I got from Mr. Croil, with the statement that it was in use in some of the country churches.

R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

[To be continued]

* These arms, which are those of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the medal itself, are described in full by Marvin in his work on Masonic Medals, XXVI. See also Vol. XI, p. 5, of this Journal.

† When the metal is not mentioned the medal occurs in more than one. As of the present medal, for instance, I have specimens struck in silver, copper and white metal, and a few have also been struck in brass.

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SOME OF THE ISSUES OF WAR.

THE recently announced sale (?) of a "half dollar issued from the Mint of the Confederate States, at New Orleans, in 1861," has doubtless called forth, from numismatists and others, many inquiries concerning the history of that institution and its belongings during the dark days of national rupture.

Had the Southern Confederacy a live Mint, and the wherewithal to feed it and keep it active? Why, with all the enginery of coinage, the ready dies and vaults stocked with bullion, was there an issue of only four half dollars? Even the counterfeiters have given us grounds for a query and a smile over their very good looking anachronism in an "O" quarter of 1862! Were they ignorant or impatient? Perhaps both.

But to our story, which, so far as I know, has not hitherto gone into printed pages of history. About the twenty-sixth day of January, 1861, the U. S. Mint and Sub-treasury properties were taken "in trust" by the State of Louisiana, which, however, did not discontinue the regular U. S. coinage until the thirtieth of April following. At the suggestion of Dr. M. F. Bonzano,* the Melter and Refiner, consent was given by Dr. B. F. Taylor, the Coiner, for the defacement of all the dies, which operation, witnessed by these two officers, was speedily and effectually accomplished without the knowledge of the Superintendent and Treasurer. Much possible mischief was thus forestalled.

After the occupation of New Orleans by U. S. troops, about one year later, Dr. Bonzano was wisely selected by Secretary Chase to take charge of the establishment, now happily restored to the National possession. During the long years in which he remained the custodian of so valuable a property, the old defaced dies were a part of his trust, which, upon the resumption of coinage operations in 1880, were transferred as living witnesses of the past to the keeping of the proper officer, the Coiner.

To return to the record. The bullion remained in possession of the Treasurer of the Mint until the investment of the city by the National forces in April, 1862, when the "bulk of the bullion, amounting, with the money of the sub-treasury, to nearly a million dollars, was carried up the river on the Steamer *Star of the West*, accompanied by the Treasurer and many other officials, who thought it was time to leave.

The only attempt at mintage made by the Confederate government, was that which resulted in the striking of those four half dollars, which, if we accept the somewhat Hibernian statement of the auctioneer's catalogue, are all "unique."† Certainly, as the *coinage* of a pretended nation, it is unique; and not the least singular feature in the case, is that of the dies being so deeply sunk, that no press could have struck a piece from them at one blow. In this, as in other matters, the Confederacy got beyond its proper depth. They were therefore struck in a screw press, a slow process relegated in this fast age to medals and master-pieces, or proofs. Probably to this mistake of

* Now Melter and Refiner, and one of the most patriotic, able and devoted officers in the service; my chief authority in these matters.

† The following description of the Confederate half dollar is in the words of Dr. Taylor, the Coiner:— "The obverse represents a Liberty cap above the American shield, the Union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton in bloom, and the motto, 'Confederate States of America Half Dol.' The reverse has the goddess of Liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the Confederacy sprang, and the date 1861."

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Mr. Peterson, the die-sinker, is due the anomalous fact of a great people claiming national independence, strength of arm and right of principle, leaving so small an inheritance to the numismatist for ages unborn.

As the record of possibilities and impossibilities, success and failure, hopes alive and dead, these four half dollars have much to give them interest and value; and this less for their mere technical scarcity than the historic reasons for that scarcity. Happily one may indulge in reflections of this sort, without having to pay fancy prices for them. However, as human associations lend all material things added interest, collectors will wish to be informed that it is stated on good authority that one of these pieces was sent to the Confederate government, one to Dr. Riddell, one to Mr. Ames, and one was kept by Dr. Taylor, the Coiner.

Thus ends a tale less tragic and involved that one might anticipate as an issue of war. As to that other singular outcome of those times, the N. O. counterfeit quarter of 1862, one scarcely knows whether the perpetrator of this fraud might not have asked his conscience if it pere possible to counterfeit that for which there never was an authorized original! But we have not time now for law, philology, nor the metaphysics of morals.

PATTERSON DUBOIS.

MISTAKES AT THE BRITISH MINT.

A HISTORY of the British coinage would afford some amusing instances of mistakes on the part of the Mint authorities. The most recent example is not so striking as that of the "Godless florin," on which numismatists place a price far in excess of its nominal value, but is interesting in its way. After being in circulation some years, it has fallen to the lot of Mr. MacGeorge, of Glasgow, to discover that the quarterings on the shield of Britannia on the existing bronze coinage are wrong. The device on the shield ought to be the same as that on the national flag — that is, the English cross of St. George, with St. Andrew's cross or the saltire of Scotland side by side with the Irish saltire. The Scottish cross, however, has by some oversight been omitted, and a new issue of coins is about to take place, remedying the defect. These coins will be distinguished by the mint-mark "H" on the reverse. The "mint-mark" indicates, we believe, that these coins are struck at the branch mint at Birmingham under the superintendence of Messrs. Heaton. Some recognition of his discovery is due to Mr. MacGeorge, whose initial might not unworthily have figured on the new coins. Perhaps, however, it is the intention of the authorities to reward his heraldic zeal by appointing him Herald in Ordinary to the Mint.—*Canad. Antiq. and Numis. Journal.*

PAPER *vs.* GOLD.

THE relative cost in wear and tear of gold coin as compared with bank notes has lately been investigated in England, and the advantage has been found to be largely with coin. To manufacture a million of sovereigns cost $10,000, or about a cent apiece. In fifteen years they lose in weight one-half of one per cent, or about $25,000, and become too light for further use. This makes their total expense as currency for the fifteen years $35,000. The paper and printing of a million one-pound notes would cost, it is estimated, four cents apiece, or $40,000, at the outset, and during fifteen years they would have to be replaced three times, or, with active use, six times, thus requiring an outlay of certainly $160,000, and perhaps $280,000, for the same period that a million sovereigns would remain in circulation.

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ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

[Continued from Vol. X, page 83.]

1876.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1875. 21.
Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1875. 17.
Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1875. 14.
Three dollars. Similar to 1875. 13.
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1875. 11.
Gold dollar. Similar to 1875. 9.
Silver dollar. Similar to 1875. 24.
Half-dollar. Similar to 1875. 19.
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1875. 15.
Twenty cents. Similar to 1875. 14.
Dime. Similar to 1875. 11.
Five cents. Similar to 1875. 13.
Three cents. Similar to 1875. 11.
Cent. Similar to 1875. 12.

1877.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1876. 21.
Eagle. Similar to 1876. 17.
Half-eagle. Similar to 1876. 14.
Three dollars. Similar to 1876. 13.
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1876. 11.
Gold dollar. Similar to 1876. 9.
Silver dollar. Similar to 1876. 24.
Half-dollar. Similar to 1876. 19.
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1876. 15.
Twenty cents. Siimilar to 1876. 14.
Dime. Similar to 1876. 11.
Five Cents. Similar to 1876. 13.
Three cents. Similar to 1876. 11.
Cent. Similar to 1876. 12.

1878.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1877. 21.
Eagle. Similar to 1877. 17.
Half-eagle. Similar to 1877. 14.
Three dollars. Similar to 1877. 13.
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1877. 11.
Gold dollar. Similar to 1877. 9.
Silver dollar, two types of obv. and rev.
1. Similar to 1877. 24.
2. Obv. E. PLURIBUS. UNUM; head to left, wearing cap, wreath of cotton and wheat, and diadem inscribed LIBERTY; round lower part thirteen stars; at base 1878; on edge of neck M.
Rev. ★UNITED STATES OF AMERICA★; eagle to front with open wings raised, head to left, in claws olive-branch and three arrows; around imperfect wreath of olive; above **In God we trust**; at base ONE DOLLAR.* 24.
3. Pattern. Obv. IN GOD WE TRUST; head to left, wearing diadem inscribed LIBERTY; around thirteen stars, and below 1878.
Rev. ★UNITED STATES OF AMERICA★; eagle to front with open wings, head to left, in claws olive-branch and arrows; above **e pluribus unum**; below ONE DOLLAR. 24.
4. Pattern. Obv. E PLURIBUS UNUM; head to left, wearing cap, wreath of grain and fillet inscribed LIBERTY; around thirteen stars, and below 1878.
Rev. ★ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA★; GOLOID—1 GOLD. 24 SILVER. 9 FINE. 258 GRS. in wreath of olive; below ONE DOLLAR. 21.
5. Pattern. Same obv.
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; GOLOID. METRIC. 1–G. 16.1–S. 1.9–C. GRAMS 14.25 in circle of thirty-eight stars; below 100 CENTS 21.
Half-dollar. Similar to 1877. 19.
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1877. 15.
Twenty cents. Similar to 1877. 14.
Dime. Similar to 1877. 11.
Five cents. Similar to 1877. 13.
Three cents. Similar to 1877. 11.
Cent. Similar to 1877. 12.

1879.

Double-eagle, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1878. 21.
2. Pattern. Obv. ★30★G★1.5★S★3.5★C★35★G★R★A★M★S★; head as 1, below 1879.
Rev. As 1. 21.
Eagle. Similar to 1878. 17.
Half-eagle. Similar to 1878. 14.
Four dollars; patterns, two varieties.
1. Obv. ★6★G★.3★S★.7★C★7★G★R★A★M★S; head to left with flowing hair, wearing fillet inscribed LIBERTY; below 1879.
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOUR DOL.; within E PLURIBUS UNUM—DEO EST GLORIA; a star inscribed ONE STELLA —·— 400 CENTS. 14.
2. Obv. As 1, except that the hair is closely bound round top of head without fillet.
Rev. As 1. 14.
Three Dollars. Similar to 1878. 13.
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1878. 11.
Gold dollar. Similar to 1878. 9.
Silver dollar, two types of obv. and rev.
1. Similar to 1 of 1878. 24.
2. Similar to 2 of 1878. 24.
3. Pattern. E PLURIBUS UNUM; head to left with flowing hair, wearing coronet in-

* There is a pattern, which differs slightly from the coinage of circulation.

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scribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1879.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR; in centre in circle of dots 895.8-S. 4.2-G. 100-C. 25 GRAMS; around imperfect wreath of corn and cotton tied at base; above DEO EST GLORIA in ornamental frame. 22.

4. Pattern. Obv. As 3, except that the hair is tied in knot behind, LIBERTY on fillet.

Rev. As 3. 22.

5. Pattern. Obv. As 4 of 1878.

Rev. ● UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ● 100 CENTS; within GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR. DEO EST GLORIA.; in centre in circle of thirty-eight stars 15.3-G. 236.7-S. 28-C. 14 GRAMS. 21.

6. Pattern. Obv. As 5, except that the hair is closely bound round top of head without any ornament.

Rev. As 5. 21.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1878. 19.
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1878. 15.
Dime. Similar to 1878. 11.
Five cents. Similar to 1878. 13.
Three cents. Similar to 1878. 11.
Cent. Similar to 1878. 12.

1880.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1879. 21.
Eagle. Similar to 1879. 17.
Half-eagle. Similar to 1879. 14.
Four dollars; pattern. Similar to 1 of 1879. 14.
Three dollars. Similar to 1879. 13.
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1879. 11.
Gold dollar. Similar to 1879. 9.
Silver dollar, two types of obv. and rev.

1. Similar to 1 of 1879. 24.
2. Similar to 2 of 1879. 24.
3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1879. 22.
4. Pattern. Similar to 5 of 1879. 21.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1879. 19.
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1879. 15.
Dime. Similar to 1879. 11.
Five cents. Similar to 1879. 13.
Three cents. Similar to 1879. 11.
Cent. Similar to 1879. 12.

1881.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1880. 21.
Eagle. Similar to 1880. 17.
Half-eagle. Similar to 1880. 14.
Three dollars. Similar to 1880. 13.
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1880. 11.
Gold dollar. Similar to 1880. 9.
Silver dollar, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1880. 24.
2. Similar to 2 of 1880. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1880. 19.
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1880. 15.
Dime. Similar to 1880. 11.
Five cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1880. 13.
2. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing coronet and wreath; at base 1881.

Rev. V in wreath of corn and cotton. 13.

Three cents, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1880. 11.
2. Pattern. Similar to pattern five cents, with III on rev. 12.

Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1880. 12.
2. Pattern. Similar to pattern five cents, with I on rev. 11.

W. S. APPLETON.

COIN SALES.

THE increasing number of coin sales is very noticeable. We are in doubt whether this is to be regarded as an evidence of increased zeal on the part of collectors, and a greater interest in numismatics, or the reverse. If we were to attempt to judge by the prices obtained for some of the rarest and choicest pieces, the task would be no easier, for while one dealer offers a cabinet full of "gems," and gets in return remarkably low prices, in another sale we find that pieces of little rarity and less real value, bring surprisingly large prices. Occasionally we see on a Catalogue some attraction like that recently offered by Mr. Frossard—the quarter-crown Gloriam Regni, of which but one was contained, so far as is known, in the collections in this country, and but two or three were known to exist abroad.—and again, a dealer puts on the market a collection of U. S. coins, noticeable principally for those trivial differences in the dies which are inseparable from the method of cutting them, and finds his returns so little above the intrinsic value of the pieces when used in circulation, that one wonders how much will be left, after paying for labor, printing catalogues, commissions and postage, for the profit side of his venture. But this is a problem which we must leave for others to discuss, while we chronicle some of the sales themselves.

SCOTT & COMPANY'S FORTY-FIRST SALE.

MARCH 20, Messrs. Scott & Co. of New York, offered a "large and valuable assortment of American and foreign coins, the entire remainder of the stock saved from the great fire in the Porter building, the property of the well known dealer William P. Brown." The Catalogue, prepared by Scott & Co., is paged from 30 to 49, for some reason which does not appear, and contains 600 lots. We notice in the preface the statement that "In many respects this is the most peculiar lot of coins ever offered at public auction.

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in that it consists of quantities of rare pieces without the ordinary accompaniment of common ones." Judging from the prices obtained, this peculiarity failed to find appreciation, as less than twenty coins out of the six hundred — including the gold — brought upwards of $5, and the proof sets, which covered most of the dates from 1866 to 1880, fared but little better; for instance, those of 1879 and 1880, 8 pieces, including both dollars, brought only 3.80 each; one of 1878, with both dollars and the 20 cent piece — 9 in all — sold for 7.80. A copper farthing of Queen Anne, 1714, brought 10.25; Crown (?) of Frederick William of Brandenburg, 1675, 6.20; some "rare Confederate Notes," 30 pieces, brought an average of nearly $2 each, ranging from $8.10 for a $5 note of July 25, 1861, to 10 cents for three Hundred-dollar notes with head of Mrs. Davis. An ancient British *gold* stater, "struck about 200 B. C." (Hawkins, pl. 1. fig. 1.) 6.75; Tetradrachm, Syracuse, 6.80; Roman do. v. f. early type, 10.00, and another nearly as good, 7.50; chain cent of '93, 7; wreath do lettered edge, 5.50; four of 1799, from 6.30 to 11.75; two of 1804, 6.50; a *gold* New England ten shilling piece, said to be unique, with "every appearance of being authentic," 4! This was purchased by Mr. Wuesthoff "of an ignorant colored man who had it on his chain as a charm, pierced." The rest of the Catalogue sold for nominal prices. Messrs. Leavitt and Co. were the auctioneers, and the sale took place in the evening. The latter reason may explain the prices.

H. P. SMITH'S SALE.

MARCH 24, Bangs & Co. held a sale at their rooms in New York of a small collection of valuable and rare Greek silver coins, together with some desirable foreign and American silver and copper coins, medals and political pieces. The Catalogue was prepared by Mr. H. P. Smith, and contained 34 pages and 684 lots. A didrachm of Crotona, size 13, brought $9; one of Orestae in Macedonia, a nymph and satyr, 10.10; broad didrachm of Rhodes, 13.90; didrachm of Sybaris, 13 05; one of Thurium, 17. Several tetradrachms from the collection of Prince Torlonia of Rome, sold fairly, and a few at very high prices, among them one of Syracuse, head of Arethusa, 10.25; one of Egypt, Ptolemy I, 293 B. C., 8.50; one of Lysimachus of Thrace, v. f. 11.25; and one of Amyntas I, 8 00. A fine proof in silver of an 1804 Bank of Ireland token for six shillings, 6.10. Silver *Dollars*, 1836, nicked but v. f. 8.30; 1854, 6 25; 1855, 6 60 and 7.70. Harsen Medical Medal, 1859, v. r. 12. Many of the pieces sold at very low prices.

RANDALL COLLECTION.

MR. GEO. W. COGAN, who has succeeded to his father's good fortune in offering to collectors many choice pieces, disposed of the collection of Mr. J. Colvin Randall, at Bangs & Co's, on the 29th of March. It contained the usual variety of coins and medals, many of which were extremely fine and rare, and obtained from private cabinets in Europe. We can mention but a few of the prices received. *Dollars.*—1794, a piece once in the Mint Cabinet, $63; '95, flowing hair, 7.50; fillet head, 17; '97, seven stars facing, nearly unc. 6.60; 1802, close date, 10.25; 1836, flying eagle, Gobrecht on base, pr. 11.50; 1839, do. 34.25; '52, v. f. 33; '54, uncir. 10; '58, br. pr. 36 25. *Half Dollars.*—'97, pierced and filled, v. g. and r. 23.50; 1815, 9; '36, reeded edge, unc. 7.80; '52, unc. 9.25. *Quarters.*—1796, v. f. 16.25; '22, unc. 14 25; another, 15. *Dimes.*—1796, broken die, 13.25; 1800, 7 60; 1802, 7.50; '22, uncir. 20; '46, br. pr. 15.50. *Half Dimes.*—'94, v. f. 7; '95, 11; 1803, v. f. 6.90. *Cents.*—1794, (Maris 18,) 5 25; do. (M. 49) 25; 1800, perfect date, unc. 10.50; '03, unc. 19.50; '08, unc. 10; '09, do. 15.75; '12, large date, 8; '24 unc. 13.75. *Half Cent* —1796, v. g. 31. *Proof sets.*—'58, 7 pieces, 44.50; 1878, 9 pieces, 7.60. GOLD. *Eagles.*—1795, 22; '96, 15; '97, 11.50; '97, rev. small eagle with wreath in his beak, exc. rare, 23 25; '98 over '97, four stars facing, *not in the Mint Cabinet*, 24.65; '99, close date, unc. 14. *Half Eagles.*—1795, wide date, 10.50; do. very close date, 10 10; '96 over '95, 17; '97, obv. sixteen stars, rev. small eagle, exc. rare, 20; and others at equally good rates. *Quarter Eagles.*—'97, cracked die, 28; '98, 6.60; 1806, five stars facing, over 1804, 7; '26, v. r. 11; about twenty in all of dates previous to 1834 sold at double their face value. Mormon $5 gold piece, 8.40. Pattern Silver dollar of 1870, Indian queen on a globe, with rev. of the regular dollar of that date, v. r. 10.50. Goloid Dollar of 1878, 6 60. Goloid set of 1879, with different head of Liberty from the ordinary goloid set, 3 pieces, 50; Decatur Medal, said to be the original presented to Lieut. Read, 17.50; Double Crown of Maximilian of 1509, 12.75. The sale was a remarkable success.

FROSSARD'S TWENTIETH SALE.

SATURDAY, April 1, Bangs & Co. disposed of a large and varied assortment of United States and foreign silver and copper coins, crowns and double crowns of the 16th century, rare siege pieces, coins of Nero, etc., the Catalogue of which, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 34 pages and 647 lots. An extremely fine Half Dollar of 1796, 15 stars, of which a heliotype illustration was given, sold for $51.50, and a very fine one of 1802, also heliotyped, for 19. The German Crowns all brought good prices, and a siege piece of Leyden, of 1574, 5.75. While there were not so many coins of high cost as are sometimes offered, there were a number of very choice pieces, and as a whole we should think Mr. Frossard must have been well pleased with the results of his sale. The heliotype plates were excellent, and the pieces tastefully arranged.

LONG'S MUSEUM COLLECTION.

APRIL 4, Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold in Philadelphia a small collection of about 400 lots, being the remnant of the collection of Coins, Medals, etc., which was once one of the attractions of the Philadelphia Museum. The prices were moderate.

HASELTINE'S FIFTY-NINTH SALE.

THIS sale took place in New York, April 6–7, at Bangs & Co's. It included, beside the usual variety of United States coins, some foreign pieces, autograph letters, a collection of Washington portraits,

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formed by Mr. Theodore Staeblein of Baltimore, and also silk political, Masonic, and Grand Army badges. The Catalogue, 44 pages and 1325 numbers, was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine. A copy of Dickeson's Manual sold for $10.15; an autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln, 10.25. A Cent of 1799, perfect date, and v. f. 30.50; but we notice nothing else of sufficient interest to call for mention.

DUDLEY COLLECTION.

APRIL 12 and 13, Mr. Seemuller, of Baltimore, sold in that city a collection of Coins, Medals, and Stamps, together with some relics of "the late unpleasantness," gathered by Mr. J. F. Dudley. The Catalogue appears to be the twelfth of Dr. Geo. W. Massamore's, and contained 893 lots. We have seen no report of the prices obtained, and only a few of the earlier Catalogues.

STEIGERWALT'S SALES.

APRIL 13 and 14, Mr. Charles Steigerwalt sold a collection of United States and foreign coins, medals, etc., including some curiosities. This was the fourth sale of this gentleman at Lancaster, Penn. There were 1253 lots, but no Catalogue reached us. The same gentleman held a sale on the 22d and 23d of May, having 974 lots, and on the two following days he disposed of Mr. William Riddle's collection, which embraced 917 lots. We have no further particulars of these two sales.

BRADBURY-SHANNON SALE.

APRIL 14, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the collection of American coins formed by Mr. H. B. Bradbury of Illinois, and the collection of War Medals and Decorations of the late Mr. John R. Shannon of Philadelphia. The Catalogue, 36 pages, and 721 lots, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman. Among the Colonials, an oak tree twopence sold for $3.80; a "Vermon Auctori," rev. Immune Columbia, (Crosby, p. 186, fig. 36.) of which only eight are known, brought 9; Washington Cent, small eagle, 1791, 6.38; a Dollar of 1794, pierced, but very skillfully filled, cost 75, brought 52; 1836, Liberty seated, 8; 1855, f. and v. r. 7.75; Half Dollar of 1815, v. f. and r. 8.05; 1836, Gobrecht's, 6.50; 1852, uncir., 8; Confederate half, restrike, 6 02. *Dimes*, 1802, from Grauer Sale, Dec. 21, when it brought 22, now sold for 25.20; 1807, unc. 6. *Half Dimes*, 1797, thirteen stars, 9.25; do. sixteen stars, 8.25; 1800, LIBERTY, 6.15; 1801, 12.60. *Cents*, 1798, 7.10; '99, g. 6.50; 1804, 7; Metric pattern set, stella, etc., 3 pieces, 15.30; Crosby's Early Coins, $9.10. The Decorations were all quite interesting and valuable, and brought good prices. A set of four English, which had all been awarded to one soldier, brought 16; the cross of the Legion of Honor, of Napoleon I, size 24, with original ribbon, 16; the "Great Iron Cross" of Prussia, "the gem of the collection," 21; Iron cross of Prussia, for the Franco-Prussian war, 10.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-SIXTH SALE.

THE Dietrich-Morgan Collection was sold in New York at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s, April 19, 20, 21. As indicated by its name, it was made up of the cabinets of Mr. Frank Dietrich of Harrisburg, Penn., and of Mr. S. H. Morgan, of Louisville, Kentucky; it comprised the usual variety of coins found in American collections of moderate size, with Fractional Currency, Sale Catalogues, a few Autographs, and a fine selection of Stone implements from Scandinavia and the Northwest Coast, of which latter objects Mr. Woodward seems to hold almost a monopoly. We quote a few prices as follows: *Dollars*.—1836, br. pr. a little hay-marked, $9.80; '39, v. f. but had been pierced and filled, 31. *Half Dollars*.—1794, v. g. 5; do. g. 4 55; 1802, g. 5.25; 1815, unusually fine, 7.80; do. v. g. 5.20; 1836, reeded edge v. f. 6. *Proof Sets*.—1859, 5.55; '67, 5. *Cents*.—1793 No. 5, rev. C., f. 12; do. Liberty cap, g. 5 20. *Eagle*, '97, 11.45. *Half Eagles* of early date about 5.50 each. A line of Masonic Medals, of which there were about eighty, sold at fair prices, though none of them were amongst the rarest. A marked feature of the sale was a large selection of the Hard Times Tokens of 1837; they were mostly in very fine condition and brought from 15 cents to $2.87 each. These tokens were illustrated by two very fine heliotype plates, which give to the catalogue a peculiar value for reference, as we are not aware that any of the pieces have ever before been pictured. Three of the Belleville Tokens sold for 6.40. *Dollars*.—1794, v. g. 46; '98, small eagle, 11.50; 1854, f. 12; 1855, f. 10; 1856, pr. 13.60. *Half Dollar*, 1796, f. 45.25. *Twenty Cent* pieces.—'77, 3 and 3.15; '78, 2.75 and 2.85. *Dime*, '46, unc. 3. *Half Dimes*.—1797, 15 stars, v. f. 5 50; 1805, f. 12. *Cent*, 1809, barely cir. 9.30. *Proof Set*, 1858, imperfect, 40.60. A nearly complete line of proof sets, 1859 to 1880, sold for from 4.00 to 7.30; set of Pattern Trade Dollars, 1873, proof, six pieces, 24.25. The Fractional Currency, of which there was a good lot, brought full prices. Ten of the fifteen-cent Grant and Sherman notes sold for 52.80; three of the number brought respectively 7, 7.25 and 7.25 each. An autograph letter of Mrs. Dolly P. Madison, signed with initials, 2.25; a little autograph note of Thackeray, 2; two original Confederate Army documents, 3.00 each. A few rare Canadian Coins and Medals sold for good prices; one, a Medal of William of Orange, undescribed, except from this specimen, 8.10. The Stone Relics, though very few purchasers were present, nevertheless sold at full prices, and the sale was on the whole a good one.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-SEVENTH SALE.

THIS was held in Boston at the Rooms of Messrs. Sullivan Brothers & Libbie. The Catalogue states it to be the Washburn Collection, but it is understood that the coins were the property of Mr. F. G. Brown of Framingham. The silver half and quarter dollars were arranged with much care by Mr. Brown, according to Haseltine's list, but the coins themselves were of minor importance, and though they sold at low prices, they brought all they were worth. A Double Crown of Austria, without date, and fine, $7.25; the Truth Crown, 1597, 1.90; Crown of Austria, 1614, 2.75. A line of copies of ancient coins we notice as selling for about three times the amount realized for a similar line in a New York sale not long ago. *Cents*.—1794, a little rubbed, 3.50; '98, v. f. 4; '95, Jefferson head, g. 15; for this piece the buyer

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held two unlimited orders; 1823, 7.26. Proof Sets, 1860 to 1880, sold for usual prices, the highest we note, 1871, 6.50; 1872, 6.50. A number of Greek Tetradrachms sold for very fair prices, 3.50 to 5.75 each. Roman coin, mostly Denarii, 30 cents to 2.02; an As, head of Janus, rev. a prow, 5.50; Semis, 3.25; another, 3. Lots of Fractional Currency and Continental and State Notes sold at full prices. Two autographs of Benj. Waterhouse 2.50 and 1.00 respectively. The Catalogue contained an Addenda, 162 lots, which were of very little consequence. This portion of the sale and catalogue Mr. Woodward had, we learn, nothing to do with.

COGAN'S APRIL SALE.

APRIL 27 and 28, Mr. Cogan offered a collection of gold, silver and copper coins and medals at the rooms of Bangs & Co. The Catalogue, 1251 lots and 52 pages, was prepared by Mr. G. W. Cogan. While there were not nearly so many choice pieces in this as in the Randall collection, there were still a number which brought excellent prices. A Dollar of 1836, Gobrecht on the field, sold for $40; a brilliant proof of 1858, v. r. for 48; set of pattern Trades, 6 pieces, proofs, 1873, 24; Mortuary Crown of Gustavus Adolphus, 1632, 6.50. Dickeson's Manual, 11.63. (We have often wondered why this work sells at so good a price, when Crosby's Early Coins, which is later, more complete, and better illustrated, brings less than the subscription price.)

THE BUSHNELL SALE.

THE sale of the late Charles I. Bushnell's Collection is going on in New York, as we are printing the last pages of the *Journal*, June 20–24. In the next number we shall have a full notice of it. The Catalogue, prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, is a quarto, 136 pp., 3000 lots. We have had little time for studying it, but must confess to a certain disappointment at its contents; perhaps this is only natural when curiosity has been so much aroused, yet if the comments of the coin dealers can be admitted to express anything like a true judgment of its merits, this feeling is quite general. Some pieces that Mr. Bushnell is known to have purchased, do not appear in the Catalogue, which of course Messrs. Chapman are not responsible for; but some of the mystery with which he so singularly and so successfully sought to envelope his collection still clings to it. Among the rarer pieces we notice a fine assortment of the N. E. and Massachusetts coinage, the Lord Baltimore money with the unique penny, the Carolina Elephant piece, Granby Coppers, rare Rosa Americanas, the Brasher Doubloon, many Washington pieces, Lafayette and Franklin Medals, the Chalmers Annapolis, and a multitude of others extremely interesting. Some exception may properly be taken to the expression of "opinion" so freely volunteered by the compilers, both as to the value of the pieces offered and on numismatic points of interest, which must be taken *cum grano salis*, and to their neglect to give credit to what others have done: but we must regard this as an oversight or an error of judgment, rather than a deliberate act, which would be somewhat — amusing shall we say — to all who are familiar with the researches of those to whom it is so well known we are indebted for our information regarding these interesting pieces. A few funny typographic errors have crept in, but the wonder is, in all these Catalogues, that no more appear. We notice (368) that Harvard has moved down to New Haven; we regret that the cataloguers are not so familiar with the volumes of the *Journal* as they might be, since that would have relieved them from saying that some of the Vernons were not in Appleton, which he nevertheless has described on our pages; that "Barry Standish" is the proper (!) way to read Standish Barry's name (1002)—see a full account of Mr. Barry and his pieces in the *Journal*, Vol. XV, p 63, a perusal of which would have prevented so erroneous an "opinion"; that a certain Franklin (1542) is "the only one we know of"; though rare, this is a well known Masonic, first described by Appleton in the *Journal*, Vol. VII (No. IV in his list of Franklins); again by Marvin (Vol. XII, p. 62), and also No. LVIII in his work, where he mentions (p. 288) that one in silver was in Mr. Appleton's cabinet, and another (which was sold in one of Fro-sard's sales) is in Mr. Poillon's; a fine, almost perfect, electrotype was in the Marvin sale; one of bronze in a sale by Hess brought only $3, and the dies it was intimated by that Catalogue were still in existence: a rare Washington (1301) is mentioned as "unknown to Marvin;" on p. 296 of his work, he expressly refers to this identical piece as probably in the Bushnell Collection. We have seen one in brass also, with plain edge, which is now the property of Gen. Lawrence, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. Whether the "smooth edge" is anything more than the result of wear is perhaps doubtful. This piece is very likely of English origin. Mr. Appleton has a shell or trial impression obtained abroad, and we lately saw two or three other similar shells, from the original dies, imported with a French collection: possibly the dies may yet be discovered. As to the "Good Samaritan" piece, (145) which we suppose will probably bring a very "fancy" price, we have always had grave doubts about its genuineness. Of 247 it is said but three are known. This is doubtless an error; three times that number could readily be traced. 255 is said to be the earliest Medal given to the Indians. This, if a historic fact, is of great interest, and we shall hope for further light concerning it. 337 is said to be "probably the only one known in this metal"; the bronze, however, are not particularly rare, and the tin are certainly as rare, if indeed they are not rarer than the bronze, while the silver is rarest of all. See *Journal*, Vol, VI, 31. 340 is also not specially rare, unless indeed with the legend as printed, which should we presume read DISCORS (one word, and not as their types give it); it has often appeared, catalogued under various names by dealers who did not know it was a College Medal, and the dies were recently sold at a nominal price. We doubt very much the correctness of the statements concerning 715, but cannot go into the matter now. The remark under 920 seems to us in very questionable taste, to say no more. If they had read *all* that Crosby says, they would not have written what they have. 2117 locates Salem, the home of witchcraft, in New Jersey!

We are far from any desire to be captious in commenting on this catalogue, which clearly shows an immense amount of labor and care in its preparation: most of the errors to which we have alluded would

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have been avoided if a *little more* care had been taken, and there is much that is deserving of praise to be found in its pages, which we gladly recognize. Some further matters we may refer to hereafter, but for the present we conclude with "*our* opinion," that this Catalogue, in the importance of the pieces described, may be ranked with those of the McCoy, Mickley and Holland Sales in permanent interest.

COMING SALES.

MR. Woodward has already issued Catalogues for his Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Sales. The first, which is exclusively archaeological, will take place before this reaches our readers. It embraces 974 lots, which comprise selected representative specimens of nearly every variety of stone relics found in both hemispheres. Such an opportunity to acquire these objects, especially of Scandinavian origin, has never before been offered to American collectors. The collection was formed by the late Prof. J. Grier Ralston, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and is equally remarkable for its great extent and the high quality of the individual objects.

His Sale Number Forty-nine, for which the Catalogue has been furnished to collectors, comprises Coins, Medals, Medal Dies, Currency, etc., etc. We note particularly the Dollars of 1794 and 1852, Half Dollars of 1794, 1796, 1797, 1815, 1851 and 1852; Dime, 1796, and most of the other dates; but the gem of the collection is undoubtedly the Half Dime of 1802, which it is said was recently taken in trade in Washington, and was luckily secured by Mr. Woodward. In the course of his Catalogue, he takes occasion to pay his compliments to Messrs. Scott & Co. in a very forcible way, which seems to put the matter beyond controversy. On page 27 of the Catalogue and following, is a rather spicy review of the Catalogue of the Bushnell Sale, in which Mr. Woodward takes very decided grounds in opposition to the authenticity and genuineness of the Good Samaritan Shilling, concerning which we have expressed our own opinion above; his points are seemingly well taken, and it will probably ever remain one of the curiosities of numismatics why Mr. Bushnell, possessing for many years a coin which he is said to have valued at over $1,000, neglected to inform any person during all these years as to where he got the piece, what he paid for it, or if this really be the one known as in the Pembroke Collection a century ago, where it had been for all or any of the years since, before it came into his possession. The coin may be genuine, but Mr. Woodward's presentation of the matter has certainly thrown a darker cloud on its reputation, never to our mind of the best.

Sale Number Fifty will probably be of the Lewis Collection, which he is now arranging for the Catalogue. This collection is wonderfully rich in Papal Medals, and comprises a number of fine examples of the Medals of the Renaissance period, as well as many of the grand Medals of the early part of the last century, cast in true bronze. Dr. Lewis also possessed a number of the rarest of Masonic Medals, beside numerous Medals of Physicians and Surgeons and others relating to medicine. The Catalogue ought to be an interesting one, as there is no lack of material to make it so.

Sale Number Fifty-one will probably, like Number Forty-eight, be chiefly, perhaps wholly, archaeological, the Collection of Norman Spang, Esq., of Etna, Penn.

IN a late Coin Sale in London, we notice the following as *False Coins, in Silver*. The Oxford Crown, by *Rawlins*; the Chester Half Crown of Charles II.; the Groat of Perkin Warbeck; the "Septim" Shilling of Henry VII.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 3.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Slafter positively declined to hold longer the office of Treasurer, and the vacancy was referred to the same committee as before. The President announced a donation from the Numismatic and Archæological Society of Baltimore, of the pamphlet with the organization of that Society. The Secretary showed a small mortuary medal of Louis XVI. of France, probably of German origin, and lately found in the West. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

March 3.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The nominating committee reported the name of Dr. S. A. Green for the office of Treasurer, and he was elected. The Secretary read a letter from Prof. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., concerning the discovery of a Spanish medal in the North-West. Mr. Woodward showed a silver coin of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, and one of the Emperor Augustus, with six heads of grain on reverse, considered to have been struck in Macedonia. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

April 7.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward showed a number of interesting coins, including some of Siam, and several siege-pieces, of Landau, Munster, Brisach, Gerona, &c., and a Spanish dollar with Brazilian countermark. The Secretary

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showed a halfpenny of West Cowes of 1798, which has a nameless portrait, which he considered strongly to resemble Washington, though why his head should appear there is not evident. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Society held a regular meeting on Thursday, May 4. Among the donations received were: A coronation medal of Alexander; a cast from a zinc medallion representing the head of Christ, whose workmanship evidently proved it to be contemporaneous with Albert Durer; a mould from a very early Brass which was first cast in metal. A magnificent missal of the twelfth century was exhibited. The mechanical execution was beautiful, and the freedom of treatment of the subjects illustrated, such as no modern ideas could tolerate in a prayer-book. The missal itself was considered by the members of the Society the finest which had ever come under their notice.

J. Davis Duffield read a paper entitled "Are Man and Ape Akin?" translated by him from the German of Professor Rauchenboch, of Rochester, N. Y., in which the Darwinian theory of descent and selection was attacked. Dr. Robert Patterson Robins read a communication on the first tramway ever built in the United States, in which he proved that the first of such roads was built in 1809 in Philadelphia.

J. C. Chandler, of Bristol, England, presented four small bronze and Roman coins, which were a portion of a hoard discovered about ten years ago in Monmouthshire, England. N. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, presented three Roman bronze coins. Victor Luny, Membre de l'Institut, presented his colossal work on the History of the Romans, beautifully illustrated, for which an especial vote of thanks was ordered.

On motion of Mr. John R. Baker, the Committee on Numismatics was directed to consider a device for a medal to be issued commemorating the Bi-Centennial anniversary of the city.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The following officers have been chosen for the coming year: *President*, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; *First Vice-President*, Edward Murphy; *Second Vice-President*, Hon. Judge Baby; *Treasurer*, J. A. Nutter; *Curator*, Wm. McLennen; *Secretary*, Roswell C. Lyman; *Publishing Committee*, Henry Mott, Thomas D. King, R. C. Lyman.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERY—NAMES OF COINS.

IN Havard's "Heart of Holland," a most interesting work, I find various denominations of coins of which I have no definitions. For instance, what was the old French coin, the *maille?* Duke John of Brabant in 1324 sold a certain property for 436 *mailles.* The same writer, speaking of Domberg, says, "no one can contest its past glories, for the antique coins of Trajan and Antoninus, of Vitellius and Posthumus, which have been found in its soil, protest against such a denial." But does not Mr. Havard know that such coins abound in all ruined places, in ploughed fields, on battle plains, in graves, in every place where Roman legions marched, from the British Islands to the Arabian Gulf? M.

WE see it stated in the *Critic* that "In the case of the De Morgan collection of French, Greek, and Italian antiquities, concerning which Mr. De Morgan and Mr. Feuardent have had so hard a fight with the Treasury Department, a decision has been handed down by Judge Brown, of the U. S. District Court, in which he rules that imported antiquities must be admitted duty free. The decision is an important one."

OVER one hundred weight of ancient Roman coins were recently discovered by laborers who were digging away rubbish from the rocks near a quarry near Montacute, in England. The coins are in a good state of preservation, and date chiefly from A. D. 81 to A. D. 182. Specimens were found with the heads of Severus and Commodus.

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SPANISH SILVER BY THE GALLON.

WHILE a colored man by the name of Lewis Lowry was plowing in his field, about six miles east of Opelousas, his plow struck on some obstruction, which, upon examination, proved to be a 10-gallon jar filled with Spanish silver coins of the date of 1779, and bearing the imprint of Charles III. of Spain. The amount found is estimated at $8,000 or $10,000. One of the coins, a dollar piece, was brought to New Orleans, and from all appearance had not circulated long, it appearing almost like a new piece. It is said by those who saw the money that all of it was of this description, and none of it less than 100 years old.

THEY pulled down a chimney at the Royal Mint, in Berlin, the other day, and it occurred to the architect that it might be worth while to analyze the soot still adhering to the inner bricks. The result was that they found four pounds of pure gold, worth a thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

HENRY DEARBORN FOWLE.

WE have to record the death of HENRY D. FOWLE, who was one of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society in 1860. Dr. Fowle, as he was familiarly styled, was a well-known druggist at the "North End," probably the oldest in the city, having for more than forty years carried on his business as an apothecary at the corner of Prince and Salem Streets. He was the last and youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were engaged in business in Boston and vicinity. The eldest, Parker Fowle, for many years carried on the carpet trade at 164 Washington Street, and his store was the first lighted by gas in Boston. Four of his brothers were engaged in the dry goods trade in this city. The three younger brothers were apothecaries. Henry D. succeeded his brother Seth at the Prince Street store, which is believed to be the oldest apothecary's stand in Boston now used for that purpose. Over the door is an antique head of Esculapius, or some other follower of the curative art, which is the oldest sign now known at the North End. Many years ago it stood at the edge of the sidewalk, affixed to a post, but obstructing the way, it was removed. Robert Fennelly was, it is believed, the first druggist who occupied this corner. Afterwards Warren Lincoln, still living in this city, carried on the store, and he was succeeded by Seth W. Fowle. Probably no one in the city ever had a larger circle of acquaintances than Henry D. Fowle. He was a very benevolent man, and will be greatly missed by many poor people at the North End. He died suddenly on the afternoon of the 26th of May, aged 65 years and 23 days. Among his chief treasures was a fine collection of coins and medals, rich in antique Greek coins, and not lacking in interest in many other directions, especially French medals and early American and Colonial pieces, which he kept in a large safe in his store. Its value was several thousand dollars, and he had often been solicited to dispose of it, but kept it, however, to the last.

MONTROVILLE W. DICKESON.

PROFESSOR MONTROVILLE W. DICKESON died April 14th, aged 69 years. He was a doctor of medicine, but was not for many years in practice, having devoted himself more particularly to natural science and the study of antiquities. He was at one time associated with the antiquary and archaeologist, E. G. Squier, in investigations of the mounds in the Western States, and published a paper in 1851 on that subject. He was the author of "The American Numismatic Manual," in quarto, published several years ago, with plates and descriptions of American coins, and which is still highly valued by collectors, though somewhat superseded by Crosby's later and in many respects more valuable work. He was the owner of a large collection of antiquities, curiosities, minerals, etc., which was the foundation upon which was opened the Philadelphia City Museum, in Callowhill Street, between Fourth and Fifth, in 1854. That collection was afterward displayed in the Government Exhibition Building in Fairmount Park. Prof. Dickeson was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and had held professorships in one or two medical colleges.

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WILLIAM S. VAUX.

WILLIAM S. VAUX died May 5th, aged 71 years. He was a son of George Vaux, at one time merchant and Councilman of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of William Sansom, also a merchant, and well known in his day as an enterprising citizen, and a great improver of the city. He was a nephew of Robert Vaux, also a leading citizen. William S. Vaux was a gentleman of means and leisure, of cultivated tastes, and with an attachment to science. He was at the time of his death President of the Zoological Society, Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. He was for many years a Director of the Pennsylvania Life and Trust Company.

EDITORIAL.

WITH the beginning of another volume we again desire to commend the JOURNAL to the good will of our subscribers, whose aid in increasing its circulation we shall heartily appreciate. For the coming year we can promise articles of interest and value. Mr. BREVOORT will continue his series on Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage in America, the plates for the next article of which we have in readiness, but the completion of the article itself was unavoidably delayed. We shall also have a series of papers, with full illustrations already prepared, on the Coinage of the Knights of Malta, by ROBERT MORRIS. Mr. MCLACHLAN'S valuable contributions to Canadian Numismatics will be continued, as will also our full reports of Coin Sales; and other papers of value to coin collectors are in preparation. Altogether we intend that this volume shall be superior in all respects to its predecessors.

WE receive too late for notice, an account of the Medal just struck at the U. S. Mint, to commemorate the Centennial of the adoption of the Seal of the United States, which we shall give in our next. In the course of the correspondence, Col. Snowden alludes to the "Diplomatic Medal," to which the attention of collectors was called in our pages several years ago; by a curious coincidence, it will be remembered, letters were received by us simultaneously from Dr. Morris, and the late Dr. Linderman (see *Journal* for January, 1874, pp. 65–6), and our article in reply gave what they seem to have deemed the first reliable intelligence the officers of the Mint had received concerning it. Prof. Marcou, of Harvard College, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, had shown the shells at one of its meetings in 1872, and in June, 1874, he called Dr. Linderman's attention to this Medal, in connection with the proposed Centennial Medal, (see Vol. IX, p. 80); but the matter rested until October, when the Director wrote to the *Journal of Numismatics* inquiring about it, and his note there printed, appears to have a marked tinge of skepticism. Col. Snowden has apparently overlooked these two articles, which gave to American collectors the first real knowledge they had concerning it, mentioned the ownership of one of the Medals, and the sale of an original impression in bronze in 1863. This is the same piece which is in the Bushnell sale, now going on, No. 313, and which the Government ought to have acquired for the Mint Cabinet, since it is as yet the only known original, though we have mentioned in the *Journal* for 1876, (Vol. XI, p. 48,) the rumored existence of one other at the West.

CURRENCY.

GOLD shines brightest to the wicked.

THERE is no good way to pass a bad shilling.

THY purse may be full and yet thy life empty.

HAPPINESS knows no "medium of exchange."

MOTTO for Mackey & Co.—"Ingot we trust."

BARS of gold are the thief's desire, bars of iron his recompense.

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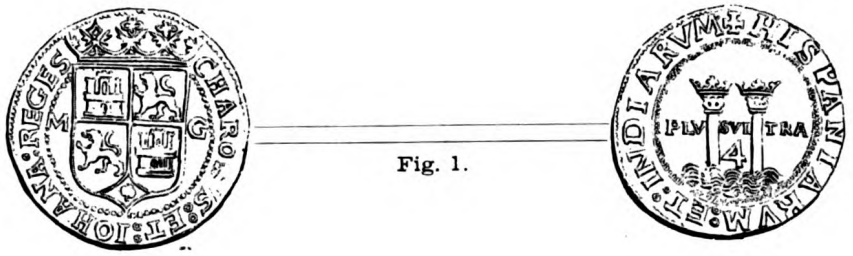


Fig. 1.

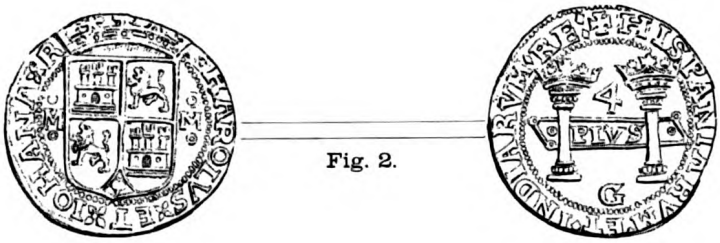


Fig. 2.

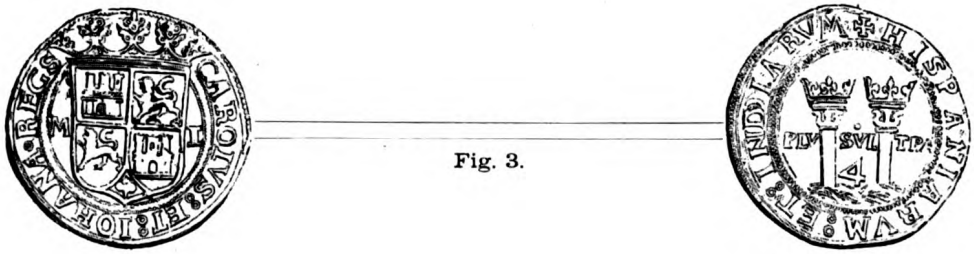


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

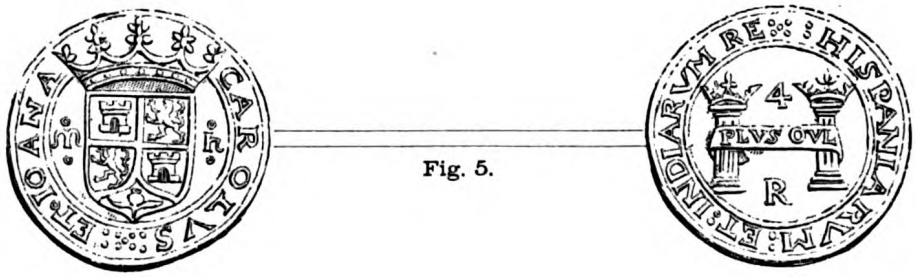


Fig. 5.

FIRST MEXICAN SILVER COINS.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVII. BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1882. NO. 2.

EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 76.]

(FIRST MEXICAN SILVER COINS — CONTINUED.)

MEDIO PESOS, OR TOSTONES.

THE coins we next describe are the *tostones*, known at first as the *medio pesos*, or four real pieces. The legends, as mentioned on page 73 of the last volume of the *Journal*, are always placed between two beaded circles, unless otherwise stated. The abbreviations having been fully explained in that article, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

XXX. *Obv. Leg.* CHAROLVS ⁘ ET ˙ IOHANA ⁘ REGES Shield as before; crown straight, without band; M on left, G on right.

Rev. Leg. ✠ HISPANIARVM ⁘ ET ⁘ INDIARVM *Field*, Columns rather slender, close together, with small crowns. Motto, PLV | SVL | TRA with a large figure 4 below, and between the columns. *Diameter*, 19; *weight*, 209 grains. Heiss, I, 146, 7. Pl. 27, No. 7.

Pl. IV. Fig. 1. From Heiss.

XXXI. *Obv. Leg.* KAROLVS ⚔ ET ⚔ IOHANA ⚔ R The shield has M on each side, with small o above and below it.

Rev. Leg. ✠ HISPANIARVM ⧫ ET ⧫ INDIARVM ⧫ RE ⁝ *Field*, Two slender columns, far apart, with large capitals, bases *not* in a sea. Behind them an oblique-angled label, bordered and beaded at corners, bearing PLVS between the columns and a dot outside of them. Above, a figure 4 between the capitals. Below, near inner circle, but below the bases, the letter G. *Diameter*, 20; *weight*, 209 grains. Heiss, I, 146, 5. Pl. 27, No. 5.

Pl. IV. Fig. 2. From Heiss.

This piece resembles in type and design the pezeta described as No. XXIV.

XXXII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ⁘ ET ⁘ IOHANA REGS The shield has M̊ on the right and o on the left.

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Rev. Leg. Inscription and field as in XXX. *Diameter*, 20½; *weight*, 207 grains.

Fonrobert Catalogue, 6225.

XXXIII. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ✠ ET ✠ IOHANA ◦ REGS The shield has L on the right, and M on the left.

Rev. Leg. Inscription and field as in XXX. Columns and capitals heavier and larger, but not reaching inner circle; letters of motto larger; centre dot over V. *Diameter*, 19½; *weight*, 204 grains.

In possession of Author.

A fine specimen of this toston, but little worn. The planchet was hammered, not rolled, and this piece is but slightly clipped, showing its full diameter to have been 20 sixteenths of an inch or 32 millimetres. It was struck from a hand die, not from a screw press. The labor expended on this early coinage must have been very great.

The piece briefly described as 6212 of the Fonrobert Catalogue, appears to be of this same type, corresponding to it except in wanting the last letter (A) of the motto on reverse. *Diameter*, 21; *weight*, 187 grains.

XXXIV. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ✠ ET ✠ IOHANA ◦ REGS The crown with five large fleurs de lis and a narrow, straight band. The shield has L on the right, and M on the left.

Rev. Leg. HISPANIARVM ✠ ET ✠ INDIARVM ✠ *Field*, Two heavy columns with large capitals. Motto, PLV | SVL | TRA with centre dot and large figure 4 below. *Diameter*, 19; *weight*, 209 grains. Heiss, I, 146, 6. Pl. 27, No. 6.

Pl. IV. Fig. 3. From Heiss.

XXXV. *Obv. Leg.* CAROLVS ✠ ET ✠ IOHANA REGES (no cross in punctuation?) M on right, O on left.

Rev. Leg. Same as XXX. *Diameter*, 19; *weight*, 207 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6224.

XXXVI. *Obv.* Same as XXXV. O on right, M on left.

[*Rev.* like XXX?] *Diameter*, 19½; *weight*, 210 grains.

Fonrobert Cat. 6217.

XXXVII. *Obv. Leg.* Same as XXXV. M on right, L on left.

Rev. Leg. Same as XXXIV. Two columns, large and heavy as in XXXIII, the crowns partly lapping on inner circle; a centre dot (not shown in cut). *Diameter*, 19½; *weight*, 211 grains.

Pl. IV. Fig. 4. From Fonrobert Cat. 6206.

This piece is now in Mr. Betts's collection, and the cut is the same as the one used for the Fonrobert Sale Catalogue, but with the point after IOHANA taken out.

XXXVIII. *Obv. Leg.* Between two plain circles, CAROLVS : : · : : ET ◦ IOANA *Field*, A shield with arms as before, but of varied design, covered by a curved crown with five floreated points, half on the border; on the right an antique M with voided dots above and below; on the left an antique H with dots as before.

Rev. Leg. Between two plain circles, : HISPANIARVM : ET : INDIARVM RE : · : *Field*, Two short, thick columns, *not* in a sea, with two flutings, each with

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crowns pointed with three fleurs de lis; in front and across them a label curling back and down at ends, bearing PLVS OVL; figure 4 above it between the caps of columns, and large R below between the bases. *Diameter*, 22; *weight*, 209 grains. Heiss, I, 147, 10, Pl. 27, No. 10. Copied from K. van Alkemade; folio 173.

Pl. IV. Fig. 5. From Heiss.

This piece is of the same type, but of a different design from the other known Mexican tostones of Charles and Joanna. Our knowledge of these early coinages is as yet too little to explain these differences.

These pieces may be grouped as all of one type, but of three designs, viz: CHAROLVS, KAROLVS, and CAROLVS on the obverse. Only three have REGES in full.

The average weight of the nine tostones above described is 208 grains each; of six pezetas, 104 grains; of six reales, 52, and of the half reales, 26 grains each. Some of these last two denominations exceed this average considerably.

We have described the letters on the field as on the right or left of the shield, as seen by the spectator. Heraldically speaking, they are the reverse.

J. C. BREVOORT.

CENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

IN the last number of the *Journal* was mentioned the fact that a Medal commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of the Great Seal of the United States has lately been struck at the Mint, and is now ready for distribution. The following is a description:

Obverse. An eagle displayed; that is, with uplifted and expanded wings; on his breast the shield of the United States,—the stars on a chief, and the stripes represented by pales. In his right talon he grasps an olive branch, and in his left a sheaf of arrows. In the beak is a ribbon with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Above and around his head are seen thirteen stars emerging from clouds, above which bursts a glory of rays.

Reverse. An unfinished pyramid of thirteen blocks; above is the All-seeing eye, from which proceed rays in all directions. On the base of the pyramid the Roman numerals for 1776, and beneath it is the motto NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM. Literally, a new order of ages—or a new era begins. On the right of the pyramid is the date of the adoption of the seal, 1782, and on the left, that of its centenary, 1882; at the top is the legend, ANNUIT COEPTIS meaning, in connection with the device of the All-seeing eye, God favors our undertaking.

This Medal was struck in pursuance of a suggestion made by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten of the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., who wrote to the Hon. Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, calling his attention to the propriety of such a commemorative Medal. His letter was referred to Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, the Superintendent of the Mint. The suggestion which was made in this correspondence that the Medal should bear as its reverse the proposed reverse of the Great Seal of the United States, but which has never been even cut,—for probable reasons given below,—has thus been happily carried out.

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The Seal was adopted June 29, 1782, in conformity with a resolution passed six years previously, on the day on which the Declaration of Independence was made; the committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing the design were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Though several devices were proposed, nothing definite was accomplished for various reasons,—the lack of experience in such matters on the part of the committee, and the want of artists competent to advise them, being the probable cause, though there are said to be a number of draughts still preserved, which the committee considered.

Without however going into the history of the inception of the Seal, it is only necessary to say that subsequent reports by this and a new committee failed to receive the approval of Congress, until finally that body referred, on the 13th June, 1782, the whole matter with the various reports, to its Secretary, Charles Thomson, a gentleman who had made a study of the subject. In an interesting letter on the history of the Seal, by Mr. Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint, published in full in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of June 24 last, we find the following account of the results of his labors, and other matters in connection with the Seal and arms, which we here reprint. Speaking of Mr. Thomson it is said:—

"He procured of Mr. William Barton several designs, among which was the unfinished pyramid with the All-seeing eye, which was ultimately selected for the reverse of the Seal. The designs presented by Barton for the obverse of the Seal were rejected, and ultimately, after long discussion among those called into consideration, the present obverse of our Great Seal was selected by Secretary Thomson, although he doubted the propriety of accepting it, as it was designed by an Englishman, Sir John Prestwich, and forwarded by John Adams to Secretary Thomson. The conclusions arrived at by Secretary Thomson were presented to Congress, and adopted on the 20th of the same month. It will thus be seen that our Great Seal, as originally designed, was the joint production of a titled Englishman, with whose country we were at war, and of an American, or rebel against the British Crown.

There was evidently a great want of information on the subject at the time this Seal was adopted, or no reverse would have been designed or accepted, as its use was practically out of the question. In earlier times, when the Great Seals of nations were appended to documents, they were attached by a ribbon or piece of parchment, and both sides of the wax or soft metal used, bore an impress of the obverse and reverse of the seal; but at the time of the adoption of our Seal the mode of attaching seals was, as at present, by a large wafer, covered by paper cut with points at the edge, and the impress made upon this.

The reason why the reverse of the Seal was never cut was doubtless from the fact that some practical mind suggested the impossibility or impracticability of its use. Lieut. Totten is mistaken in his intimation that a coin or medal was ever struck, by authority of the Government, having the design of the *intended* reverse of the Great Seal. I have before me a Continental fifty-dollar note, issued by authority of Congress, under date of September 26, 1778, which has within a circle the "unfinished pyramid," but has not the "All-seeing eye," nor has it the same inscription as is upon the reverse of the Seal. The pyramid is surrounded by clouds, and over it is the word "Perennis." This is likely the design of William Barton, who afterwards changed the inscription and design to that adopted by Congress in 1782.

There was a cent coined by private enterprise in Lancaster, England, in 1791, called the Kentucky cent, from the fact that in the pyramid of stars which it bears, the letter "K" for Kentucky, was at the top of the same. This is the only device on any coin that has any resemblance to the device on the intended reverse of the Seal.

The device on the obverse of the Seal as adopted was employed in the earliest gold coinage issued by the Government. In our first gold coinage, which was issued in 1795, the half-eagle had this American eagle displayed, as upon the Seal; so also the eagles of 1797. This device was continued until 1808, when it was displaced by the *small* eagle with extended wings, with the escutcheon on its breast. In 1849 it was again brought into use, and placed upon our double eagle. The same device was adopted by the Secretary of State for the obverse of the *Diplomatic medal*, the dies for which were prepared by the great French engraver,

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Dupre, at the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson, who also, whilst confessing "little confidence in our own ideas in an art not familiar here," indicated a device for the reverse of the medal, which was substantially adopted by Dupre.

The history of the Diplomatic Medal dies, and medals struck therefrom, is interesting. The first two dies prepared by Dupre broke in hardening or testing. From the third dies two medals in gold were struck, and presented, with chains attached, to the Marquis de la Luzerne, formerly French Minister to the United States, and to his successor, Comte de Moustier, in 1792, two years after they were ordered. Six medals, in bronze, with the dies, were delivered by Dupre to William Short, Esq., Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Paris.

The subsequent history of these dies and medals is shrouded in some doubt. The dies are certainly lost, and no definite information can now be obtained of the existence of a single medal.*

When Prof. Jules Marcou was in Paris in 1867, the son of the great engraver Dupre exhibited to him a copy of this medal in bronze; subsequently M. Jacques E. Gatteaux, son of the distinguished engraver, exhibited to him two copies in bronze. Neither of these gentlemen would name a price on these rare works of art. The valuable collection of Gatteaux was destroyed by fire during the reign of the Commune, and since the death of Dupre's son, in 1870, no information can be obtained of the bronze medal which was in his possession. It is said the dies were shipped to this country from France and lost in transit.

One of the medals struck therefrom was supposed to be in the possession of the late Mr. J. Francis Fisher, of Philadelphia, who communicated a full description of the same to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1837, but on the occasion of his death, in 1872, diligent search among his effects failed to discover it.

We are indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Prof. Jules Marcou for an impression in lead, which he obtained in Paris, and from which we were enabled, at this Mint, to reproduce in 1876 perfect fac-similes of the original dies. I have pleasure in enclosing a bronze impression taken from these dies, which exhibits the exquisite character of the design and workmanship of the original.

I should not omit to mention an important fact in connection with the device of the Great Seal, which I came across in investigating the subject, namely, that the present Seal is not in exact conformity with the design adopted by Congress.

The divergence from the original design is quite marked, and, in my judgment, very injudicious. On the present Seal, you will notice that above the eagle's head there are thirteen stars embraced in an oblong or depressed circle, which would seem to indicate that the thirteen original States were to be forever circumscribed, and that no other stars or States could enter within the charmed circle. How different, and how much more suggestive was the original design, which had the thirteen stars emerging from beneath the dark clouds. The beautiful and appropriate suggestion which was conveyed was that, as the time advanced, other stars would emerge from behind the clouds, and take their place in the national firmament.

This was not only beautiful in conception but prophetic in its application to our nation. This change in the design was doubtless the result of an unappreciative engraver, who imagined the stars would look more artistically arranged if embraced within the lines of a circle.

The reverse of the Seal has also been, to some extent, changed from its original design. In the original the pyramid was composed of thirteen *solid* blocks, gradually narrowing to an uncompleted apex. In many of the designs which have been handed down to us, among them that forwarded by Lieut. Totten, it will be noticed that each layer, representing a State, is subdivided or broken, and as if composed of several pieces cemented together. This was certainly not the original design, which was intended to convey the compact unit of the States, as bound or cemented together in the unfinished National pyramid.

Trusting that it might be interesting to you, I have thus, as far as possible, presented you with all the facts in my possession in relation to the efforts put forth to procure a Great Seal for the United States, with the names of those persons identified therewith, and with the reasons which obviated the necessity or prevented the preparation or use of the *reverse* die; also with the uses that have since been made in our coinage and medal series of the displayed eagle device on the obverse of the Seal, with the changes that have been made therein, and I shall now, as requested, present my views upon the suggestion of Lieut. Totten to strike a coin or medal "commemorative of the Centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Great Seal."

I trust you will concur with me in the manifest impropriety of seeking authority from Congress — under which alone it could be done — to strike a coin for the purpose named. It is a part of the unwritten law of this country, inculcated by the early fathers and never departed

* On this point Col. Snowden is in error, as will be seen below.

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from, that our coins shall not be used to mark historical events, to note political changes, or to honor individuals, no matter how illustrious or valuable their services may have been, but that the devices thereon shall be "emblematical of Liberty;" and that our coinage, whilst symbolizing the sovereign authority of the Republic, should be issued solely for the use and benefit of the people.

This admirable rule in relation to the devices on our coinage, and the purposes to be served by its issue, has thus far controlled legislation upon this subject, and I trust that no departure will be permitted, even for a much more important, if not more worthy, object than the one under consideration.

I can, however, see no impropriety in having dies prepared from which medals shall be struck commemorative of the interesting event under consideration. On the contrary, there are many reasons in favor of such action.

It is customary in our own and other countries to commemorate important events, as well as to honor individuals for distinguished services rendered, by striking medals bearing appropriate inscriptions and devices.

Under the provisions of No. 3551, Revised Statutes, authority is granted to execute such dies at this Mint; and, in conformity therewith, several dies of a similar character have been prepared, and now form a part of our National medal series.

As properly belonging to this series, a medal could be struck, being a fac-simile in device and size of the Great Seal, as originally adopted, with the dates, June 20th, 1782–1882, to indicate when and for what purpose it was issued.

Such a medal would possess historical interest, as well as commemorate an important act in the history of our country.

In this medal would be united for the first time the obverse and reverse of the Seal, and for the first time since authority was granted to prepare it, one hundred years ago, the reverse of the Seal would be engraved and issued by authority of the Government. I am, therefore, heartily in favor of having the medals struck, and, if it is your desire, will have the dies prepared, under my personal supervision, without any expense to the Government, as the work can be performed by the engravers at such times as will not interfere with their other duties."

* * * * * A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, *Superintendent.*

The suggestions of Col. Snowden were adopted by Secretary Folger, and the result appears in the medal above described.

In his letter, as the reader will observe, Col. Snowden also alludes to the Diplomatic Medal. It is a singular fact that the Mint authorities had no knowledge whatever of the existence of this piece, or that any such dies had ever been struck, as Dr. Linderman admits in one of his letters* to Prof. Marcou. In fact, the recollection of it had passed almost entirely from the memory of collectors, until Dr. Morris found in the "Writings of Thomas Jefferson" † an allusion to a proposed medal, and sent copies of the correspondence between Jefferson and Wm. Short, for the pages of this magazine. By a curious coincidence a letter to the editors had been received a few days before from Dr. Linderman, inquiring about this medal (which was then supposed to be commemorative of American Independence), which was in type when Dr. Morris's paper came to hand. The medal described in Jefferson's letter, so happily unearthed by Dr. Morris just at that time, agreed exactly with that referred to by Dr. Linderman and Prof. Marcou, the latter of whom had exhibited impressions in lead from the original dies at the meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society (of which he is a member), held Dec. 8, 1872,‡ and thus the authenticity of the piece was fully established. The whole correspondence—Dr. Linderman's inquiry of the editors of the *Journal*, their own comments, Dr. Morris's copies of Jefferson's letters, as well as Prof. Marcou's interesting narrative of his discovery of the proof in Paris, are all printed in full in the ninth volume, pp. 62 and 78.

* See *Journal*, Vol. IX p. 80.

† Boston, 1830, Vol. III, p. 56 and 58.

‡ See *Journal*, Vol. III, p. 62, and IX, p. 80.

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It would seem that Col. Snowden has either forgotten or overlooked these facts, but we think any one who cares to examine the subject will be convinced that it was these articles, printed in the *Journal*, which supplied the "missing links," and established the proper place of the medal in our national numismatic history; since neither Prof. Marcou, Mr. Appleton, who also owned original proofs of the dies, nor Mr. Fisher, who once owned an original in bronze, had previously known with certainty the reason for cutting the dies, nor the exact connection of this medal with our Government issues, while the Director of the Mint at that time seems to have been somewhat incredulous as to its bearing any relation whatever to our national affairs.

We have only to express further our regret that the only known original in existence, which was sold in Woodward's third semi-annual annual sale, October, 1863, lot 2961, and bought by the late C. I. Bushnell, and recently disposed of in his collection, lot 313—was not secured for the Mint Cabinet, where it certainly ought to be.* W. T. R. M.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

We begin with this a series of articles by Dr. Morris, to be illustrated with engravings, on the coins struck by the Grand Masters of one of the most famous of the chivalric Orders of the Middle Ages; and at our request Mr. Marvin, who has given much attention to this subject, has added some notes on the heraldic devices which they bear, and which we hope will be found to add somewhat to the interest and value of the papers.—Eds.

As soon as the Order of "Knights Hospitallers," or "Knights of St. John of Jerusalem," became a sovereign power, it began to strike coins. This occurred A. D. 1309, when these soldiers of the cross took possession of the Island of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea, and set up a political government of their own. While they remained at Jerusalem, up to A. D. 1187, at Acre to 1291, and at the Island of Cyprus to 1309, they had no attributes of sovereignty and were not suffered to emit money. The *Templar Knights* never possessed the attributes of sovereignty and therefore never struck coins, neither did the *Teutonic Knights;* and if any metallic pieces are found containing Templar or Teutonic emblems, they must be reckoned as *medals* not coins. It is important that the reader should bear this in mind. A medal it is lawful for any one to make, but a coin is an emblem of sovereignty, which to make, brought down in the olden times the penalty of death. Louis XII, of France, used to *boil* the unlawful coiners in oil; the King of Persia put to death one of his Governors of Egypt for striking coins without authority. Instances of this sort are common in history.

And yet to make coins in those early days, was so simple a process that it is a wonder the line could be drawn between honesty and falsehood. A Government Mint, especially a Provincial Mint, eighteen hundred years ago,

* This Medal, as I learn from Dr. Woodward, was bought in Europe, probably in Holland, by Mr. John King; about July, 1863, Dr. Woodward bought it for $100; as mentioned above, Mr. Bushnell purchased it the following October for the same amount, and it brought in the Bushnell sale $50. The Fisher piece has never come to light.

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was scarcely as big a concern as a good blacksmith shop is at the present day. It only needed a "moneyer" or overseer,—a secretary,—a furnace with crucibles,—a pair of scales,—a few hundred pounds' weight of copper,—a "beater" to beat the metal into plates,—a "clipper" with shears to cut out the blanks or planchets,—a "coiner" to stamp the blanks, and one "assistant" to lay them upon the die fixed in an anvil. This group of six men could make five thousand coins or more, per diem, provided the dies were furnished them. Now, when we see that in Syria alone there were fifty Provincial Mints of this class, and that Syria was reckoned to be but the sixteenth part of the Roman Empire, we learn how simple a thing was an ancient Mint.

When the "Knights Hospitallers" or "Knights of St. John of Jerusalem" moved to Cyprus, in 1291, they assumed the name of "Knights of Cyprus;" and when eighteen years later, they went to Rhodes, they again changed it to "Knights of Rhodes," which title they bore until their loss of that island, December, 1522. Then they went successively to Candia, to Italy, and finally, July 18, 1529, they settled in Malta, and assumed the name which they bore until their dissolution in 1798, "the Knights of Malta."

The first piece of which we give an engraving, is a coin of the money struck by Foulques de Villaret, who was the Twenty-fourth* Grand-Master of the Order, and the series will terminate with one of Hompesch, the 69th, and last. As De Villaret was installed in 1307, it will be observed that the series comprehends *five centuries* of a chivalrous era, that for true valor and self-devotion, has no parallel.

Ancient coins are regarded by sensible readers as leaflets of history. No matter how debased, degraded or abraded (if at all legible), they are full charged with the most reliable facts. For many years, it has been my very pleasant duty to handle and inspect the moneys of the ancients from those of Assyria, B. C. 900, to those of Byzantium, in the 15th century after Christ, including coins of Persian, Greek, Egyptian, Syrian, Roman and Jewish mintage; but few have come to my hand altogether so suggestive of instructive thought as these of the Grand-Masters of Christian Knighthood.

I. FOULQUES DE VILLARET. A. D. 1307–1319.

No sooner did the Knights of St. John take possession of Rhodes, in the year 1309, than a considerable commerce sprung up with the European ports, which necessitated a coinage of money. "This Rhodes," said the Grand-Master, "was famous in ancient ages, and shall again become famous, and opulent, and in every way a desirable residence. There we shall be our own masters, and have our own good swords to protect us." So it proved for two hundred and fourteen years. The island had once been Genoese, and was now nominally Greek, but in reality it belonged to Saracen pirates, a bold, fierce and most lawless race. The money necessary for an expedition to take possession of it, was chiefly raised by a subscription of ladies, particularly those of Genoa, who sold their jewels for that purpose. Much secrecy was observed in this enterprise, that the Turks might not know whither they

* Some historians consider him to be the Twenty-fifth Grand Master, including in the list Arnold de Comps, (whose position others deny, or doubt,) for the period A.D. 1161–67.

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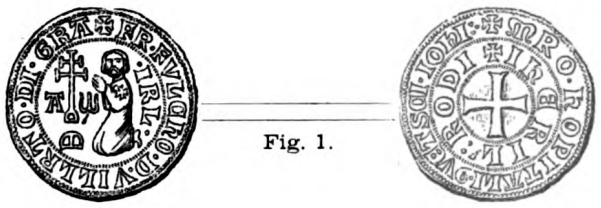


Fig. 1.

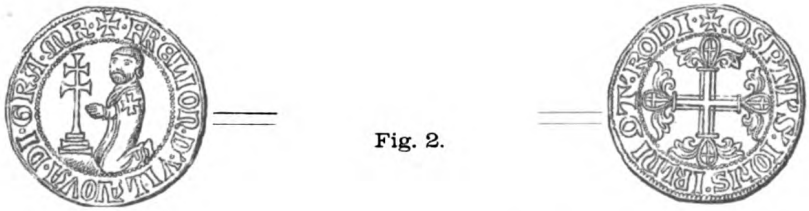


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

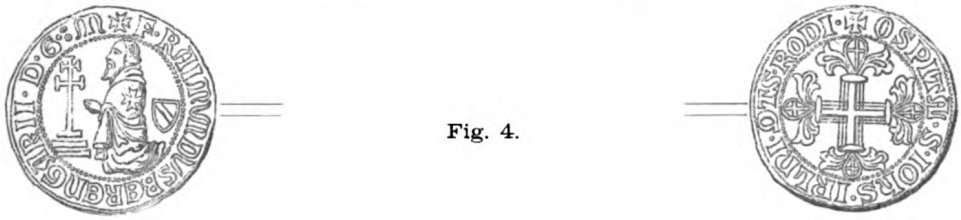


Fig. 4.

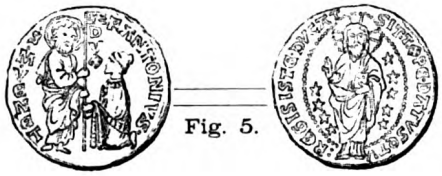


Fig. 5.

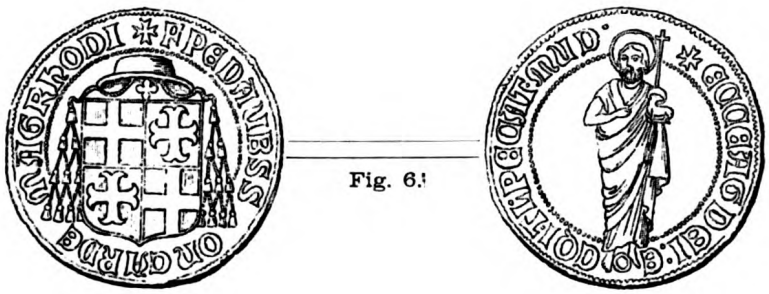


Fig. 6.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

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were bound. The fleet sailed from Limisso, in Cyprus, as if intending to attack the towns on the Syrian coast. They landed first on the coast of Asia Minor. Here De Villaret announced to his followers his place of destination. They took Rhodes, with the smaller islands near by, A. D. 1309, without a struggle, but a four years' war followed that tried their spirit to the utmost; when this was ended they settled down, as before remarked, and held the island for more than two hundred years. It was during this Grand-Mastership that the Knights Templars were destroyed.

De Villaret,* whose coinage is before us, was installed in 1307, but deposed for cruelty and tyranny in 1319. The coin is silver, of the character styled by the French *gros d'argent*, or "great silver piece." Let us examine it with some care. The face or *obverse* exhibits the Grand-Master himself, kneeling with folded hands in front of the patriarchal cross *crossed*. The cross afterwards termed Maltese, is embroidered on his left arm. His feet are bare, in token of humility. We have no letters which match exactly the Teutonic lettering of the coin, but will substitute the nearest modern form we have been able to obtain. It reads FR · FVLCHO · D · VILLRTO · DI · GRA · ✠ and on the field behind him IRL. Expanding the abbreviations this would be "*Fratri Fulcho De Villerto Dei Gratia Ierosolymae.*" The three letters around the cross are A ω W *Alpha et Omega*, "the beginning and the end."

The *reverse* has a large cross in the centre, and the legends, which are in two concentric circles surrounding it, terminate with small crosses, placed at the top above it. The lettering is MRO · HOPITALI · QVET SCI · IOHI: · ✠ in the outer circle, and IHERIL' : RODI ✠ or "*Magistro Hospitalis Conventus Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani Rodi.*" Translating the two sides together, we have this English sentence: "Brother Foulques de Villaret by the Grace of God, of Jerusalem, Master of the Hospital of the Convent of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes." Figure 1.

II. Helion De Villeneuve. A. D. 1319–1346.

This coin is of silver. The figure on the obverse resembles that of I. The rudeness of the workmanship is not greater than that of other coins of the period. The face is heavily bearded. The letters Alpha and Omega are absent, and the cross stands upon three steps, as was common in the Byzantine coins of that period, whose devices were as strongly Christian. The inscription on the obverse is FR. ELION. D'. VILANOVA. DI. GRA. MR. ✠, that is, resolved, "*Frater Elion De Villanova Dei Gratia Magister.*" The reverse has ·OSPTA'· S'· IOHIS· IRLNI QT' ·RODI· ✠, that is, "*Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani Conventus Rodi*;" or in English, "Brother Helion De Villeneuve, by the Grace of God, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Convent (or Priory) of Rhodes." The device on the field of the reverse is a Greek cross, with floriated arms, the central ornament at the end of each arm being a small shield or oval, also inscribed with a cross. It will be observed

* As on most of the coins of the Grand Masters to be described, their arms are displayed, it seems proper to give also the bearings of those old heroes which do not appear on their coins, but which were doubtless well known to "the infidel." Many of them have allusions impossible now to trace: others have charges showing the antiquity of "*arma parlantes*," or "canting arms," as modern heralds term them, and to these attention will be called occasionally as we proceed. Foulques de Villaret bore the same arms with his brother Guillaume, who immediately preceded him, namely, or, three mountain peaks gules, each surmounted by a crow sable; the field being gold (or yellow), the mountains red, and the crows black. As French was the language of chivalry and most of the Grand Masters were of France, we have followed the French form of the names.

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that some of the letters on these coins are combined to form a kind of monogram. The current name of this piece was *gigliato*.* Figure 2.

Grand-Master De Villeneuve was delayed a long time in Europe by ill health, even till 1332, before proceeding to Rhodes, and while there held a general chapter of the Knights at Marseilles. In his Grand-Mastership the Order was divided into seven *langues* (languages or provinces), which afterwards expanded into eight. It was reported that at this time there was not a poor man in all the Island of Rhodes. The curious fable of Sir Deodatus (French, Dieu-donné) and the Dragon, is placed in this Grand-Mastership.

III. DIEU-DONNÉ DE GOZON. A. D. 1346–1353.

Our next engraving shows a gold coin, styled a *sequin*. It corresponds in size with the Venetian gold of that period, worth, by weight, about $2.30 of our money. Upon the obverse we see a group well executed, St. John presenting a banner with the Passion Cross to the Grand Master, who kneels with bare feet, his hands grasping the staff. An Oriental robe, bare feet, the halo of divinity, and a venerable beard, mark the saint up to whom the Grand Master, an old man, bald and beardless, is looking with reverential aspect. Upon the reverse we see an angel with expanded wings, seated upon an open sarcophagus, as recorded in St. John xx: 12, "Angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain." Or in Mark xvi: 5, "They saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment." The epigraph of the same is F. DCODAT on the right of the figures, and SIOHESB on the left; these latter are arranged nearly perpendicularly to each other; on the right of the staff from which the banner floats will be seen MGR similarly arranged:† these abbreviations, when complete, signify *Frater Deodatus Sancti-Johannis Baptistae Magister*. On the reverse is the legend HOSPITAL QVENT: RODI ✠ for *Hospitalis Conventi Rodi*, that is, "Brother Dieu-donné, Master of the Priory of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Rhodes." The heavenly visitant appearing on the reverse displays a cross upon a staff; the head is surrounded by a nimbus, the wings are spread as if prepared for flight, the countenance is benignant and attractive. Who can doubt but that in the days when all Christians believed in the occasional appearance of saints and angels, that many a Sir Knight, sore bestead

* The arms of De Villeneuve differ slightly as given by Saint Allais from those in Vertot's work. Although the Abbe Vertot, who was himself a Knight of the Order, wrote more than a century before Saint Allais, and in his elaborate work—four thick quarto volumes—gives portraits of all or nearly all the Grand Masters to his time, I am inclined to regard Saint Allais as the better authority from reasons unnecessary to give here, but which will be apparent to any one who compares the two. The title of Vertot's book is Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitaliers de S. Jean de Jerusalem, appellez depuis Les Chevaliers de Rhodes, et aujourd'hui Les Chevaliers de Malte: par M. l'Abbe de Vertot, de l'Academie des Belles Lettres. A Paris, 1726, avec approbation et privilege du Roy. Plates. 4°. 4 vols. Saint Allais gives brief historic sketches of each Grand Master, with plates at the end, showing their arms, and the title of his work is L'Ordre de Malte, ses Grand Maîtres et ses Chevaliers, par M. de Saint-Allais, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de la Legion d'Honneur, etc., Directeur Proprietaire des Archives Genealogiques et Heraldiques de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean-de Jerusalem (Malte). Paris, 1839. Small 8vo., pp. 302 and 4 plates. The device of Villeneuve was gules, rietty of lances or, an inescutcheon of gold in each space (claire-voie): on the fess point an inescutcheon azure charged with a fleur de lis or. That is, on a red field a number of lances interlaced diamond wise, with small shields between them in each vacant space, each of gold: on the centre, or the "heart" of the shield as the French style it, a small escutcheon of blue on which is a fleur de lis of gold.

† His armorial bearings, either quartered with the arms or otherwise, do not appear on any coins so far as we have learned; they were gules, a bend argent bordered azure, a bordure crenelee argent: the device would be represented by a diagonal stripe of silver, or white, having a blue edge, the whole upon a field of red, which is surrounded by a border of white, its inner edge cut to resemble battlements.

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by warrings, vigils and hunger, looked hopefully upon the figure that illustrates this coin and was comforted thereby. This Grand Master, De Gozon, gained a naval victory over the Turks, capturing one hundred and twenty of their vessels. He died of apoplexy, Dec. 1355. The Order at this period was in very great esteem. Figure 3.

IV. Raymond De Bérenger. A. D. 1365–1374.

This next is a silver coin, and larger than the others. The reader will observe that there is an interval between Grand Master De Gozon and the present. This was filled by Pierre De Corneillan, A. D. 1354–1355 and Roger De Pins,* but I have no coins of either. During the Grand Mastership of the latter, the citadel at Smyrna was lost to the Order. Grand Master De Bérenger, whose coin is before us, took Alexandria in Egypt from the Saracens, and burnt the piratical fleet harboring there. Figure 4.

Upon the obverse is the Grand Master, as in preceding specimens, kneeling before the patriarchal cross, which is mounted upon three steps. Behind him is a shield bearing the charge heraldically known as a "bend."† The legend is F·RAIMVNDVS BERENGARII·D·G·:M✠ in full, *Frater Raimundus Berengarii, Dei Gratia Magister.* The reverse bears "the flowery" or "flowered" cross, like that on No. II. Out of each of the four equal points of this cross rises also the same oval or shield containing a small Greek cross.‡ The legend also is substantially the same as that of the reverse of II.—OSPITAL·S·ION$·IRLM·QT$·RODI·✠ explained above. The two legends unitedly read as follows: "Brother Raymond de Bérenger, by the grace of God, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Priory at Rhodes." During this Grand Mastership the fortifications of the Island of Rhodes were greatly strengthened, in view of a threatened invasion from Constantinople.

V. Antoine Fluvian. A. D. 1421–1437.

This is a *sequin* (gold) as III. Between the Grand Mastership of De Bérenger, which terminated A. D. 1374, and the installation of Antoine Fluvian, A. D. 1421, forty-seven years had intervened, during which there were five Grand Masters,—Robert de Julliac,§ 1374 to 1377; H. C. d'Emporta, 1377 to 1383; Richard Caraccioli, 1383 to 1396; Philibert De Naillac, 1396 to 1421, but of these I have no specimens. Figure 5.

The obverse of the coin before us is much like that of III, except that in place of MGR ranged perpendicularly down the staff, the word DVX (*i. e.* leader,

* Corneillan bore gules on a bend argent three martlets sable: that is, on a red field, a silver diagonal stripe charged with three small birds resembling swallows, but without beaks or feet. De Pins carried a shield gules, three pine cones or, one over two: gules meaning red, and or, yellow, no further explanation is necessary. The latter is one of the very earliest allusive coats. De Pins died May 28, 1365.

† Why this is inserted I am unable to determine, as these do not appear to be his family arms, which, as given by St. Allais, were gules, a saltire couped or: that is, a Saint Andrew's cross of gold on a red shield. Vertot depicts them as gyronny of eight, gules and argent, that is, with eight right angled triangles, their apexes in the centre of the shield, alternately red and white.

‡ The "Greek cross," so called, is the simplest and probably the oldest form of the cross used in heraldry. It forms the first and fourth quarters of every Grand Master's official arms, and though we do not specially mention it in describing them, it should be so understood.

§ De Julliac bore argent, a cross botonnee—French, fleuronne, (differing from the cross fleury in the terminations of the arms, which have three round balls, while those of the cross fleury end with fleurs de lis gules;) a label of four points azure; that is, a cross as described, of red on a white field, and at the top of the shield a blue label of four points; the "label" cannot be described better than by referring the reader to Webster's Unabridged, illustrated edition, where an engraving of this charge is given.

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signifying the same office) is used.* The legend of the obverse is F. ANTONIVS. on the right, and ·S·M·VENET on the left, the last arranged perpendicularly. This legend, which some numismatists would translate *Frater Antonius* and *Sanctus Marcus Veneti* or Saint Mark of Venice, together with the fact that the robe of the kneeling Grand Master is so different from the others, being highly ornate, has led some to consider this a Venetian coin and call the kneeling figure "the Doge of Venice."

On the reverse is the figure of the Saviour standing full face to front, as in all Byzantine coins of this class. His head has a cruciform halo, and his right hand is held up shoulder high, with three fingers presented, in the manner adopted by the Roman Pontiff when bestowing the Papal benediction upon his people, and alludes to the Trinity. His robe is gathered up and held in his left hand, which also contains a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The face is that of an elderly man heavily bearded. He stands within the oval figure called *vesica piscis*, with nine stars nearly surrounding Him, four on His right, five on His left. The epigraph on the reverse reads, SIT. T. XPE. DATVS Q TV : REGIS ISTE · DVCAT that is, in full, "*Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quia tu regis, iste ducatus*," or in English, "Let this ducat be given to Thee, O Christ, because Thou dost rule." Figure 5.

This Grand Master, Fluvian, donated to the Order two hundred thousand gold crowns, to erect an Infirmary at Rhodes. Long were the knights proud of his benefaction. At this period the Order was at the height of its wealth and worldly prosperity. They numbered about one thousand men, and the Grand Master was admittedly the most powerful Christian sovereign in the Levant. Equally ready to strive for the Order on sea or on sod, the Fraternity was now in the fifth century of its existence; while the Templars had been destroyed a hundred years before, the Teutonic knights had become an effete institution, and Rhodes, a little island in the eastern Mediterranean, shone as the bulwark of Christendom against the Moslem.

Following Grand Master Fluvian, came Jean De Lastic,† of whom I have no specimens, but his part in the government of Rhodes was so important, that I must give him a place in this comment. During his Grand Mastership a hostile fleet came against Rhodes in great force, September, 1440, bringing sixteen fire-ships; yet they were easily repelled by the knights, who from their

* The word DVX was the Latin epithet of the Doge—from which indeed the title appears to be derived; and there were Doges who bore the name of Anthony. The style of the figure, the letter F before ANTONIVS, the cross in the banner, with some other points, have led the author to his assignment of the piece. If it belongs to the Doge, the explanation of the letter F remains to be given. The first Doge Antonio was A. Venieri, 1382–1400; the next, A. Grimani, 1521–3; and the next, Marco Antonio Trevisano, 1553. We remember no others. There was also a religious Order, "Hospitalarii Sancti Antonii," or Hospitallers of Saint Anthony, founded by Gaston in the Viennois, 1095, authorized by Boniface VIII in 1297, and finally united with the Order of Malta by Pius VI. If not a coin of Fluvian's, can it belong to this last named Order, which seems to have had some points in common with the Hospitallers? The reverse of a coin of one of the later Grand Masters bears a strong resemblance to the reverse of this piece, as will be noticed hereafter.

The arms of Fluvian are another early example of *canting* heraldry, being or, a fess undee gules—on a red shield a wavy horizontal stripe of red, thus alluding to his name, which is from the Latin *fluvius*, a river. This as given by Saint Allais; Vertot gives a plain fess, and this difference seems to add to the weight to be attached to the former's authority. We omit reference to the intervening Grand Masters, concerning whom historians are not so fully agreed. The schism in the Roman Church between the Popes Urban VI and Clement VII, each of whom claimed to be by virtue of his office not only the head of the Church but of the Order as well, is the cause of this disagreement. Saint Allais names Jean Fernandes de Heredin as Naillac's predecessor, and omits all reference to Emposta. Caraccioli was appointed by Urban, who deposed Heredin, because the latter favored Clement. Naillac's arms were azure, two lions passant gardant or—on a field of blue two lions (lion leopards the French called them, if more than one appears on the shield, for a lion, they said, could not bear a rival, and early English heralds called them lioncels or lion's whelps); passant gardant signifies they are moving slowly across the field with their heads turned to the observer.

† Le Lastic's arms were gules a fess argent—a silver horizontal band on a red field.

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insular position had even more skill on sea than on land. Cannon in large numbers were used in this contest. The King of England wrote the Doge of Venice at this time "to treat the Knights of St. John well, because, without them, all Europe was in danger from the Turks." De Lastic is the first Master to whom the title "Grand" was given. It was during the latter years of this Grand Mastership that the event occurred which shook the Christian world, namely, the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1452. De Lastic issued a circular letter July 20, 1453, to his knights through all their Priories in Europe, to hasten to head quarters, for he plainly foresaw the tremendous struggle that awaited the Order itself, the only barrier remaining in the eastern Mediterranean against the formidable power of the Moslems.

VI. Pierre D'Aubusson. A. D. 1476–1503.

Twenty-nine years have passed since the mintage of Grand Master Fluvian's coins ceased at his death. Four Grand Masters have been installed and done their work, of whom I have no coins, namely, De Lastic, named above, 1437 to 1454; Jacques De Milly,* 1454 to 1461; Pierre Raymond Zacosta, 1461 to 1467; and Jean Baptiste De Ursins (or Orsini), 1467 to 1476. But now we have a coin of Pierre D'Abusson.

His large piece is styled *medaille d'argent*, or a silver crown. Upon the obverse it has the shield of the Grand Master surmounted by a Cardinal's hat, for D'Aubusson held that rank, which was bestowed upon him by the Pope, May 9, 1488. In the first and fourth quarterings are Greek crosses, and in the second and third the early form of the Maltese cross.† The legend is F PE D AUBSSON GARDE MAG RHODI ✠ that is, *Frater Petrus D'Aubusson, Grandis Magister Rhodi*,‡ which is sufficiently plain to our readers without translation. On the reverse is a full length figure, well executed, of St. John the Baptist, the patron of the Order. His head is encircled by a nimbus, his left hand sustains the crosier, a lamb (haloed) in his left arm, and his right hand rests upon his bosom. The legend is ✠ ECCE AG DEI : ECQI · TL · PECAT MUD · which, enlarged from the abbreviations, is "*Ecce Agnus Dei ecqui tollet peccata mundi*," that is, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." The same motto is repeated upon No. XI. Figure 6.

The crisis of an invasion from Constantinople impending, the election of Pierre D'Aubusson was hailed by the knights with bonfires and rejoicings. On the election day, the sixteen electors came three several times before the Assembly of the Order, and inquired if they would stand by the election; to which they answered in the affirmative. Then the result was announced. In 1478 a Chapter General was held, and D'Aubusson was appointed Dictator

* De Milly bore gules a chief argent, indented: that is, a red field the upper third silver, with the dividing line in points, similar to the teeth of a saw. Zacosta's arms were barry undee of seven, or and gules, that is, seven wavy horizontal stripes, alternately gold and red. Des Ursins carried a shield bendy of six, argent and gules, a chief argent charged with a rose gules, boutonnee or, and in the lower part a serpent, azure, fesswise; this would appear to the observer as having six diagonal stripes, running from his left to right, and alternately silver (at the upper right corner) and red; the upper third, of silver, is divided from the rest, and has in its centre at the top an heraldic rose of red, on which are small buds or buttons of gold, and below it a snake of blue crawling to observer's left. The heraldic rose bears little resemblance to the flower, and reminds one more of the architectural rosette.

† His arms were or, a cross moline gules, as shown on the coin, — the cross being red and the field gold.

‡ There are a few letters at the bottom of the piece, somewhat indistinct, from the close resemblance these mediæval forms bear to each other; in our reading of the legend, (which is a photographic copy of the original plate,) the letters in GRAND appear to be transposed, and indeed the whole seems a singular blending of the French and Latin titles, which, considering the intelligence of the average workman of the time, is not surprising.

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during the expected siege. The historian avers that "he acted a noble part, and showed fully as varied talents as almost any one, ancient or modern, and upon a grander scale." May 23, 1480, the Turkish fleet, one hundred and sixty sail, appeared in sight, and landed two days afterwards an uncounted host. Cannon,—it is said to the number of 3,700, and many of enormous calibre,—battered the walls. The siege endured ninety-nine days, but closed by the defeat of the enemy with immense loss. Peace followed, which lasted all the remaining days of the gallant Grand Master D'Aubusson.

TWO TONS OF THREE CENT COINS.

THE United States Mint in Philadelphia has lately received over two tons of Three Cent silver pieces, which by Act of Congress have been abolished from the national coinage. This is said to be, however, only about one-fifth of the quantity of these small coins which are to be brought there from the various sub-treasuries in the country, there having already been redeemed more than ten tons. The three cent pieces now in the Mint would fill three large wagons. They are to be recoined into dimes, as the three cent nickel pieces are to take the place of the old silver three cent coins. The treasury department is redeeming the small coins as fast as possible, and in a few years they will entirely disappear, and only the nickels will be in circulation. The coins have lost a very considerable per cent of their intrinsic value by usage, in some cases amounting to as much as 25 per cent. In fact, they were rapidly wearing out. This is one reason why they were abolished and the harder and more convenient nickel substituted.—*Herald.*

HANOVERIAN MEDALS.

THE London public, ever since Lefroy's trial, have heard more of Hanoverian medals than they ever heard before. The fact that that criminal got money by passing one on the morning of the murder, and that several of them were found upon the murderer at his arrest, made them sensational objects in the trial. But they had been used for felonious purposes before Lefroy was born, and unless legislation should be directed to their suppression, are likely to remain popular with an important section of the criminal class. There is not a session held at the Old Bailey at which a charge of uttering one of these pieces is not preferred against some well-known smasher, and the use of them has become so general that the statutory indictment contains a special section to cover this offence. The early history of these aids to the coiner is quite innocent. When her majesty ascended the throne in 1837, the peculiar operation of the Salic law deprived the empire of the kingdom of Hanover. Some medals were struck and circulated to commemorate the event. On the obverse was the head of Queen Victoria; on the reverse the horse of Hanover, and above it the inscription, "To Hanover. They very closely resembled the current sovereign, and were largely used as counters for cards. They still serve this inoffensive purpose, and are a recognized article in a fancy stationer's stock. The coiners soon saw the advantage of them. The trouble and danger of coining was saved. The possession of them was not criminal, the disposal of them, if dexterously managed, quite possible. The stake risked cost less than a farthing, and the prize was a

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sovereign. The Hanoverian medals got to be very popular, and juries impanelled to try offences against the Mint know the look of the pieces as well as a medical coroner knows the smell of hydrate of chloral.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Continued from Vol. XVII, page 13.]

NOVA SCOTIA is second only to the Province of Quebec in the number of its coins, while it even exceeds that Province in the earlier issues. From this we gather, that at the beginning of the century the merchants of Halifax, by whom these early tokens were issued, were possessed of sufficient enterprise, in default of a government coinage, to provide an ample Colonial currency.

CCCVIII. *Obv.* BROKE HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA A bust to the left in military costume; two buttons only are shown on the coat.

Rev. BRITANNIA *Ex.* 1814 Britannia to the left, with a sprig in her right hand and a trident in her left; one of the prongs of the trident is slanting slightly outwards and touches the second I in BRITANNIA. Before her is an engagement between two war vessels. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

Broke was the commander of the victorious Shannon that captured the American frigate Chesapeake on the 1st of June, 1813, outside Boston harbor. On the 6th of June he entered Halifax harbor with his prize. Broke was the lion of the town's people during his stay.

CCCIX. *Obv.* As the last, but with three buttons on the coat.

Rev. As the last, but the prong of the trident does not touch the I. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

As this was the most decisive naval victory for the British during the war of 1812–14, and coming after a number of defeats, it was little wonder that the issuers of this token should thus commemorate and hand down to posterity the name of the gallant commander.

CCCX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the prongs of the trident are straight, the water also is farther from the border of the coin. Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

These tokens are seldom met with in good condition, the relief being rather low. The milling on the edge is poorly and unevenly done.

CCCXI. *Obv.* . HALF PENNY TOKEN . 1814 Bust of George III to the right, laureated and draped.

Rev. PAYABLE BY CARRITT & ALPORT *Ex.* HALIFAX A man of war to the right, with lower sails furled. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

The war vessel here represented is intended to commemorate the entry of the Shannon with her prize into Halifax harbor.

CCCXII. *Obv.* . HALFPENNY TOKEN . 1814 Bust of George III laureated and draped, within an inner circle.

Rev. . PAYABLE BY HOSTERMAN & ETTER . HALIFAX Front view of a building with four Doric columns. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The building here represented is the Merchants Exchange, Halifax, which is still standing. This token is much heavier than any of the other private tokens issued in the Province.

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CCCXIII. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Bust of George III to the right, laureated and draped.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

This is a much lighter piece than the last. The firm finding that in giving full weight their honesty was not appreciated, reduced the weight of their second coinage.

CCCXIV. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. . PAYABLE BY JOHN ALEX^{R} BARRY . HALIFAX A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

Although the bust on this coin is different from the last, their close resemblance in size and finish shows that they were executed by the same engraver.

CCCXV. *Obv.* As CCCXIII, but the bust is larger and the date smaller.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

The obverses of some of the English tokens were used in striking these coins. The issue must have been large, as many of these coins are still found in circulation in good condition.

CCCXVI. *Obv.* As CCCXIII.

Rev. Ex. HALIFAX A ship under full sail to the right; a ship in the distance to the left. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

Some collectors claim that there is a second variety of this token whereon the distant ship does not appear; but as many specimens of this coin are not well struck up, the fine lines are wanting, which may account for the absence of the second ship.

CCCXVII. *Obv.* . STARR & SHANNON HALIFAX . 1815 An Indian and hound as in CCXXXV.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN NOVASCOTIA A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

The style of workmanship displayed on this coin closely resembles the sloop half-pennies.

CCCXVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but the feathers on the arrow are very faint and the barb smaller.

Rev. As the last.

I was at first inclined to omit this variety, thinking that the difference was the result of careless striking, but a closer examination revealed that it must have been struck from a different die.

CCCXIX. *Obv.* Same as CCXXXV.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

This specimen, although not common, must have been plentiful at the time of issue. The obverse is exactly like the first of the sloop half-pennies, and the reverse the same as that appearing on the Starr and Shannon tokens. This shows that these two series of tokens were struck at the same establishment.

CCCXX. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Within an inner circle a keg having its head inscribed SPIKES | NAILS with &C on the side.

Rev. IMPORTERS OF IRONMONGERY HARDWARE &C. Within an inner circle, PAYABLE | BY | MILES W. | WHITE | HALIFAX | N S Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

Hardware firms seem to have done the larger part of this business of supplying the country with copper change.

CCCXXI. *Obv.* WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE STORE * *Ex.* 1816 A large building with a gateway in the centre.

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Rev. HALIFAX NOVASCOTIA A keg standing on end inscribed round the centre SPIKES and on the end NAILS; above it are two spades crossed, to the left a scythe and to the right a sickle. Copper. Size 25 m. R 3.

The building represented on this token was no doubt the warehouse of the firm issuing the coin. It seems to have been a wooden structure with no architectural beauty worthy of commemoration.

CCCXXII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. PAYABLE AT W. A. & S. BLACK'S. HALIFAX. N. S. . Device same as the last. Copper. Size 25 m. R 2.

The name of the firm having been omitted from the previous token, a new die was made and the issue of the earlier tokens stopped.

CCCXXIII. *Obv.* PAYABLE AT W. L WHITE'S. HALIFAX HOUSE HALIFAX. N. S In the field, ONE FARTHING.

Rev. W. L. WHITE'S. HALIFAX HOUSE HALIFAX. In the field, CHEAP | DRY GOODS | STORE. Copper. Size 22 m. R 5.

This is the only coin of this denomination that seems to have been issued in Canada; farthings never have been received with favor in any of the Provinces.

CCCXXIV. *Obv.* PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF J. BROWN A ship with sails furled, to the right.

Rev. NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT A four-leaved thistle. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

This token is described by Lindsay in his second supplement to the Coinage of Scotland, No. 94, page 28. I have strong doubts about its being a Canadian coin, but as it is usually classed by Canadian collectors with their Nova Scotian coins, I describe it here.

CCCXXV. *Obv.* · ROBERT PURVES · | CHEAP | FAMILY | STORE | WALLACE

Rev. ENCOURAGE | COUNTRY | IMPORTERS Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

Purves was engaged in business for a number of years in Wallace, with a branch at Tatamagauche. He was not successful, and died about 1876.

CCCXXVI. *Obv.* NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK *Ex.* SUCCESS A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN A figure of commerce to the left, seated on a bale of goods, with a pair of scales in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left; a ship in front in the distance. Copper. Size 28 m. R 5.

This is one of the rarest of the Nova Scotia tokens. I suppose this piece was struck by some one who favored the often mooted union of the lower Provinces as Acadia.

CCCXXVII. *Obv.* HALIFAX STEAMBOAT COMPANY A small side-wheel steamer, with upper sails set, to the left.

Rev. FERRY | TOKEN Copper. Size 19 m. R 6.

I only know of the existence of two of these tokens, both of which passed through the hands of Mr. Woodward of Roxbury, Mass. This Company ran ferries between some of the outlying villages in Halifax harbor and the city.

CCCXXVIII. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Bust of George IV to the left, laureated and draped.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1823 A two-leaved thistle; the stem of the thistle is directly over the 8. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

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These tokens are a sort of semi-official currency, similar to the bank tokens issued in the Province of Canada. No coins, except those struck at or by order of the Royal Mint could be issued officially by the Provincial Government.

CCCXXIX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the stem of the thistle is a little to the right of the 8. Copper. Size 29 m. R 3.

These tokens could not have been issued for profit, as they are of the full standard weight.

[To be continued] R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

HOW MUCH A MILLION DOLLARS WEIGHS.

FOR the benefit of the curious, and the delight of statisticians, we print from the *Scientific American*, the following calculation :—

MR. E. B. ELLIOTT, the Government Actuary, has computed the weight of a million dollars in gold and silver coin as follows :—

The standard gold dollar of the United States contains of gold of nine-tenths fineness 25.8 grains, and the standard silver dollar contains of silver of nine-tenths fineness 412.5 grains. One million standard gold dollars, consequently weigh 25,800,000 grains, or 53,750 ounces troy, or 4,479 1-6 pounds troy, of 5,760 grains each, or 3,685.71 pounds avoirdupois of 7,000 grains each, or 1.843 "short" tons of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois each, or 1.645 "long" tons of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois each. One million standard silver dollars weigh 412,500,000 grains, or 859,375 ounces troy, or 71,614.58 pounds troy, or 58,928.57 pounds avoirdupois, or 29.464 "short" tons of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois each, or 26.307 "long" tons of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois each. In round numbers the following table represents the weight of a million dollars in the coins named ;

Description of coin.	Tons.
Standard gold coin,	1⅘
Standard silver coin,	26¾
Subsidiary silver coin,	25
Minor coin, five cent nickel,	100

COINS AS MONUMENTS.

WE cut the following extract from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's tribute to the poet Longfellow, before the Massachusetts Historical Society, April 13, 1882 :—

NOTHING lasts like a coin and a lyric. Long after the dwellings of men have disappeared, when their temples are in ruins and all their works of art are shattered, the ploughman strikes an earthen vessel holding the golden and silver disks, on which the features of a dead monarch—with emblems, it may be, betraying the beliefs or the manners, the rudeness or the finish of art and all which this implies—survive an extinct civilization. Pope has expressed this with his usual Horatian felicity, in the letter to Addison, on the publication of his little "Treatise on Coins," —

> "A small Euphrates through the piece is rolled,
> And little eagles wave their wings in gold."

Conquerors and conquered sink in common oblivion ; triumphal arches, pageants the world wonders at, all that trumpeted itself as destined to an earthly immortality, pass away ; the victor of a hundred battles is dust ; the parchments or papyrus on which his deeds were written are shrivelled and decayed and gone, —

> "And all his triumphs shrink into a coin."

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SIAMESE CENTENARY MEDAL.

THE centenary of the founding of the city of Bangkok and of the present dynasty of the kings of Siam took place on April 21. To commemorate the occasion the king of Siam had six thousand medals struck off in England, which were worn at the centenary celebration. Some of these medals are in pure gold, and others in silver gilt with red or yellow gold, silvered bronze and pure bronze. On the face are the busts of the five sovereigns of Siam of this line, with the full state robes of their time; around the busts are inscribed in Siamese the names and titles under which they were respectively known. Surrounding the medal, spreading outward, are one hundred rays, typical of the century, which form a very effective bordering. On the reverse is an inscription in Siamese.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. J. C. Brevoort of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected an honorary member. Mr. Woodward showed a number of pieces, including some fine old French gold, a beautiful double-crown of Rudolph II. of Germany, a medal struck at San Francisco on the German victory of 1871, and a coin of fifty cents struck by the French Republic for French Cochin-China, 1879. The Secretary exhibited a silver medal of Luther and his wife Catharine Von Bora, which differs slightly from one in Frossard's sale of this day, May 5, as part of the inscription is in German. The Society adjourned at 5.15 P. M.

June 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. J. C. Brevoort, accepting honorary membership. The President called the attention of members to the recent death of Mr. Henry D. Fowle, one of the founders of the Society. Mr. Woodward showed a remarkably fine specimen of the very rare half-dime of 1802. Some time was passed in conversation on various points connected with the Bushnell collection and its coming sale, and the Society adjourned at 5.15 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

THE Executive Committee of this Society reported at their last annual meeting a flourishing condition; the roll of membership included 17 Honorary, 57 Corresponding and 75 Resident Members, or a total of 149. This is now, we believe, the strongest Numismatic Society in the country, in point of numbers. The Librarian reported donations of 83 pamphlets, 21 periodicals, and 32 bound volumes during the year, and the Curator announced a gratifying increase in the Society's cabinet. The finances appeared to be in equally good condition, and the annual address of President Anthon on the occasion of their first meeting in their new location in the University building was interesting from a historical as well as a numismatic point of view. A pleasing incident of the meeting was the presentation of a fine portrait medallion of Dr. Anthon, in bronze, of which only six have been struck. It was the gift of Prof. Woolf, and is to be hung in the Society's room.

PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Thomas Ramsden; *Vice President*, J. E. H. Kelley; *Secretary*, Geo. W. Rode; *Treasurer*, Henry McKnight; *Curator*, A. C. Gies.

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COIN SALES.

THE BUSHNELL SALE.

WE have received the printed price list of the Bushnell collection. The proceeds of the sale were $13,900.47, thus a little exceeding the Mickley Sale, which footed up $13.285.70: the McCoy Sale in 1864, $13.010.60, and the Bache-Lightbody Sale in 1865, $12,524.66 are the nearest competitors in gross returns that we recall. Other sales have contained specialties and possibly values equal or even greater in extent than this, but none have equalled it in the gross returns, and none have surpassed it in general interest, or attractiveness to American collectors. It would be impossible for us to give anything like descriptions of the pieces in the limited space we have to spare, beyond what is necessary to identify them, and we shall not attempt to follow closely the order of the catalogue, but simply quote prices of the most valuable or interesting pieces sold. "The celebrated Good Samaritan Shilling," sold for $650; we have only to say further concerning it, that one of our editors saw it at the sale, and has no doubt that it was a fictitious piece, and was not struck in New England in the seventeenth century. If the "shilling" was really imported from Europe, and *not* made in New York, its history should be easy to trace; this not even Mr. Bushnell ever pretended to do. The Lord Baltimore Penny, probably unique, sold for 550. This was a coin without any cloud on its reputation. The Virginia Shilling, 1774, silver, proof, "only three known," which the cataloguers say was worth $190, sold for 105; the Confederatio, 1785, rev., Inimica tyrannis Americana, "only four known," 140; New York Cent, bust of Clinton, 135; Liber natus, etc. — "purchased for $90 at Mickley Sale, but worth several times that to-day," said the catalogue, — brought 105; Brasher Doubloon, gold, 505; New Jersey Cent, the remarks on which have very generally and very justly been criticized, 250; Chalmers' Annapolis Shilling, 110; Washington Half Dollar, 1792, lettered edge, 126; another, plain edge, *unique*, 365; set of the Season Medals, two in silver, two in bronze, 150; (once sold for 900, in 1864, and in Mar. '65 for 800;) Cent of 1792, large pattern by Birch, only three known, 290; another, same date, rev., eagle on globe to right, "unique outside of the one in the Mint," 300; silver centre Cent, 120. The preceding are all we notice which brought over $100.

Among the pieces bringing from $50 to $100, we mention the following: — N. E. Shilling, 1652, N. E. in punch-mark, plain planchet, 51; do. Sixpence, 71.25 (the one in Mickley Sale brought 67.50); Pine tree Shilling, of 1650, 51 (probably a counterfeit); Shilling of Lord Baltimore, 55.50. Five of Higley's Threepences sold for 58, 85, 25, 75, 32; Rosa Americana Penny, "unique" variety, — "from Mickley Sale, $28, but worth many times that amount to-day" (Cataloguer's opinion), 60; another, three blown roses and three buds, 65; the Diplomatic Medal, 50; Carroll, ninetieth birthday, "cost Mr. B. 100," 55.50; Fugio Cent, with names on rings, 65.50; Immunis Columbia, rev., U. S. shield, "only six known," 52.75; Washington Half Dollar, (the missing link, in the Cataloguer's opinion,) not in the Bushnell collection, but inserted to establish their theory, which, however, is "not proven" by any means, 55; the "Roman head" 1792 Cent, "generally brings about 225, but has sold for as high as 480 in McCoy Sale," 60; Washington Half Dollar, edge plain, silver, 61: like the preceding, but copper, 50; Proof set of 1855, quarter dollar out, 61; 1856, 9 pieces, 64; Liberty head Cent, '93, rev. wreath, 55; brass Washington Masonic, (Marvin 264) 56, while the same in silver, only one known, but somewhat worn, 33, or about half the Cataloguers expected, since they remarked, "purchased at Mickley Sale for 65, but worth much more to-day."

As will be seen from the gross amount realized, many more pieces brought most excellent prices, but we have not room to lengthen out our list, which we greatly regret. The Catalogue, with plates and printed price list, should be procured by collectors, for it will be long before so choice a cabinet will be offered again, and the work — already scarce — is, with all its short-comings, a really valuable contribution to our Numismatic history: its great blemish is found in the redundant opinions it contains, which evoke a smile when we place them beside those of better judges, as the buyers and particularly the dealers present must be admitted to be, who would hardly allow what the cataloguers considered so many excellent bargains to slip through their fingers.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-EIGHTH SALE,

Which took place at Bangs & Co's, June 27 and 28, was not a coin sale, and we mention it only as one of the series. It comprised pre-historic stone objects, in which both the Eastern and Western continents were represented by superior examples of almost every known form. They were gathered by Prof. J. Grier Ralston of Norristown, Pa., and the sale was made up of the choicest pieces in his collection. The prices realized were fair, and in many instances they seemed extravagantly high. No. 595, a card on which were a number of beautiful arrow points, one of opal or opalized quartz — a carving representing some unknown animal — a knife of mottled porphyry and various other little objects, each a gem, twenty in all, sold for $77.50. Most of the perforated objects — Amulets, Banner Stones, Pipes, etc., sold at full prices; three of the latter brought respectively $10, 10.50, and 12.50; a modern pipe of Haidah brought 15; a local Manito, illustrated by Schoolcraft, and known as the Gitchy-Kenabec or Great Serpent, went for 9.50. European arrow points brought wonderful prices; one little triangular point, No. 831, 5.75; a little celt from the West Indies, No. 944, 7.75. Judging by the price that collectors were willing to pay, ancient glass beads have not lost their value; they sold at 1.00, 1.30, and up to 2.25 each.

I. F. WOOD'S COLLECTION.

JULY 5, 6, and 7, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York "Part I" of Mr. Isaac F. Wood's collection of Medals. It was under the charge of John W. Haseltine, and his Sixtieth Sale. The catalogue contained 62 pages and 2087 lots. There were some rare and interesting pieces, including silver Grant Medals, and others of Napoleon I and III, Washington, Lincoln, besides many Presidential, political,

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etc., and a few invoices of coins added to the magnitude of the sale. We learn from a prefatory note by Mr. Wood, that at least two more sales will be needed to close out his cabinet: in the next one (Part II) will be some rare Washingtons, and in the third a complete list of his own issues of medals and tokens. There were no duplicates, except of metal. A medal of Washington, silver, only three known in that metal, was sold at the upset price, $10; Bovy's Grant, a silver proof, head facing, "Patient of toil," etc., size 39, 17.50; another by same artist, head to left, also silver proof and size 39, like the preceding extremely rare, 17.50; another, galvano-plastic copy of the medal by Antrobus, size 65, 7; silver proof of Custer, perhaps unique, size 23, 9; one of Napoleon I, Prometheus chained, bronze, proof, size 48, rare, 6; a beautiful medal of Rembrant Van Ryn, with reverse the night watch, bronze, proof, size nearly 70, 15.40; Gothic Crown of Victoria, 1847, plain edge, br. pr. 6.50; Half Dollar of 1815, v. f. 7.40 and 5; another of 1794, 6.75; do. 1801, 6; do. 1802, 7.50; Goloid set, 1879, 3 pieces, proof, 11. We fear that the time of sale had a very unfavorable effect on the prices, which seem to have been absurdly low, when we consider the great variety of pieces offered.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-NINTH SALE.

Occurred at Messrs. Bangs & Co's on the 11th and 12th of July. The catalogue contained 1386 lots and was made up of a number of consignments. First came a little lot of foreign stuff; then a very good line of American coins, followed by the stock of Mr. Joseph Le Roux of Montreal, extending to Lot 798; next an invoice from a New York dealer; then the duplicates from the Burton collection, and lastly, we presume selections from the owner's stock. This sale had more than the usual number of rare and desirable pieces. We quote a few prices: — 1794 Dollar, pierced and filled, $26; 1796, Half Dollar, fine, 50; 1797, do. poor, 19.25; 1815, do. fine, 6.50; 1796, Dime, fine, 8. The gem of the catalogue, the 1802 Half Dime, offered at an upset bid of $300, was withdrawn; it was sold the next day by Mr. Woodward for 316. That famous Jones Cent of 1795 this time brought 45; 1797, Cent, 12.50; 1804, do. fine, 15.10; 1822, do. fine, 5.25; 1823, do. original, barely circulated, 7.50; 1827, do. v. f. 6.25; Confederate Cent, pr. 7.50; 1852, Dollar, fair, 17.50; another, same date, better quality, 35; United States Proof Sets, 1873, 5.10; 1877, 6.80; 1878, 6 30; 1878, 5.75; set of Pattern Trade Dollars, 27; Confederate Half Dollar, 4. Fractional Currency, of which there was an unusual quantity, showed a falling off in price. 1792, Washington Half Dollar in copper, 21; two Washington Buttons, 4.10 each; Card of Bale & Smith, 10 10. An excellent line of Hard Times Tokens sold high. We notice prices as follows: — 3.80, 3.30, 3.40, and 1.50, the latter price for Richardson's Attleboro Card. The Catalogues of Mr. Woodward's series of sales sold at unusual prices, averaging nearly $1 each. Some numismatic notes are scattered through this catalogue which are worth reading for the solid facts which they contain; one has given a black eye to that historic humbug, the Good Samaritan Shilling, which no leech can ever cure. The sale was a success.

H. P. SMITH'S SALE.

JULY 27 and 28, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold at their rooms in New York a collection of coins and medals, including some scarce American and ancient gold, a few Rebellion medals, together with Greek and Roman silver and bronze, rare patterns of the United States, etc. The catalogue, 54 pages, contained 1200 lots, and the pieces seem to have been described with great fairness by Mr. Smith. A brilliant proof silver Dollar of 1855 sold for $32.25; a very good, but nicked Dollar, 1854, 5.85; one of 1855, v f. 5.05; Cent of 1809, v. f. 5; Half Dollar, 1815, 6.50; Goloid Metric Dollar, 1878, br. pr only 25 struck, 5.10; Morgan's design for Dollar, pr. 5.25; Goloid Dollar, 1879, 4.75; Longacre Dollar, 1870, Indian queen on globe, and set of the regular issue, br. pr. 14.75; American Gold Eagle of 1797, f. 20; do. variety, 17; do. 1801, 14.25; do. 1803, crooked 3, 11.25; Half Eagles, 1798, 7.55; 1800, 7.30; 1807, head to left, 6.50; '36, 7; Quarter Eagle, 1802, 7.95; 1804, 5.25; Mormon gold Five Dollars, 9; Confederate gold piece (?) Confederate States of America, bust of Liberty; rev. wreath of corn, rice, tobacco, etc., within, ONE CENT. said to be only seven in existence, 17; Stella, or four dollar piece, 7.75; set of Goloid patterns, 3 pieces, 12.50. A copy of De Saulcy's Numismatique Judaique, half mor. 4to, sold for 6.25; Dickeson's Manual, 10.25; Crosby's Early Coins, unbound, 6.10. Some German crowns brought good prices also.

STEIGERWALT'S SEVENTH SALE.

AUGUST 1 and 2, Chas. Steigerwalt sold at the Central Auction Rooms, Lancaster, Pa., a collection of American and foreign coins, medals, paper money, war envelopes, some ancient Greek and Roman pieces, etc. The catalogue, prepared by Mr. Steigerwalt, contained 18 pages and 650 lots. We have not seen a price list.

FROSSARD'S TWENTY-THIRD SALE.

AUGUST 3, Bangs & Co. sold at their rooms in New York a collection, composed of various invoices of American coins and medals in silver and copper, containing the usual variety. These were consigned to Mr. Frossard, who prepared the catalogue, 28 pages and 703 lots. While the prices received appear to have been good, there were few of such special interest as to require mention. We notice a Half Dollar of 1815, in fine condition, sold for $5; one of '52, Orleans Mint, 4; a Stella, proof, 5.60; large bronze "Harsen" Medal, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 5.10.

FOREIGN SALES.

THE sale in London a few weeks ago of a Roman gentleman's collection of Renaissance medals and coins attracted large attention from connoisseurs. The gem of the lot was a medallion, 3½ inches in diameter, of Raphael Maffei, a bust of him wearing a skull cap, while on the reverse Maffei and a draped female figure are surrounded by the motto, "Sic itur ad astra." It was bought for a public London collection for $1000. A medal of Ludovico Toscano, the Milan poet and jurist, brought $85; one of

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Pope Paul, showing him seated on his throne with Cardinals about him, $20; one of John, Cardinal of Lorraine, by Cellini, $54; one of Martin Luther, $24, and one of Alfonso I, Duke of Ferrara, by Nicolo Fiorentino, $44.

THE final dispersion of the famous Hamilton Palace collection of pictures and works of art of every description was accomplished July 20, with the seventeenth day's sale, which embraced the fine Greek and Roman gold and silver coins, many antique intaglii and camei, with numerous objects of curious and beautiful work in ornamental art, such as the "Cruikstone Dollar." This was struck to commemorate the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry, Lord Darnley, in 1565, and set in a frame composed of wood from the famous yew tree, mounted in silver, with plates on one side inscribed, "A piece of Queen Mary's yew tree." "From Cruikstone Castle, Renfrewshire." "Presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex by Sir John Maxwell of Pollock." On the other side was the inscription: "This silver medal was struck on the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Henry, Lord Darnley." It was bought by the Earl of Moray for £168. The Stuart watch in gold, enameled with four portraits of the Stuart family, was another interesting historical relic. The watch was also bought by Lord Moray for £514 10*s*.

COMING SALES.

MR. WOODWARD'S Catalogue Number Fifty is through the press, and the sale is set down for October 16, 17, 18. The collection is that of Rev. J. Grier Ralston, and comprises the usual variety of American coins, with a small assortment of miscellaneous foreign pieces. The Catalogue is an attractive one. Catalogue Number Fifty-one is in press. This sale, like No. Forty-eight, is Archaeological, and will be made up from the very choicest specimens from the immense collection of Mr. Norman Spang of Etna, Penn. It is quite probable that Sale Fifty-two will be of the Dr. Winslow Lewis Collection of Coins and Medals and Numismatic Books. The Doctor's Library was probably more extensive in this specialty than any that has yet been sold in this country. — MR. FROSSARD also has a Catalogue in press, to be illustrated with heliotype plates, for a sale in November, and Messrs. Libby and Sullivan are preparing the Catalogue of the Fowle Collection, which will probably have two heliotype plates, and is to be offered about Thanksgiving. — MR. HASELTINE announces a sale of Indian and Stone Relics at Bangs & Co., New York, early in the present month, which will also contain several invoices of curiosities and bric-a-brac — both American and foreign, of pre-historic and ancient times.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ENGLISH COIN OF QUEEN MARY.

IN the series of English coins is one of Queen Mary, (perhaps unjustly called *Bloody Mary,*) which has a motto alluding to the restoration of the Roman Catholic faith at that time. Obverse, MARIA ✱ D'. G' ANG: FRA. Z: HIB: REGI. Bust of the Queen in profile to the left, hair flowing, necklace and cross of pearls. Mint mark on both sides,—a pomegranate. ("Queen Mary, before her accession, adopted the red and white roses as her cognizance, but added a pomegranate, to show her descent from Spain.") Reverse, . VERITAS. TEMPORIS — FILIA. A Spanish shield quartered, with the arms of France and England. Translation: Obverse, Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland; Reverse, Truth is the daughter of time. This motto, it is supposed, was suggested by the Romish priesthood in allusion to the restoration of the Romish Church to power in England. R. S.

A VERY SCARCE PENNY.

A GOOD story is told by numismatists regarding the big pennies of the year 1799, and was originated by the late Dr. M. W. Dickeson, who had a sly method of creating a market for his goods. The tale was to the effect that some years ago a firm in Salem, Mass., conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to send all the pennies they could get to Africa; so a ship was loaded up after the coin had been secured, and in due course of time it arrived in that very warm country. Here the work of trading began, and the bright and shining coppers were traded off with the female natives for oils and other merchantable articles. The Africans bored holes in the coins and used them for necklaces, ear-rings, nose-rings and other ornaments. The result of this was that the pennies were very scarce. The story is generally believed by coin collectors, and as a result a good penny of the year 1799 commands all the way from $15 to $25, according to the degree of perfection.

Mr. E. Mason, Jr., the numismatist, has another version to give regarding the scarcity of this coin. He said that the records of the Mint for the years 1798–99 show that over 700,000 pennies were coined, but that on account of the method of keeping the accounts, it was impossible to tell just how many there were of each year. "The cause of the scarcity," said Mr. Mason, "lies in the fact that the coins were imperfectly struck off. The date on the bottom seemed to be very soft, and it readily wore off. I have had some three or four thousand of these pennies, and believe I have seen as many more with the date completely obliterated. There are pennies of other years that are more difficult to obtain than those of 1799, and if

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there were so many of them in Africa, it would pay to send an agent there to hunt them up, and we would have had a man there long ago. Some time ago it was said that the pennies of 1812 were commanding large figures, and that only a few were in existence. They can be had readily for three or four cents apiece."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The *Boston Transcript* published an item a few days since, which is on its rounds, credited to the *Philadelphia Record*, concerning the 1799 cents. The numismatist named in connection with the theories concerning its scarcity essays therein to enlighten the curious on some points touching this "penny"—a name unknown, by the way, to United States coinage. We read "The cause of the scarcity," said Mr. Mason, "lies in the fact that the coins were imperfectly struck off. The date on the bottom seemed to be very soft, and it readily wore off. I have had some three or four thousand of these pennies, and believe I have seen as many more with the date completely obliterated." * * * "If there were so many of them in Africa, it would pay to send an agent there to hunt them up, and we would have sent a man there long ago." One of the curious would inquire of the numismatist in question—first, how "scarce" a coin must be when any collector may own during his experience three or four thousand specimens and "see" as many more with date completely obliterated? second, why should "the date on the bottom" be any "softer" than the rest of the coin? lastly, what would probably be the numismatic value of cents which an agent could hunt up in Africa after a century's use in that little territory, especially those examples with holes in them when used as ear-rings. QUERIO.—*Boston Transcript.*

FRENCH MINT MARKS.

ON the present bronze coinage of France are small letters denoting the Mint at which the piece was struck—A signifies Paris; B, Rouen; D, Lyons; K, Bordeaux; M, Marseilles; W, Lille. Are these initials of some words, and if so, what; or if not, can any one tell what they signify? Q. Z.

A NUMISMATIC STAR.

IT is announced that Miss Anna W. Williams, the Philadelphia lady whose portrait may be seen by any one who possesses or can borrow a "Morgan" silver dollar, has been engaged by a theatrical manager who proposes to make a "star" of her. When the dollar was first issued the face was criticized considerably, as was also the figure of the "scared hen" on the reverse; but there will now be an opportunity for the critics to see how they fancy the original. The lady certainly has a beautiful profile, if the likeness on the coin is good, and if successful will draw many of her portraits into her treasury.

THE average life of an English gold sovereign is about eighteen years—that is, the coin loses three-quarters of a grain in weight in about that length of time. It then ceases to be legal tender. It is said that of the $100,000 of British gold coinage, 49 per cent. is worn down below the legal weight.

EDITORIAL.

WE learn of the publication in England of several volumes on Numismatics, which will be of special value to the student of Oriental coins. Not much attention has been given to this branch of the science by American scholars, and we are indebted to French and English works for everything of value concerning the issues of the western Asiatic nations. A series of volumes on the subject, entitled "The International Numismata Orientalia" is now going through the press, under the direction of eminent British scholars. The first volume, of royal quarto size, contained six parts, as follows:—I. Ancient Indian Weights. By E. Thomas, F. R. S., etc. pp. 84, with a plate and map of the India of Manu. II. Coins of the Urtuki Turkomans. By Stanley Lane Poole, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. pp. 44, with six plates. III. The Coinage of Lydia and Persia, from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Dynasty of the Achaemenidae. By Barclay V. Head, Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum. pp. viii and 56, with three autotype plates. IV. The Coins of the Tuluni Dynasty. By Edward Thomas Rogers. pp. iv and 22, and one plate. V. The Parthian Coinage. By Percy Gardner, M. A., eight autotype plates, and 70 pages. VI. On the Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon, with a discussion of the Ceylon date of the Buddha's death. By T. W. Rhys Davids, late of

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the Ceylon Civil Service. pp. 60, with plate. The parts can be obtained separately, or the whole volume, bound in half morocco, for £3. 13*s.* 6*d.*

The second volume, recently published is entitled "The Coins of the Jews," being a history of the Jewish coinage and money in the Old and New Testaments, by Frederic W. Madden, M. R. A. S., Member of the Numismatic Society of London, etc., etc., with 279 woodcuts and a plate of Alphabets. This work constitutes the mature development of the author's earlier studies, which secured for him a European reputation as a numismatist, for his preliminary publication of 1864. Every effort has been made to bring it up to the critical knowledge of the day, in the several chapters on the earliest Coinage of the Jews, and those on the varying fortunes to which their sacred city was subjected by foreign conquest — from time to time — up to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and the erection of Ælia Capitolina by Hadrian. Great attention has been paid to the chronology, and an historical commentary has been interwoven, as far as possible, with the purely numismatic portion of the work. This work has been so much enlarged and improved that it is substantially a new work, and it has received very favorable notices from those qualified to judge of its merits. It is uniform with the first volume, has pp. xii and 330, and the price is £2.

The first part of the third volume of the series, which is just announced, is upon "The Coins of Arakan, of Pegu, and of Burma." The author is Sir Arthur Phayre, late Commissioner of British Burma. Added to the work is a paper by Edward Thomas, F. R. S., etc., on the Indian Balhara, and the Arabian intercourse with India in the ninth and following centuries. It contains pp. viii and 47, with autotype plates, and the price is 8*s.* 6*d.* We venture to say that next to nothing is really known of this coinage by our numismatists, and very few indeed of the pieces are to be found in American cabinets, while the value of those which our collectors possess is a matter of uncertainty to their owners.

Still another work in the same direction, though not of the same series, is the seventh volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum. This contains The Coinage of Bukhara (Transoxiana), owned by that institution, including those from the time of Timur to the present day, by Stanley Lane-Poole; it is edited by Reginald Stuart Poole, Correspondent of the Institute of France. This, like the other publications of the Trustees of the British Museum, will prove, we doubt not, a standard work of reference. It is a crown octavo volume, with an introduction of about forty pages, and is illustrated with five autotype plates. Price nine shillings (English.).

WE are glad to learn of the improvement of Mr. HARZFELD'S health, by a recent letter from that gentleman, and hope that before many months he may so regain his strength as to renew his business with our collectors whose wants he still continues to supply on orders, for executing which he possesses peculiar facilities. He is now at Wiesbaden.

CURRENCY.

GOLD is next to God as a maker and next to Satan as a destroyer.

HOARDED coins, like long-kept secrets, are apt to lose their value.

A CUSTOMER gives the shopwoman a twenty-franc piece which rings false. The shopwoman — "But, monsieur, this is a counterfeit." The customer, after examining it closely — "Oh, that can't be! You see it is of the time of Charles X. In all these years it would have been found out before." — *From the French.*

"I SHOULD so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance; "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections." And yet he cannot see why, when he met the lady the next day, she didn't speak to him — *Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

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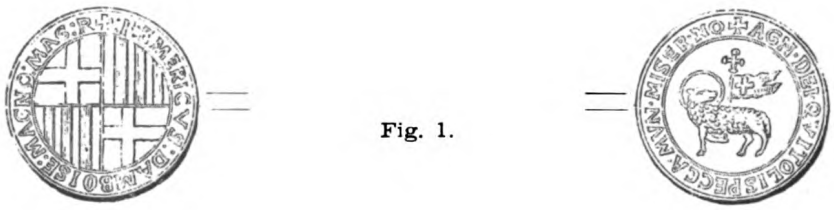


Fig. 1.

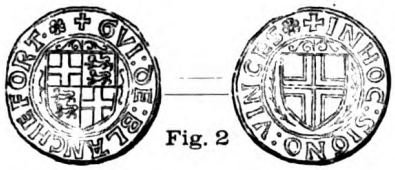


Fig. 2



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

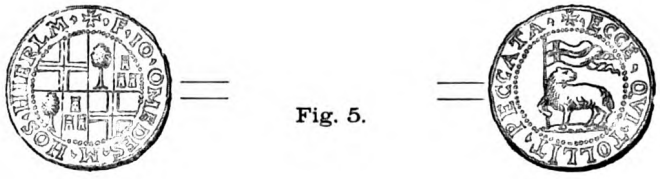


Fig. 5.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE II.

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AMERICAN

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COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

[Continued from Vol. xvii. p. 38.]

VII. EMERY D'AMBOISE, A. D. 1503–1512.

UPON the death of D'Aubusson the war with the Turks again broke out, the Sultan being then the celebrated Bazajet, followed by his son Selim, a man of extraordinary cruelty even for the times. Under Grand Master Amboise the knights were particularly successful at sea, capturing one ship so large that its mainmast could scarcely be encircled by six men. No quarter was offered or received in these contests.

The silver coin before us has upon the *obverse* the Grand Master's shield blazoned with his coat of arms* and surrounded by the legend, which, though some letters are indistinct, we read: :F:EMERICVS:DAMBOISE:MAGNO:MAG:R:✠ [*Frater Emericus D'Amboise Magno Magistro*† *Rodi.*] On the *reverse* is the *Agnus Dei*,—The Holy Lamb,—the type of the Saviour—with the halo encircling its head, and bearing a banner‡ displaying the cross of the Order, with the staff surmounted by the same, *pommé*, *i. e.* with pommels; and the legend is the well known supplication from the *Gloria in Excelsis*, perhaps the most ancient hymn of the Church, AGN · DEI · QVI TOLIS PECCA · MVN · MISER · NO ✠ (*Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.*) The inscriptions translated, read, "Brother Emery D'Amboise, Grand Master of Rhodes.—Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us." Persons animated by the intense devotion of these warriors of the Cross, saw in such affecting devices and words, far more than we in our Protestant soberness can conceive of. Plate II. Figure 1.

* These as given by Saint-Allais (second and third quarters) are paly of six or and gules, that is, six perpendicular stripes alternately gold and red. The first and fourth quarters, as the more honorable, show the arms of the Order. Its standard, fixed by a brief of Innocent III in 1150, was red with a white cross, and the arms therefore corresponded, being gules, a cross argent, which is the same device heraldically expressed.

† We are not responsible for the grammar of the die-cutter; the word on the coin seems to be *magno*, which of course does not agree in *case* with the name, Emericus, and we can hardly consider o to stand for Ordinis in that position.

‡ The lamb and pennon were perhaps selected from the ecclesiastic relation of that symbol to St. John, who was almost invariably represented in medieval art with such a lamb as that on the coin, and the motto ECCE AGNUS DEI, his words to his disciples when pointing them to the Saviour.

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VIII. GUY DE BLANCHEFORT. A. D. 1513.

This Grand Master was a nephew of Grand Master D'Aubusson, who had so gallantly defended the island of Rhodes thirty-two years before. He had also distinguished himself upon that and other occasions, but he lived only a few months after his election, dying on the 24th of November before reaching the Isle of Rhodes. The *obverse* of this coin has his shield, whose quarterings contain his own device, two lions in the second and third,* and in the first and fourth the Greek crosses (equal armed crosses) of the Order. The legend of the obverse is GVI : DE·· BLANCHEFORT · • ✠ and that of the reverse, IN HOC : SIGNO VINCES • ✠ which surrounds the cross of the Order, on a shield, with a palm branch on either side. The inscriptions translated, read, "Guy de Blanchefort. — By this sign thou shalt conquer." The reader will observe that the letters are nearer square and more easily read than those on the coins two hundred years earlier. Plate II. Figure 2.

IX. FABRICE DE CARRETTO. A. D. 1513–1521.

The reader, who would pursue enquiries more minutely into the matters here presented, is referred for historic points to Vertot's magnificent quartos, and for a briefer outline to Saint Allais, and also to Langlois, De Saulcy, Friedlander and other numismatic authors. Carretto was elected to succeed De Blanchefort Dec. 15, 1513, having previously been Admiral of the Order.

Here we have a large silver piece which affords amplest room for portrait and lettering. The likeness is doubtless accurate, and we cannot too much admire it; we see the redoubtable Carretto, with the cross upon his breast, as he appeared to his indomitable followers. Upon the *reverse* is his shield with its proper bearings.† The epigraph of the obverse reads in good square letters, F · FABRICIVS · DE · CARRETTO · MAGNVS · M · R ✠ · and the reverse, on a ribbon, or scroll, (which has a small cross between its ends which are turned back) DEO ◦ ET ◦ BEATE ◦ VIRGINI ◦ The abbreviations of the obverse are for *Magister Rodi*, the whole signifying "Brother Fabrice De Carretto, Grand Master of Rhodes,"—"To God and to the Blessed Virgin." Plate II. Figure 3.

Great preparations were made under his Grand Mastership against a threatened attack by the Turks. Ismael, the Shah of Persia at this time, sent an ambassador to Rhodes, to open friendly relations with the Christian power, then administered by one who was styled "a literary and gentle Grand Master," and to form an alliance against Selim, the Turkish Sultan, and their common enemy. Models of the city of Rhodes were made in wood, and sent to all the principal engineers of Europe, asking if they could propose any improvements either in the fortifications or the artillery. It is not improbable that some of those models are yet in existence. A liberal and charitable prince, an experienced captain, a learned man, rising to eminence by merit, he lived respected, and died regretted on the 10th of January, 1521.

* Heraldically, or, two lions passant guardant gules. The field is gold, or yellow; the lions or lion leopards as Saint Allais calls them, (see note on De Naillac's arms, (page 36,) are red, moving slowly across the field, and turn their faces to the observer.

† These were, as given by Saint Allais, Bendy of twelve pieces, or and gules: that is, twelve diagonal stripes alternate gold and red, from observer's left to right. There are not so many on the coin for lack of room.

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X. Philippe De Villiers–L'Isle–Adam. A. D. 1521–1534.

This coin is a gold sequin like those described under Nos. III and V. Upon the *obverse* we have the head and bust of one of the most redoubtable warriors in history. The face is turned to the left as in other coins to show the cross on the left side. In their military capacity, the knights of Rhodes wore red surtouts with the white cross before and behind. It is of the form now known as the Maltese cross of eight points. The badge at the present time is enameled white, edged with gold, suspended by a black ribbon. The French knights add a fleur-de-lis of gold at each angle of the cross. The *reverse* of the coin has the Grand Master's shield charged with his family emblems.* In the second and third quarters we see a right hand extended, hanging from which is what resembles the maniple, one of the vestments of the Roman Church. Doubtless there is some point of family history here, if we knew it. The inscriptions are, on the obverse, F · PHVS · DE LILE · ADAM · M · HOSPLIS · HIERLM ✠ (*Frater Philippus De l'Isle Adam, Magister Hospitalis Hierosolimitani,*) and on the reverse, DA · MIHI · VIRTVTEM · CONTRA · HOSTES · TVOS · ✠ These, when translated, read, "Brother Philip de L'Isle Adam, Master of the [Order of the] Hospital, of Jerusalem.—Give me valor against Thine enemies!" If ever a man needed valor, desperate and sure, it was Grand Master L'Isle Adam! Plate II. Figure 4.

He was in France when his election was announced to him. He hastened to the sea shore, sailed through a piratical fleet that lay in wait, and reached Rhodes in time to make due preparations for the impending storm. Four times a day he visited the ramparts and hastened the hands of the workmen. He ordered the barley harvest gathered in earlier than customary. His knights seconded him at their best, "every one in full armor, with surtout bearing the white cross, ahead, behind, to left, to right." Each took oath in public, touching the cross with his right hand, that "his arms and armor were his own property, not borrowed." Then Grand Master L'Isle-Adam destroyed his own beautiful gardens and country place, and laid the whole island "bare as any wildest wilderness, that so the enemy should find nothing to subsist upon." The Moslem force appeared before the island June 26, 1522, in a fleet of four hundred sail. An army of a quarter million of men landed and began the siege. The garrison numbered but six hundred knights and four thousand five hundred men at arms. December 20 following, when no powder was left in the city for a single charge, and not a shot to load the guns, the knights surrendered by honorable capitulation, and abandoned the island which they had occupied for two hundred and thirteen years (A. D. 1309 to 1522). The little remnant sailed New Year's day, 1523, for Candia, thence to Italy, and thence to Malta, where they landed July 18, 1529.

* Saint Allais gives these arms as or, on a chief azure, a dexter hand argent, vested ermine, with a pendant, (fanon) fringed argent "enamelled" (email): the last word I do not remember to have met in English heraldry, in describing the tincture of a charge. In ordinary phrase the description would be a shield of gold, the upper third of blue, on which is a right hand with a sleeve and pendant of ermine fringed with white. This pendant on Saint Allais's engraving, strongly reminds one of the maniple or sudarium, worn by the Roman priesthood, which is usually an "oblong piece of embroidered silk of the same color as the chasuble for the day, folded double, passed over the *left* wrist, and hanging down like a miniature stole." That blazoned on these arms hangs from a *right* hand. Whether, in view of their ecclesiastical character, these warrior monks used this vestment on the right arm, as an abbot carried his pastoral staff in his right hand, in distinction from a bishop who bore it in his left, I can only conjecture, as I have been unable to learn whether this was a device which he inherited, or was one which he assumed for himself.

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It is written of Grand Master L'Isle-Adam, that during this siege of six months, "never once did that same quiet placid look [one can still see it on the coin] sweet, and almost a smile, desert him, whatever was the hurry or difficulty or peril; but he was always gracious and kind to every one, so that none but loved and revered him. Eating with the common soldiers occasionally, he always took a personal and most active part in all the most ferocious combats; . . . . not seldom was he on guard as an ordinary sentinel." Finally it was reported that "the renowned, splendid, beautiful island of Rhodes, and its ancient and most noble capital, which the Order had acquired with so much generosity and boldness, and maintained their state for two hundred and thirteen years with marvellous vigor, liberality, gentleness, and mighty expenses of gold, and defended with an infinitude of blood, had now passed beneath the Paynim's harsh rod." Desolate under that rod, the writer saw it in February, 1868. L'Isle-Adam died at Malta, August 22, 1534, where his tombstone is yet to be seen, bearing the simple yet glorious inscription, "Here virtue reposes victorious over fortune."

XI. JEAN D'OMEDEZ. A. D. 1536–1553.

After L'Isle-Adam came Pierre Du Ponte as Grand Master (1534 to November 1535), then Didier de Sainte Jaille.* The latter, however, never reached Malta, but died at Montpellier, Sept. 26, the same year. Both these men were worthy knights, the former "a literary man and eloquent," the latter "one of signal bravery and ability during the siege of Rhodes." Omedez (often spelled Homedez) had also an honorable record in the siege of Rhodes, and had lost an eye there. He was a Spaniard of Arragon.

Our coin is silver. Upon the *obverse* is the shield of Grand Master Omedez, which shows his family arms† quartered with those of the Order, surrounded by the legend, · F · IO · OMEDES · M · HOS · HIERLM · ✠ that is, Brother Jean Omedez. Master of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem. The abbreviations having been frequently given in full, need not be again repeated. Upon the *reverse* is the *Agnus Dei*, or Holy Lamb, with pennon, surrounded by the legend, · ECCE · QVI · TOLLIT · PECCATA · ✠ signifying, "Behold the Lamb of God who taketh away sins." Plate II. Figure 5.

Scarcely was this Grand Master installed at Malta, when a rumor of invasion by the Turks required a repetition of the measures taken at Rhodes sixteen years before. Omedez was immediately invested with dictatorial power, the treasury made free to him, and a set of fortifications promptly begun. Tripoli was captured by the Turks, August, 1551, with great loss to

* Pierre Du Ponte was a native of Piedmont. His arms were argent, a saltire gules, — on a field of white or silver, a saltire or St. Andrew's cross, of red. Didier Tholon de Sainte Jaille, was elected Nov. 22, 1535. He was of the Province of Dauphiny, and of very advanced age when chosen, which forbade him to go to Malta. His arms were vert, a swan argent, beaked and membered or: on a field of green a swan of silver, with beak and field of gold.

† These arms as given on the coin are quarterly 1 and 4 gules a cross argent (on a red field a white cross) 2 and 3, per pale, dexter, or a pine tree vert; sinister, gules, three castles argent, one over two. The second and third quarters are formed by combining two coats; of these, that on the wearer's right or *dexter* side is a pine tree, green, on a field of gold, and the other, on a red field, one castle of silver, over two others of the same color. Vertot, in his engraving, places the dexter coat on the sinister side, and vice versa. He also arranges the castles two over one, as does St. Allais. The device on the coin was probably placed as engraved, as a matter of convenience. The cross in the first and fourth quarters is sometimes but improperly called, in speaking of these arms, the Jerusalem cross. That, however, was a Teutonic cross or cross potent surrounded by four small Greek crosses, silver on a field of gold, — being one of the few intentional violations of heraldic law, which forbids the placing of metal on metal, and is said to allude to the Scriptural apples of gold in pictures of silver, which is perhaps doubtful.

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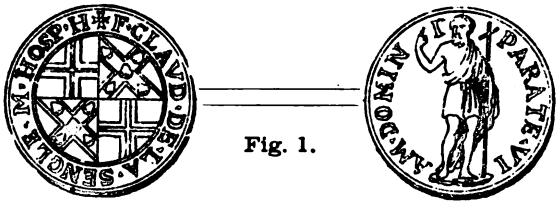


Fig. 1.

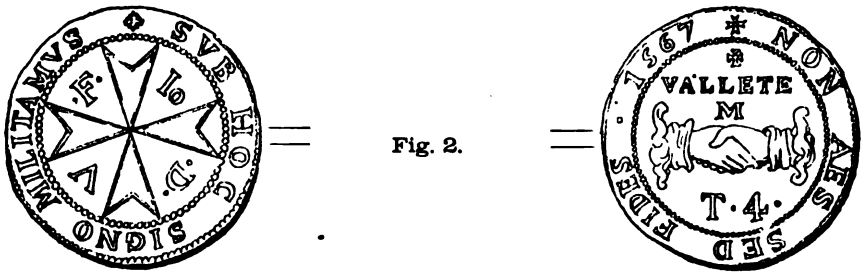


Fig. 2.

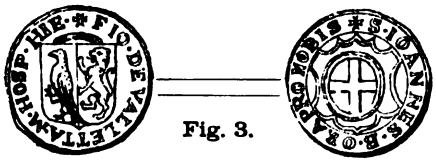


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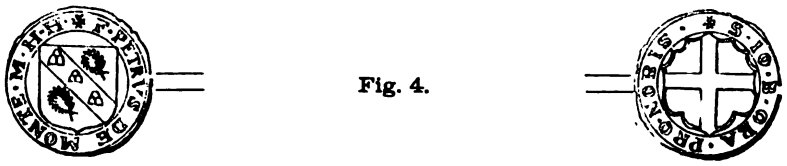


Fig. 4.

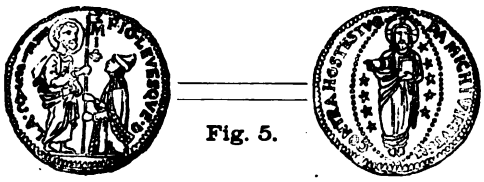


Fig. 5.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE III.

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the Order, not one of the defenders escaping with life. The English under Henry VIII now withdrew from the Order never to return. Vertot devotes a large space in his history to the times of this Grand Master, but our limits forbid us to enter further upon it here.

XII. Claude de la Sengle. A. D. 1553–1557.

Claude de la Sengle, or Sangle, as sometimes spelled, was the next Grand Master, having been elected towards the close of September. The coin of which we have a specimen is of silver. Its *obverse* bears the arms of De la Sengle, quartered as his predecessors bore them,* the cross of the Order taking the place of honor, and his family device beside it. The pilgrim shells are said to allude to some selected by his ancestor from the beach at Joppa, when in the crusade there four centuries previous. The use of this heraldic device was limited by the bull of Pope Alexander IV, A. D. 1254, to "pilgrims who were strictly noble." The legend is, F · CLAVD · DE · LA · SENGLE · M · HOSP · H ✠ The *reverse* of the coin gives the full length figure of St. John the Baptist, patron saint of the Order. He holds his right hand up as if in the act of exhorting; his left supports the pastoral staff. The legend is PARATE · VIAM · DOMINI The joint inscriptions are to be read thus: "Brother Claude de la Sengle, Master of the Hospital, Jerusalem.—Prepare ye the way of the Lord!" There is nothing of special interest in the life of this Grand Master, but his successor was the far-famed De la Vallette, of whose mintage we present two specimens. Plate III. Figure 1.

XIII. Jean de la Vallette-Parisot. A. D. 1557–1568.

August 21, 1557, forms an era in the history of the Order, as the day of election to the Grand Mastership of Sir Jean Parisot, better known by his family name of Vallette. The coin before us is of copper, large, well struck, artistic in execution. Upon the *obverse*, cantoned in a Maltese cross, the letters · F · IO · D · V for "Frater Jean De Vallette." The legend is SVB HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS ✠ "Under this sign we fight." The *reverse* has the old fashioned emblem of two hands joined, the thumb over the back of the hand. The letters VALLETE M T · 4 · on the field both sides of the emblem and below a small cross, imply "Vallette Master, Four Tari." (A tari is a Sicilian Maltese coin, worth 20 grani or about four cents of our money.) The legend, NON AES SED FIDES · 1567 ✠ may be freely translated, "It is not money we want, but faithful service;" Or perhaps it alludes to the reliance which should be placed by the people of the island on the promises and good faith of the Order.† On other coins of this Grand Master, I see such mottoes as these,

* These arms are quarterly, 1 and 4 gules a cross argent; 2 and 3 or on a saltire sable five escallops argent. That is, for the last two quarters five white scallop shells placed on a black saltire, (or St. Andrew's cross,) upon a gold field.

† The Rev. Henry Seddall, in his "Malta Past and Present," page 87, says, "Every Saturday the workmen were paid in what was called 'black-money.' This consisted of brass and copper coins, which had been manufactured to meet the necessity of the case, bearing on one side the arms of the Grand Master and of the Order, and on the other side the inscription, *Non æs sed fides*. Each of these coins possessed a current value, and was held as a promissory note would be—payable on demand as soon as ever the exchequer of the Order should be replenished; and to the credit of La Vallette be it said, that as remittances arrived in the island from the continent, this spurious currency was gradually withdrawn, so that throughout the whole progress of the work public confidence was not for one moment shaken."

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Parate Viam Domini, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord;" *Propter Veritatem et Justitiam*, "On account of truth and justice," and others.

This De la Vallette is doubly famous as the founder of the city still called by his name, and his beating off the Turks in the great assaults of 1565. The same Sultan Solyman, who had wrested Rhodes from them in 1522, now pursued the Order to Malta. On Friday, May 18, 1565, his fleet appeared to the southeast of the island. The number of forces under the knights was but eight thousand five hundred, that of the Turks twenty times as great. Of the knights themselves there were five hundred and forty-one. The assault began on Sunday, May 20, and continued with brief intervals until September 8,—a day still celebrated on the island—when the enemy retired utterly discomfitted. "During all these months," says the historian, "all were aware of their situation and knew it was contrary to military calculation, yet the tenderness of honor and sublime devotedness to the Christian creed kept them perfectly reconciled to their sufferings." In the capture of the fortress of St. Elmo, the Order lost one hundred knights, and more than one thousand soldiers, and but for the arrival of a small but valorous reinforcement from Spain of seven hundred and thirty-four men, June 29, Malta had doubtless yielded as Rhodes did forty-three years before. September 6, a second reinforcement of six thousand men from Sicily landed on the island and the Turks retreated. Then the city of Valletta was built, which at the present time has a population of about 36,000. This renowned Grand Master expired August 21, 1568. Plate III. Figure 2.

A second coin of De la Vallette is next represented. It is silver, the value of one tari or about four cents. The *obverse* gives the family arms of the great chief, containing a falcon and a lion.* The legend is F · IO · DE VALLETTA · M · HOSP · HIE ✠ (*Frater Johannes de Valletta, Magister Hospitalis Hierosolimitani.* The *reverse* shows the equal cross, and the legend is S · IOANNES · B · ORA PRO NOBIS ✠ The epigraphs translated, read, "Brother John De Vallette, Grand Master Hospital, Jerusalem.—St. John Baptist, pray for us!" This expression, pious and fervent, doubtless comforted many a weary soul during the long and destructive siege above named. The falcon and lion kept by this Grand Master died three days before him, and this was deemed ominous of his own approaching end. Plate III. Figure 3.

XV. PIERRE DE MONTE. A. D. 1568–1572.

Following De la Vallette came Pierre de Monte, a nephew of Pope Julius III, who took the usual Coronation Oath in 1568, as follows: "I swear, solemnly, in the Divine Presence, to observe the established and good ancient usages of our Order, and to act in all State affairs by the advice of the members of the Council. So help me, God." De Monte was seventy years of age at his installation, and had distinguished himself in the siege three years before. On the 17th March, 1571, the new city, Valletta, was occupied.

* Vertot engraves these family arms thus: gules, per pale, dexter a gerfalcon argent; sinister a lion rampant or; that is, the field of the shield is red, divided perpendicularly; on the *wearer's* right is a white gerfalcon, and on his left a lion rampant gold. St. Allais gives the same arms with the exception of substituting a paroquet in place of the falcon. The bird on the coin seems to be a falcon.

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The coin before us is of the value of one tari, the same as XIV. Upon the *obverse* is the Grand Master's shield, in whose quarterings are branches of olive, and monticula or little mountains, from which the Grand Master's family name is derived.* The *reverse* has the cross so often referred to. The inscriptions are, F · PETRVS DE MONTE M · H · H · ✠ and S · IO · B · ORA · PRO · NOBIS ✠ The letters M. H. H. are for *Magister Hospitalis Hierosolymae.* "Brother Peter de Monte, Master of the Hospital at Jerusalem.—Saint John Baptist, pray for us." Plate III. Figure 4.

In the erection of the city of Valletta, the Pope granted a dispensation, by which it was made lawful to work upon festival days and Sundays. Of hod-bearers—"bearers of burdens"—there were eight thousand. All Christian nations joined in the cost and labor, it being destined as a cosmopolitan city, the only one of the class ever constructed.

Another invasion by the Turks being threatened, Grand Master De Monte offered to resign, but was prevented by a letter which the Pope wrote him with his own hand, saying, "It would be to go against the Providence which assigned him so glorious a load. Instead of being intimidated by age or weakness, he should become the more animated the shorter the journey he had to travel, for God would assuredly give him strength for the work he had to perform. Not a leaf falls from the tree without the knowledge of God!" In his Grand Mastership, October 7, 1571, occurred the celebrated naval battle at Lepanto, in which the Austrian prince, Don John, who had been a knight of Malta, commanded. The Christian loss was 7,650, a cheap price for such a victory, which preserved Christian countries from Mohammedanism. The Turks lost 30,000. The great vessel of the knights of Malta, styled *Capitano di Malta*, was No. 6 in the line of battle. He died January 20, 1572.

XVI. Jean L'Evesque de la Cassiere. 1572–1582.

De Monte was succeeded by Jean L'Evesque de la Cassiére, a knight of the Langue of Auvergne, and Marshal of the Order, who was elected Jan. 27, 1572. The devices on the coin before us, which is of gold, are similar to those described under V, and represent the Grand Master kneeling before St. John, who is presenting him with a staff and pennon with his right hand, and holding a book in his left. The legend of the obverse is F · IO · LEVESQVE · D LA · CASSIERE. Beside the staff are the letters M I and a small quatrefoil. The *reverse* has the figure of the Saviour, with cruciform nimbus, standing in the *Vesica Piscis;* His right hand is extended, and His left holds a book: on the right are five stars and on the left four. The legend is DA MICHI VIRTVTEM CONTRA HOSTES TVO. The reader will notice the peculiar arrangement of the letters on the left of the obverse, and the erroneous spelling of the word *Mihi*, while the final s of *Tuos* is omitted for want of room. The inscriptions translated read, "Brother John Le Vesque De La Cassiere.—Give me valor against Thine enemies!" Plate III. Figure 5.

* De Monte's arms were, azure, between two branches of olive argent, a bend or, charged with three mountains (or rocks) gules; that is, on a blue field a diagonal stripe from bearer's right to left, of gold, on which are three red rocks or mountains: on each side a branch of olive, of silver. These arms, as given by St. Allais, agree with the coin. Vertot, in his large work, gives them with some variation—making the bend or stripe of gules (red) cottised or, (that is, with a narrow strip of gold on each side) and charging the bend with three groups of billets argent, (billets, as drawn in heraldry, resemble the envelope of a letter,) one over two.

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Grand Master Cassiere† had already been fifty years in the service of the Order. Upon the Barbary coast he had performed notable feats against the pirates, as standard bearer of the knights; his official oath being, "In no case to abandon his standard, but rather die honorably than live a degraded wretch, deprived of cross and uniform, expelled from knightly society, a prey to ignominy and shame." On one occasion, sore pressed by the enemy, he flung himself into the sea, and holding his banner upright, struggled through the breakers for a hundred yards or more and so reached his boat. But he lived on bad terms with his knights as Grand Master, and died at Rome. Well might a historian say, "Of all the great religious institutions which had birth in the middle ages, none acquired so much glory as this Order of St. John!"

[To be continued.]

THE PATTERN PIECE.

THERE is a negative side to all human affairs, which like the minus quantity in mathematics asserts its presence as a factor, in one sense, positive and real.

To dodge a cannon ball, or miss a fated ship, is, in effect, the creation of a new life or limb; and deliverance from evil is a gift as real, as is the more tangible blessing of our daily bread. So absolute a presence have these negations, that they seem to be a radical constituent of life, and every breath of our existence becomes a debtor to some hair-breadth escape.

But what has this to do with coins? It has much to do with Numismatics because Numismatics has much to do with it. Viewed in the highest light, numismatism is neither collecting nor dealing in coins, but rather the mental handling of the various human interests which are associated with their existence. This may be sentiment; but it is that which gives wings to science; it elevates and impels. The economist, financier and minter must yield to the numismatist the position of the Tutelary of the *Numisma*. And he sees the fullness of his task only as he regards this negative side which is symbolized in the *Pattern Piece*.

Open for me your cabinet of Patterns, and I open for you a record, which, but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the finger of Time. Read to me their catalogue, and I read to you, in part, at least, the story of an escape from the impracticable schemes of visionaries and hobbyists—a tale of national deliverance from minted evil. These are to be enjoyed as bygones, though there linger a fear for the spark that still smoulders under the ashes. Laws have been framed for them, words have warred over them. Now, only these live to tell the tale of what "might have been;" only these to remind us of what has been weighed, measured and set aside among the things that are not appropriate, not convenient, not artistic, in short, that are not wanted.

But the lesson of these negations is positive and pertinent; these denials are emphasized affirmations, if we but see them so. They are the records of

† His arms, which do not appear on any coin which I have seen, were argent, a lion rampant gules: on a silver shield a lion of red, standing nearly erect and springing forward.

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failure that suggest success. They are a dead language bristling with living thoughts. One cannot but reflect how nearly some of them have grazed the edge of success and missed being the types and forerunners of millions. But it is the miss which is "as good as a mile." One must respect the pursuit which gives these waifs position. There is a catholicity, a justness, a generosity in the science which accords the social, where the civil right is denied.

Coinage has its caste. There is the proof, the *fleur-de-coin*, the full-dress aristocrat. There is the more democratic piece, redolent of purse and till, and smoothed down with that touch of human nature which "makes the whole world kin." Lastly, there is the pattern, the minority representative; all that is left, like Pompey's Pillar, of the great structure of an idea; the symbol of failure and defeat. With this the field is complete; here is a coinage *in potuisse, in esse, in posse.*

I am not sure but that the minting and numismatic sciences of the future will look with singular interest upon a case of our patterns. They will profit nearly as much from a knowledge of what we do not, as of what we do want. Such an exhibit of Greek and Roman distastes and denials might open up for us aspects of those peoples of which we have not even dreamed.

But there is such a thing as a worthless pattern; a piece without the legitimate *raison d'etre*; a pseudo-pattern with no higher aim in the making than that of the making; the mere manufacture of scarcity, the aping of rarity. A *mule*, for instance, "a monster with two heads or two tails, not fit to toss up, is a stupid blunder, or a trap to catch a price." All such ought, at least, to show something more than the folly which fathered them.

The pattern is to be viewed in the light of an honest experiment, of *bona fide* purpose, with some pretensions as a coin *in posse;* in short, a true *pattern.* All experiments prove something, even if it be no more than their own failure. It is quite as important sometimes to be warned from the wrong road as directed to the right one. But it must also be remembered that a cause is not necessarily condemned in its failure. The court may be learned though it be not infallible. So, we have patterns of long standing whose principles may yet be recognized, whose objects attained. Still, it is mainly as failures that they must be studied; as shipwrecks they must be harbored. Like all negations their value is positive and real, their lesson vital. The minus sign attaches to them, but they are quantities for all that, and essential factors in the problem. Out of their very nescience arise our gravest propositions. Why were they rejected? Why are they neglected? Who approves? Who disapproves? What sayeth minter, banker, financier, economist, speculator, miner, bullion-dealer, legislator, manufacturer, merchant, patentee, visionary, egotist? And why? If these are uncalled for, what is demanded? In short, what principles are involved in a sound coinage? What requisites for composition, color, sonority, resistance to wear, specific gravity, ease in minting, difficulty in counterfeiting, size, proportions, weight, shape, design, legend, intrinsic cost and general fitness for circulation? Harmonize these claims, satisfying the highest requirements of each; out of their antagonisms bring affiliations. When you have forced the many into one materialized ideal—created the little round unit that slips kindly through the hole in your pocket, you have indeed found a triumph in science, a master-

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piece in art. And the PATTERN goes forth on a mission, weaving from the ravelling threads of what might have been, the prophetic picture of what ought to be.

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

Philadelphia.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Continued from VOL. XVII, page 42.]

CCCXXX. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA=SCOTIA Bust as in CCCXXVIII. The head is one millimeter below the inscription.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, with differences in the arrangement of the spines in the thistle leaves. Copper. Size 29 m. R 3.

This seems a transition in the writing of Nova Scotia, from the old way, as one word, to that of two words, as at present.

CCCXXXI. *Obv.* As the last, but the head is closer to the inscription, and the F is directly over the middle leaf in the wreath.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, with differences in the thistle leaves. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

The edges of these pieces are coarsely milled or engrailed.

CCCXXXII. *Obv.* As CCCXXX, but there is a lock of hair stretching up in front of the N in NOVA.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, slightly different. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

Sandham describes a penny of 1823, but as no Nova Scotia penny of that date has been met with by collectors, I have omitted it.

CCCXXXIII. *Obv.* As CCCXXX, but a lock of hair stretches up between O and F in OF.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, slightly different in detail. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

These varieties of the 1823 half-pennies differ in other particulars, especially in the portrait. On some of them it is much younger than on others.

CCCXXXIV. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Bust as in CCCXXVIII, with the top leaf in the wreath touching the F.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1824 A two-leaved thistle. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

This is the earliest penny token issued in any of the Provinces, Nova Scotia being thirteen years ahead of the Province of Quebec, which first issued pennies in 1837.

CCCXXXV. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, with a leaf in the wreath directly under F.

Rev. As CCCXXXIV, thistle leaves slightly different. Copper. Size 34 m. R 3.

These coins, although inferior to the copper coinage of the parent government, are not wanting in art; the bust of the king stands out in bold relief, and is as good a portrait as can be found on the more highly finished coins.

CCCXXXVI. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV. The top leaf in the wreath almost touches the N in NOVA.

Rev. As CCCXXXIV, with slight differences. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

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From the number of varieties of these coins, we should judge that there must have been an abundant issue of copper coinage for such a small Province.

CCCXXXVII. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, with four leaves in the wreath under the OF.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1824 Thistle as in CCCXXVIII. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

The half-pennies of this date are not so heavy as those of 1823.

CCCXXXVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, with a leaf in the wreath touching the N in NOVA.

Rev. As CCCXXXVII, the spines in the leaves differently arranged, Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

There is less drapery shown on the half-pennies of 1824 than on those of 1823.

CCCXXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1832 Thistle as in CCCXXVIII. Copper. Size 33 m. C.

The coinage of 1832 is the most common of all the thistle series; it still circulates, although it is not so abundant since the introduction of cents.

CCCXL. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1832 Thistle as in CCCXXVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

I have only noticed a single variety of the penny and half-penny of 1832. These show the same peculiarity as does the "Province of Upper Canada half-penny token," No. CCXLVI, having been struck with the portrait of George IV, two years after his death.

CCCXLI. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, but very poorly executed. There is a lock of hair under the OF.

Rev. As CCCXXXIX. One spine in the thistle leaf close to E in TOKEN. Copper. Size 34 m. R 3.

This is a counterfeit, probably the work of a local engraver; the relief is so low that these coins are seldom found in good condition.

CCCXLII. *Obv.* As CCCXLI. A leaf in the wreath is directly under the F. The bow has three ends, one broad one, with a narrow one on either side.

Rev. As CCCXXXIX, but the spine is much farther from the E in TOKEN. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

This is even poorer than the last; the workmanship is different, showing that there must have been more than one engraver engaged in this counterfeiting business.

CCCXLIII. *Obv.* As CCCXLII. Two leaves in the wreath stretching up between the OF and NOVA. Two ends to the bow, one very broad.

Rev. As CCCXXXIX. The stem of the thistle between the 8 and 3. The ball consists of dots. Copper. Size 33 m. R 2.

Many of these counterfeits are struck in a light-colored copper, which might almost be classed as brass.

CCCXLIV. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As CCCXL, but poorly executed. The stem of the thistle is directly over the 3. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

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It is difficult to give the relative degree of scarcity of these varieties, as they are not sought after by collectors, so as to make known those that are most difficult to obtain.

CCCXLV. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As the last. The end of the stem points between the 8 and 3. The leaves are narrower, and the stems more pointed. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

The obverses of these counterfeits are so nearly alike in detail, that it is hardly possible to point out by a verbal description the differences that exist.

CCCXLVI. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As CCCXLIII. Stem between the 8 and 3. A small leaflet issues from the stem just above the leaf on the left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

The figures in the date are different in all the varieties, showing that they were engraved rather than sunk with punches.

CCCXLVII. *Obv.* As CCCXLI. The stem as the last. The 3 in the date is so nearly like an 8 that it appears at first glance to be 1882. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

This counterfeiting business must have been continued for some years, judging from the number of varieties issued.

CCCXLVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As CCCXLIII, but the date is 1382. Copper. Size 28 m. R 6.

I have only met with one specimen bearing this date. This singular mistake, making the coin appear to be five hundred years older than it really is, might cause some learned numismatist of future ages to fall into a grievous error as to the time of the founding of the colony of Nova Scotia.

R. W. M^{c}LACHLAN.

[To be continued.]

COIN FINDS.

A HIDDEN treasure, recently brought to light in the demolition of an old house in the Rue Vielle du Temple, Paris, turns out to be of great value. No fewer than 7,822 gold pieces, intrinsically worth more than £4,000, were found in a copper jar. The coins bear the superscriptions of John the Good, Charles V, Guillaume de Beauregard, Guillaume de la Garde, Raymond III, and several other local rulers, and many of them are exceedingly rare. The two workmen who unearthed the vase were, according to the French law on treasure trove, entitled to half the value of the coins, which was at once paid them by the proprietors of the house. Delighted with their luck, they first indulged in a lengthy carouse, and then, by the light of a lantern, set about digging among the foundations of the old house, in the hopes of finding more. Being disappointed, they vanished from Paris, and have not since been heard of. The coins are being examined by an expert, and will be sold by public auction. The house wherein the discovery was made dated from the fourteenth century, and had been occupied by the Marquis d'Effiat, marshal of France and superintendent of finance.

IN cleaning out an old drain connected with the Tombs under the Court House in Boston, workmen discovered a queer collection of old coins, medals, etc., which had been thrown away by prisoners. Among the things found was a locket, inscribed "Rev. William Crosswell, D.D., Nov. 9, 1851. He still liveth. J. C."

A CHEST, containing $2,700 in old French coin, was dug up in Franklin, Pa., quite recently. It was probably placed there in 1759, when Fort Magnault was evacuated.

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YORK AND ALBANY.

(*From the Magazine of American History.*)

"GREAT York and Albany" is a title which we remember to have seen applied to James Stuart, brother of King Charles II, and afterward himself king as James II, in a political song aimed against the exclusionists who wished to deprive him of the succession. He is similarly denominated in Latin at the beginning of the legend on the obverse of the grand medallion by Roettier (silver, size 49, weight 6⅝ oz.), emanating from a period antedating by more than a decade the bitter controversy which produced the song. "James, Duke of York and Albany, Lord High Admiral of England," is the translation of this abbreviated legend, which surrounds a bust of James at the age of about thirty-two, arrayed in the incongruous, but not unimposing combination of peruke *a la Louis Quatorze* and toga *a la Romaine*, which was in the taste of the day, and which Roettier, son of the Antwerp goldsmith who had befriended Charles II in exile, had singular skill in delineating. The reverse represents, beneath the brief "Not less great on land," the battle of Lowestoft, sometimes called of Harwich, fought off the Suffolk coast, under the command of our Lord High Admiral, and won by him, chiefly, as is alleged, through a system of signals which he devised, and a line of battle which he arranged. The great ship in the foreground, with St. George's cross at bowsprit, mizzen-mast, and stern, the flag of the admiralty at the fore, and the royal standard at the main, indicates the triumph of the Duke of York over the Dutch Admiral Opdam, whose vessels are seen in the distance, with their plain tricolors. The date in the exergue is June 3, 1665. Not one year had elapsed since, in September, 1664, Colonel Richard Nicoll, acting under a commission based by King Charles on an arbitrary grant of New Netherland which he had had made to his brother the duke, had seized the colony and renamed its two chief settlements. New Amsterdam and Fort Orange had become New York and Albany. This portrait of James Stuart may, therefore, be considered contemporary with that important event; and, in the absence of any medallic memorial of the acquisition of New Netherland, this monument of the battle of Lowestoft, the most important battle in the war between England and Holland, which was in a great measure provoked by that acquisition, may be accepted as a substitute. It may, indeed, be, without impropriety, regarded as the earliest of *New York medals*, commemorating, as it does, the naval struggle excited by a conquest which, just a century after Shakespeare's birth (1564), made Shakespeare's language that of the conquered region, and united that region with Anglo-America, preserving, too, an authentic portraiture of the namesake or eponymous hero of our capitals, commercial and political, in his best days. For, concurring, as we must, in the all but universal judgment that James, as king, made a wretched ruler, hardly less base than blind, we have, nevertheless, to recognize that as "York and Albany," at least in the beginning of his career, he passed for a great military and naval genius, and was then undoubtedly an intelligent as well as painstaking administrator or bureaucrat. More than this, Turenne, under whom he learned the art of war, said that he was "born without fear," and expected that he would become "one of the greatest captains of the age." So, at least, Miss Strickland quotes the Maréchal in her "Lives of the Queens of England," Phil., 1847, ix, 17. He did, in fact, become an imbecile coward, and the early portion of his manhood, to which our medal pertains, is consequently the only portion which we can contemplate with satisfaction. We are well pleased, therefore, to possess his portrait taken at that time, and it is this portrait which we would gladly see reproduced in memory of him, not only by the engraver's art, but in another manner also, as shall be explained in the sequel.

Fifteen years ago, the writer of the present lines, in an article entitled "New York's Namesake," which appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, then edited by him, used the following language in regard to this "incomparable medallion," as it is termed in a German catalogue: "We doubt whether one impression exists in New York or in America. No antiquarian curiosity more beautiful as a work of art,

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or more interesting as a memorial of our city's namesake, in a position of honor such as history seldom awards him, could be procured from abroad by one of its wealthy and enlightened residents." From that time to the present no specimen of the medal has come to light on this side of the Atlantic. The cabinet of William S. Appleton, Esq., of Boston, the first in the United States in regard to the illustration of history, American and foreign, does not contain one, nor does any other collection famous among us. It has not been offered in any of our auction sales; and our amateurs have had to content themselves with the pictures of it in Pinkerton's "Medallic History of England," Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals," and "The Student's Hume." Though the English portion of the writer's cabinet was sold in November, 1879, and he has since then refrained from purchasing coins and medals in that department of numismatics, he could not resist the temptation to secure this long and much coveted piece when its name finally appeared in the catalogue of James Sanders, Esq.'s English Historical Medals, announced for sale by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, to take place in May of the current year, On the first of that month, accordingly, it became his property, per bid transmitted to London, in consideration of a number of pounds which he prefers not to mention. Thus, as our Virgil says:

"quod optanti divum promittere nemo
Arderet, volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro."

But it is not mere semi-puerile feeling of satisfaction which one feels in the ownership of a rarity that has suggested the present remarks. It has long been matter of regret to the relatively few inhabitants of New York City who are interested in her local history, that the periodical demolitions and transformations exacted there by traffic and progress allow no objects to remain whereon our associations may linger or attach themselves. Should some worshiper of stocks and stones sneer at their weakness, they might reply, in the oracular words of one whose style is unmistakable: "To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavored, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings." In the unavoidable absence, then, of ancient ramparts, churches, municipal buildings, patrician dwellings, famous in history, it would seem most desirable to perpetuate by statues, bas-reliefs, and similar works, the remembrance of the worthies who may once have frequented them. A beginning has been made in this direction, or rather, a laudable inclination has been manifested toward such a course, in the bronze statues and busts which adorn the Mall and other portions of our Park. But not one of the men hitherto thus honored was born in New York, though some, like poor Halleck, whose dreadfully constrained attitude seems to typify his torturing mercantile environment, passed much or most of their lives here. The majority, however, were not even American. Two colossal, seated figures, like those on the plain of Thebes, Memnon and his fellow, might, on the contrary, induce the inference that New York was a Caledonian colony. Standing before one of these, we once heard a German parent explaining to his wife and offspring that it was "*Scott!—grosser Militar!*" An ignorant Teuton, certainly, but aesthetic; for a correct sense of propriety led him to look for something national in that conspicuous place. Might not an obscure corner be some day found for, perhaps, a little tablet with but the names of the New York signers of the Declaration of Independence: William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris?

"Now, to what does all this tend, and what do you aim at and propose?" It is this: that (as there is very much in a name, and the knowledge of names soon introduces the knowledge of things, events, and transactions) we begin the work of giving palpable expression to our history by setting up, as soon as may be, in an appropriate place, in the city of Albany and in the city of New York, with a view to call attention to a far-reaching event as well as an interesting etymology, a bust, bas-relief, or medallion of James Stuart, copied from the medal under notice, and giving information in its lettering that from his titles each of these cities derives its permanent English desig-

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nation. On, in, or about our Capitol at Albany, more particularly, that vast and costly building, our new Houses of Parliament, would an intelligent and curious stranger expect and desire to find some artistic recognition, some plastic memorial, of the birth and naming (new birth and adoption, if my Dutch friend will) of this great and growing State. He might desire, but he would have to desiderate; for none such exists. The very eminent architect who now has charge of this important work, politely gave the following brief but comprehensive answer when written to on the subject:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1882.

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON,

My dear Sir: — There is not in the Capitol any monument to the Duke of York (or any one else), and I fully agree with you that there ought to be, and will bear the matter in mind, in the hope of introducing a bas-relief of some kind to commemorate him. Many thanks for the suggestion.

Most truly yours, LEOPOLD EIDLITZ.

It is vain to regret that the Duke of York and Albany was not a more worthy character. If we cannot have what would content us, we must be content with what we have; and from the point of view of our numerous Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, he ranks higher, be it remembered, than we are in the habit of placing him. Not every city can boast a founder like Roger Williams; and Providence, which is adorned by his statue, is not called after his name.

In regard to the great port whose world-known designation was taken from the duke's principal title, we recommend that his bust, in the costume thought appropriate in his day, derived from the contemporaneous portrait furnished by this medal, be erected at the lower end of the Mall in its Central Park. It might be placed between Ward's fine Shakespeare, advancing musingly from the East, and his admired Indian Hunter, recklessly flying toward the West, for it would form a connecting link between them; and on its pedestal might be read some such inscription as: "JAMES STUART, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, AFTER WHOM ARE NAMED THIS STATE AND ITS TWO CHIEF CITIES."

CHARLES E. ANTHON.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

THE first piece of gold found in California was worth fifty cents, and the second five dollars. Since that time one nugget has been found worth $43,000, two $21,000, one $10,000, two $8000, one $6500, four $5000. Twelve worth from $3000 to $4000, and eighteen worth from $1000 to $2000, have been found and recorded in the history of the State. In addition to the above, numberless nuggets worth from $100 to $500 are mentioned in the annals of California gold-mining during the last thirty years. From the date of the discovery of gold in California to the present time, the yield has been about $1,000,000,000: therefore it is very easy to see the small figure that nuggets cut in the gold-yield. Big nuggets are very fine things to show, but after all it is the fine gold, the dust, that shows up. Although ten years younger than California, and a producer of a less precious metal, Nevada has yielded in good solid silver bars $275,000,000. The annual product of gold is now less than $1,000,000 throughout the world, and its foreign coinage has practically ceased. In the United States the production of gold has of late years greatly diminished. In 1878 it was $47,000,000; in 1879 it was $38,900,000, and in 1880 but $36,000,000. A large part of the coinage in our mints at present is of plate and of foreign and worn coins. The reports and accounts as submitted to the Director of the Mint, show during the year deposits of gold of domestic production $35,815,536.55; of plate, jewelry and worn coin $1,784,207.90; and of foreign coin and bullion, $92,233,858, being a total of $130,833,102.45, an excess of $32,000,000 over the gold deposits of last year.

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RUSSIAN CORONATION MEDALS.

THE order for the Medals to be struck for the coronation of the Czar, which is to take place in May next, has already been signed. Formerly such medals only bore the portrait of the Czar, but Alexander III insists that upon these the profiles of himself and wife shall be exhibited side by side, as a token of the moral and social emancipation of Russian women. The other side of the medal will bear the arms of the Empire and the motto, "S'nami Bog" (God with us). The medal is to be coined in two sizes. Of the larger there will be 800 in gold and 1600 in silver; of the smaller 1000 in gold and 2000 in silver. Of the jeton, or coronation medal for the people, made of bronze and scattered among the crowd after the ceremony, 50,000 copies will be struck. The jeton bears no image of the Czar, but merely the initials "A." and "M." under the imperial crown, and on the other side the words "Koronowany w Moskwe, 1883." (Crowned at Moscow, 1883).

TWO COPPERS—NOT NEW JERSEY CENTS.

IN Scott's fortieth sale of coins issued last spring,* lot No. 155 is thus described: "New Jersey, portrait of Washington to right; legend, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI. Rev. shield, legend, * E * PLURIBUS UNUM *. Both obverse and reverse different to anything heretofore described; the reverse is not pictured in Dr. Maris's work on the coins of New Jersey. In poor condition, but *unique*."

Having examined this piece with some care, I regard it as one of those which in my essay on the coins of New Jersey, I speak of as "Something designed to attract by its peculiarity." I think it will not be difficult to show that it never was authorized by the State of New Jersey. By the act of 6 mo. 1st, 1786, establishing a copper coinage for New Jersey, it is expressly provided, that it should bear such marks and inscriptions as should be directed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. It is well known that the arms of the State were decided upon to occupy the obverse, and those of the United States the reverse. Scott's coin has, it is true, the proper reverse, but the obverse has nothing on it to indicate that it was intended to represent the State. On comparing the letters of the legends with those on the genuine issues, I notice a peculiarity in the formation of the C, and of the I's, that indicate a different origin. The piece has been double struck.

There is another copper in existence, bearing the same style of reverse with that found on those of New Jersey. It is claimed to be unique, and it may be so; but I have heard of a similar piece — or the same — that was sold by a dealer in this city, before it was claimed in New York to have come from a different quarter. In the last number of "Numisma," the Editor, referring to it, asks, "Can any one give a valid reason why this coin, bearing every appearance of being a genuine issue of the day, should be rejected rather than similar eagerly sought Jersey cents?" It appears that it had been put in a recent sale, and the price limited, and that no bid was made above the limit. I apprehend the "valid reason" for rejection, is the belief by collectors that is *not* a genuine issue of the State as claimed. The arms of New Jersey, which comprise a horse's head and plow, both facing the same direction, are *not* found upon it. It is true that there is something that somewhat, but remotely, resembles the head of a horse facing *right*. There is also a plow that faces *left*. The date is doubtful. At first it was thought to be 1786. Recently, I observe it is said to be 1787. If it be 1786, the last figure is upside down, making it appear to be 1789! If the date is 1787, the last figure is quite unlike that on any genuine coin of the period that I have knowledge of. The figures are placed near the centre; can any precedent be found for this? It may be said that there are two undisputed coins of New Jersey, with the date under

* March 13, 1882.

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the plow-beam. True! and the reason is obvious; there was not sufficient room for it in the exergue, so that it was placed as near its proper place as circumstances admitted. The coin was in my hands, perhaps two years ago. I examined it and submitted it to the best judges that I knew of in Philadelphia. The conclusion was a unanimous one, that it was not a coin of New Jersey.

I anticipate that I may be reminded of three pieces mentioned, and pictured in my essay, that have not the arms of the State upon them. Granted. They all have the same reverse, and this it is believed was from a die brought by Walter Mould from England about 1786, and used in the regular coinage in 1787. I have distinctly stated in regard to these three pieces, that the first two may have been patterns, that were *not adopted*, and that the other was a *mule*.

Much effort has been made, since the "Coins of New Jersey" was published, to produce something "not in Maris." As far as I know, the result has been fruitless, excepting that I have myself procured an entirely new variety, that was not known to me until quite recently.

E. MARIS.

Philadelphia, 11 mo. 14th, 1882.

ISSUES OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics: —

IN my article on "Some of the Issues of War," which appeared in the *Journal* for July, 1882, it is stated that the regular United States Coinage was continued until thirtieth of April, 1861. Allow me to ask you to correct this statement by substituting *May* for April. And just here it may not be uninteresting to add that between the twenty-sixth of January, when the Confederate Government took possession, and the thirtieth of May following, there were coined $254,820, in United States Double-Eagles, and $1,101,316.50 in United States Half-Dollars. So the Confederates did do that much for us.

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

A NUMISMATIC SERMON.

THE Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, minister of the old church in Hollis Street, Boston, famous for its historic associations, delivered a sermon, not long since, on the text, "Whose is this image and superscription?" The subject of the discourse was *Character*, the stamp on man or woman regarded as the summary and representation of what we are and do. He followed out in a most interesting way the idea so commonly expressed in the saying that such a one is "a man of a certain stamp," illustrating his theme by comparisons of perfect appropriateness taken from numismatics.

We should like to print the whole discourse; it might have a good effect on certain people not necessary to mention, but yet we fear their cases are beyond preaching, and we will content ourselves with one or two brief extracts.

Following the gold from its discovery in sparkling grains in the Western mines to the smelting furnaces, and thence transported as bullion to the East, he continued: —

There, brought into the Mint at Philadelphia, it has since been turned into golden coin. First, then, there is the metal; and it costs the miner a hard day's labor to get as much gold as his daily wages. When you take the bar of newly-made ore into your hand, you feel that, though it has its own metallic value, it has not yet received its social or conventional value; it has as yet received no character. It must go the mint-room and take the stamp of the national government. In the composition, therefore, of every coin there is first the stuff and then the stamp. So it is in human character. There is the substance which is brought to us from others, which reaches us from a great distance, and which is prepared, sometimes, at the expense of vast labor on

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the part of others; but even when this reaches us it is still in our own power to modify it. The first thing to be done is to look at the substratum on which certain essential qualities are about to be engraven; for it is character which is the true medium which must circulate, and without which no work can be done. A certain degree of firmness in texture is required in the metal in order that it may retain the impression conveyed to it. Firmness—not hardness—is, perhaps, the first necessary condition of character. Firmness is the normal or natural quality, and comes earlier; but hardness is rather that abnormal and unnatural degree of induration into which the character may pass later, after its first pliancy and sensibilities have ceased to exist, and little or nothing is left in the surface on which a form or inscription can easily be wrought. * * * *

Leaving the substratum, he passed on to speak of qualities which may be sought in the stamp. Clearness in a coin is one of the first features which attracts the eye of the numismatic connoisseur. The nice tracery, the clear outline, the sharp edge, proclaim its value. Sometimes a piece of metal may be coined imperfectly. * * * So it is very often in the production of character. The impression is weak, or indistinct, and from a variety of causes—partly from descent, or training, or again from carelessness and abuse on our own part. The dies must be recut.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 6. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation of several German tokens from Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg. Mr. Marvin showed some Syrian coins belonging to Mr. Hurter. The Secretary exhibited three pieces from the Bushnell sale, viz., medal of Abbott Lawrence, similar to one shown by Mr. Woodward in June, 1881, the so-called Washington half-cent of 1793, the head being wrought on to the reverse of a genuine half-cent, and a beautiful oval bronze medal of the "SOCIAL CLUB INSTITUTED CHARLES TOWN SOUTH CAROLINA VI OCTOBER MDCCLXIII." Of the last medal a specimen, probably this identical one, was in the collection of Thomas Hollis, sold at London in 1817; nothing to illustrate its history has yet been learned. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

November 3. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation of the new bronze medal commemorating the seal of the United States from Mr. A. L. Snowden of the U. S. Mint, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered. Mr. Crosby showed a small lot of ancient coins, and a little collection of bronze medals, including that presented to George Sumner as a Juror for the great exhibition of London, 1851, the medal of Lincoln by Franky-Magniadas, presented to Charles Sumner, and the medal of Charles Sumner as a member of the Cobden Club. Mr. Woodward exhibited several interesting pieces, among which were the silver ten-franc coin of Geneva, White's Halifax farthing, and some gold, one being of Aloysio Pisani, Doge of Venice, 1739. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held on May 16th, 1882, President Anthon in the chair. J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr, Col Walter Cutting, Francis W. Doughty, William R. Weeks, and D. L. Walter were elected Resident Members, and R. W. McLachlan and Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Corresponding Members for two years.

The Librarian reported donations of 58 bound volumes, 13 periodicals, 9 pamphlets, and 23 catalogues since the Annual Meeting. The Curator also reported donations of 39 coins and medals during the same period. On motion of Mr. C. Fer-

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guson, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Parish for his munificent donation to the Library, consisting of the following works:—

Akerman's "Ancient Coins of Hispania, Gallia, and Britannica," Muller's "Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand," 2 vols., Gouge's "Short History of Paper Money," Brock's "Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money," Hart's "History of Paper Money in American Colonies," Simon's "Essay on Irish Coins," Till's "English Coronation Medals," and "The Farthings of Queen Anne," together with 35 bound vols. of English catalogues, including most of the important sales of the present century.

The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. E. Frossard, two mortuary medals of George Whitefield, the co-founder with John Wesley of Methodism in America, one in silver, size 22½, and the other copper, size 20; the inscription on reverse of the latter piece reads, "A Good Soldier of Iesus Christ, an Israelite indeed," with the motto, "By Grace are ye saved." Mr. Clement Ferguson exhibited a Gold Pavillion of Edward the Black Prince, in beautiful preservation and of great rarity; a silver death medal of Gustavus Adolphus, obv., the king drawn by a triga of horses; rev., Gustavus lying dead on the field of Lutzen, surrounded by angels; also a silver death medal of the famous Dutch Admiral, Martin Von Tromp, obv., three-quarter figure in high relief, rev., a naval combat, a ship with British flag in the act of sinking; these last two pieces of the finest workmanship, and in a charming state of preservation. By Prof. Anthon, five interesting Cob Dollars, and the so-called North Carolina or Raleigh medal, with the legend, "As soon as wee to bee begvnne, wee did beginne to be vndone." Mr. Betts exhibited six specimens of the Cob Dollars, and Mr. Pryor three jetons, struck probably in the Netherlands, commemorative of the Spanish wars.

A special meeting was held at the rooms in the N. Y. University Building on June 28th, 1882, President Anthon presiding. Frank Abbott, M. D., Wm. Austin, Robert A. Caldwell, Frederick W. Christern, Frank E. Draper, Richard Esterbrook, Jr., Thos. P. Grinnell, Charles Goepp, Robert E. Livingston, Edward Mann, M. D., Benj. Frank Reinhart, and Frederick E. Canfield were elected Resident Members, and Pierre Lorillard, Chas. Storrs, and J. B. Cornell as Life Members.

The Curator, Mr. Wright, announced donations as follows:—From Wm. Poillon, a pattern cent of 1854, eighteen English copper and six English silver pieces; from I. F. Wood, five cards of sulphur casts of medals of Napoleon I. Prof. Anthon exhibited the silver medallion of James, Duke of York and Albany, (afterwards James II of England; see p. 61); rev., a naval engagement between the English and the Dutch, June 3, 1665. The bust of James as Lord High Admiral is very fine. This medallion is believed by Prof. Anthon to be the only one on the continent, and is exceedingly rare, commanding a high price in England. Mr. Betts exhibited for inspection the Florida half dollar, and a proclamation piece of similar workmanship, struck by Charles III for the city of Havana. Mr. Wright exhibited a Groat of Henry VIII, struck by Cardinal Wolsey, and Mr. Low a rare coin sale catalogue of Sarah Ann Reilly, Sept. 27, 1860.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Sec'y.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting was held at its Hall, Dec. 8, 1882, President Price in the chair. Signor Niccolo Scarselli, of Florence, presented to the Society a photograph of the medal just issued in commemoration of Giuseppe Garibaldi. The obverse bears his name and a finely executed portrait bust; rev., a bundle of fasces, etc., in a wreath, surrounded by the inscription, "Al Campione Invitto del Popolo. Morto a Caprera II Giugnio MDCCCLXXXII." Mr. Edwin Altee Baker presented to the Society a set of rude tools used by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico in making and decorating their pottery. They include small brushes made from the succa, a trowel made from a piece of gourd, smoothing-stone for polishing the surface of the pottery, etc., (from Laguna, N. M.) Also portions of broken pottery (unbaked), showing process of manufacture and ornamentation. Also clays from which Pueblo pottery is made, and kaolin and coloring materials used in decorating the Pueblo wares, (all from Laguna, N. M.) Also specimens of catlinite, from the Great Red Pipestone Quarry at Coteau des Prai-

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ries, Minnesota, from which the modern Indians make their pipes or calumets. The same gentleman, Chairman of the Committee on Antiquities, presented an elaborate report on the Archaeology of the year 1882. Among the objects exhibited, were a very finely preserved deed dated 1583, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and one of Charles I, 1632; a gilt electrotype copy of the broad seal of the Confederate States of America. Among the donations were from Mr. E. A. Barber eight photographs of Chiriqui and Peruvian bronze, silver, and golden objects; a Peruvian flute pierced with five holes. Mrs. M. B. Donaghe, of Virginia, presented five Brazilian coins of Peter II (three of silver and two of copper); two German, one Swedish, one Canadian, and one Roman piece. Dr. Brinton presented his newly published works, entitled *The American Hero Myths* and *The Maya Chronicle*. The death of Henry C. Murphy, a Corresponding Member of the Society, was announced as having taken place at Brooklyn on Dec. 1, in the seventy-third year of his age. An impression of a remarkable Chinese coin, found in the cairns at Vancouver's Island, B. C., was presented to the Society. Intelligent and educated Chinese have pronounced it 3,000 years old. The Committee on celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Society was directed to invite kindred Societies to attend the celebration by delegate. Messrs. Walton W. Evans and Charles Cournault, were elected Corresponding Members. An election was held for officers and committees for the year 1883, with the following result:—

OFFICERS.

President, Eli K. Price. *Vice Presidents*, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., William P. Chandler, Edwin W. Lehman, and Lewis A. Scott. *Corresponding Secretary*, Henry Phillips, Jr. *Recording Secretary*, J. Hays Carson. *Treasurer*, Henry Phillips, Jr. *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart. *Curator of Numismatics*, Robert Coulton Davis. *Curator of Antiquities*, Edwin A. Barber. *Librarian*, Thomas Hockley.

COMMITTEES.

On Numismatics, John R. Baker, A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., W. S. Baker, Robert Coulton Davis, *ex officio*. *On Antiquities*, Francis Jordan, Jr., Westcott Bailey, John P. Lundy, D. D., Edwin A. Barber, *ex officio*. *On Finance*, J. Sergeant Price, Henry Iungerich, Robert Noxon Toppan, Henry Phillips, Jr., *ex officio*. *On Genealogy*, Lewis A. Scott, Joseph H. Coates, Isaac Myer, Charles Henry Hart, *ex officio*. *On Library*, Henry C. Lea, Robert Stewart Davis, Joseph W. Bates, Thomas Hockley, *ex officio*. *On Hall*, William Trautwine, Harry Rogers, R. Stuart Culin, J. Hays Carson, *ex officio*. *On Publication*, Henry Phillips, Jr., Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Charles Henry Hart.

COIN SALES.

THE ANTHON CABINET.

THE third part of Prof. Chas. E. Anthon's Cabinet was sold in New York, Nov. 9–10, by Messrs. Bangs & Co. This portion of his collection comprised coins and medals of Russia, Poland, Modern Greece, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. The catalogue, prepared of course by the owner of the cabinet, is a very valuable and interesting one, and the number of choice pieces which it contains is very great. So many of them brought high prices, that we must be briefer than we like to be in our notice of it. Pultawa silver medal of Peter the Great, (see *Journal*, ii, 92,) $9; Twelve rouble piece, platinum, of Nicholas I, 22.50; Six Rouble do., 7.50; Silver medal of Sigismund II of Poland (1587–1632), not dated, struck by the city of Dantzic, size 34, 6; John III, Sobieski, 1685, silver Dollar of same city, 13; coin of Henry II of Cyprus (1285–1324), size 16, very rare, 6.50; one of Amauri II, close of twelfth century, crusader King of Jerusalem, 9 50; silver Penny of Charlemagne, 10.50; do. Frederic Barbarossa, 6.25; Bracteate of same emperor, 5 75; silver Penny of Rudolph of Hapsburg (1273–91), perhaps a coronation piece and extremely interesting at the present time, as this House is about celebrating its six hundredth anniversary, 6 75; Double Dollar of Maximilian I, 1509, very rare and fine, 12; silver Medal on betrothal of Charles V, 1537, (see *Journal*, iv, 21,) 26.50; gold Florin of John of Luxemburg, killed at Crecy, 1346, v. f. and r., 8; Dollar of Counts of Schlick, 1517 (see *Journal*, ii, 16), 7.50; a very fine and rare set of the thirty-nine Medal Dollars of Louis of Bavaria, 1825–48 (see *Journal*, iii, 69), sold for 2.50 each: it would probably be impossible to gather another set so fine and complete. Double Dollar of Bremen, 1650, 20; Wasp Dollar of Brunswick, 1599 (see *Journal*, ii, 92), 10; Fortune Dollar of Brunswick, 1613–34, 6.25; Crazy Christian's Dollar, 1622 (see *Journal*, ii, 45–6), 11; The Seven Bell Dollars of Brunswick (*Journal*, iv. 75), brought from 2.75 to 7.25 each; Triple Dollar of the same

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State, 1685, 21.50; Double Thaler of Cologne, 1516, excessively rare, 16.50; silver Medal of Electress Sophia, 1701, size 33, 15.50; Gad-fly Dollar of Lubeck, 1537 (see *Journal*, ii, 92), 12.50; Ducat of Mecklenberg, 1631, 18; this was here first offered at auction in America. Medal Dollar of Saxe Weimar, 1655, 9; Medal of Goethe, 1826 (see *Journal* ii, 81), 8.25. Several coins and medals relating to Luther and the Reformation sold at high prices: one of Frederick III bringing 20, another of Huss and Luther 16.50, etc. German Masonics brought very good prices—ranging from 3 to 6.10. Swedish Medals, which we believe are comparatively rare in American collections, were also disposed of at excellent rates; silver Medal of Gustavus Adolphus, on the battle of Leipsic, 1631, 6.25; Dollar of Charles XII, 1707, very rare, 8; large copper plate money of the same king, size 4½ inches by 4⅛, 10.10; Armada Medal of Holland, 1588, 22: Triple Dollar of Turnhout, commemorating the victory, 1597, 20.50; silver Printer's Medal, 1740, very rare, 5.50; Rembrandt Medal, perhaps largest ever struck, size 69, a subscription piece, 7.50. A fine collection of numismatic books closed the sale, which were disposed of at good prices. Altogether the results show that fine pieces of historic interest will usually find appreciative buyers. The catalogue contains 98 pages, and about 900 lots.

THE LORD COLLECTION.

MESSRS. BANGS & CO. sold in the first week in November a collection of Coins, Medals, Continental and Colonial paper money, numismatic publications, etc., mostly the collection of Mr. H. W. Lord, of Washington, D. C. The catalogue, 48 pages and 1750 lots, prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine, was his sixty-second sale. We quote a few of the prices obtained. Farthing of Queen Anne, 1714, $6.10; Wreath Cent, 1793 (Frossard No. 5), 5.85; Chain do., 5.90; Cent of 1799, the "knob date," 11.55; Half Dime of 1794, 7.90; Confederate Note for $1000, 29. Dr. Lee's valuable work on the Currency of the Confederate States, with ten photographic plates, only a few printed for private circulation, and extremely difficult to obtain, brought 19; a set of the *Journal*, sixteen volumes, three unbound, brought 59; we learn that no more complete sets can be obtained of the New York Society, who issued the first four volumes, while the early volumes, published by the Boston Society, are now extremely rare.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

WOODWARD'S Fiftieth Sale was held at the usual place in New York City, October 16, 17, 18, and comprised the numismatic collection of the late Prof. Ralston of the Norristown Female Institute. Mr. Woodward had previously sold Prof. Ralston's Library and Archaeological collection. We note prices as follows: *Dollars*.—1794, fine for date, $50; 1801, unc. 10.50; 1804, an alteration, 16: 1836, splendid pr., 12.75; '39, slightly blemished, still fine, 30; '51, unc. 49; '52, proof impression, 41.50. *Half Dollars*.—1797, blemished by a cut, 25; 1815, unc. 6.50. 1795, Half Dime, proof, 13.25; 1846, do. very fine, 3.20; 1795, Cent, thick, 10; 1799, fine, 24; 1814, unc. 3.80; '21, unc. 8.75; '29, unc. 6; 1852, Half Cent, brilliant proof, 10.10. A line of miscellaneous coins sold for good prices, but a collection of gold coins were sold at moderate figures with few exceptions. United States Pattern Pieces brought about the usual prices. The Hard Times Tokens, very fully represented in the sale, did not maintain their recent standing, but we notice that one of the Belleville Tokens brought 3.80, and another 1.90. The Mickley Catalogue, 5. War Envelopes, we should judge, are in extra supply, as prices appear to have dropped considerably, though those of Southern origin seem rather to have advanced in value. Another Dollar of 1852, in the second day's sale, 31. Proof sets sold tolerably well,—1858, 44; '61, 6, and another set, 6.10; '64, '65, and '77, at 6 each; '78, 8, and 7. A set of the coins of Belgium, 11. Wyatt's Good Samaritan Shilling, which the cataloguer, on account of its superior merits and better history, suggested should bring a larger price than the Bushnell specimen, sold for 1.80, which indicates that Good Samaritan shillings are not selling so high as they were. The catalogue closes with a list of Woodward's Sales, which to the collector of catalogues is very useful for reference.

THE Fifty-first Sale was held in New York, October 19, 20; it comprised no coins, but was wholly archaeological, and consisted of the finest specimens culled from the collection of Mr. Norman Spang of Pittsburg, Pa.: the objects sold were too numerous for us to specify; scarcely any form of America nor European prehistoric stone relic was unrepresented. We give a general abstract of prices:—Spear-heads and arrow-points, 6 cents to $1.25 each; Celts of different sizes and degrees of fineness, 26c. to 4.60; Grooved Axes of a similar range of quality, sold all the way from 30c. to 3.50; Perforated objects at prices ranging from 30c. to $30, the latter price being received for what is perhaps the finest amulet known. Pipes, of which there were a number, but mostly modern and of no special interest, averaged perhaps $2 each. Discoidal stones and Discs sold at $10 and under. A number of Gouges brought about $1 each. A Dagger or lance-head, 8 in. long, $5.25. A large number of minute Arrow-points, suitable for jewelry, 20 to 40c. each. A large Spade from Illinois, $10. Beads, which were found in the collection in great numbers and variety, brought large prices, one of ivory, 5 inches in length, $5.50; others of glass or stone, from ancient graves, 75c. to $1.

An elaborately engraved shell Gorget, $17: shell Pins, 1.50, 2, 3, and 3.50 each; copper and iron objects, also stone Pestles, Mullers, Mortars, Hammers, Balls, and a great number of undescribed objects were found in the collection; these, together with the flint celts, daggers, etc., and perforated granite hammers from Scandinavia, all brought good prices.

THE Fifty-second Sale was held likewise by Bangs & Co., 741 Broadway, New York, Dec. 11, 12. It comprised the collection of Mr. George H. Blanchard, of Lowell, Mass. Some of the prices were as follows:—1798, Dollar, small eagle, fine, $5.50; 1836, do. splendid pr. 9.70: '52, fine, 36.50; 1794, Half Dollar, 5.60; 1804 under '05, 3; '15, a little circulated, 3.90; '36, reeded edge, same condition, 6; '52, very fine, 4.60; 1796, Dime, 3.25; another, 3.30; '98, good, 3.50; 1800, 3; '01, very good, 3.50; '02, v. g. 3.60; 1794, Half Dime, 12.50; '96, scratched, but v. f. 5.80; '97, 6: 1800, 3.20; '01, 5.25; 1794,

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Cent, 9.25; '99, v. g. 9.05; 1804, broken die, f. 11.50; '05, v. f. 8.10; '14, 8; '17, fifteen stars, 4.55; '32, nearly pr., 5.35; 1794, Half Cent, v. f. 3.50; 1802, one of the finest, 5 60. A number of books published at the South, or relating to the Confederacy, sold for good prices; a Confederate Album, containing the signatures of Jeff. Davis, the members of his cabinet, and the Montgomery Senate of 1861–2, sold for $24,—a low price, considering the interest attaching to this unique memorial of the Great War. Proof sets, State cents, and Colonial coins maintained their usual rates. War medals, badges and decorations sold for handsome prices, very large in fact compared with former sales. We have not space for description, but note prices as follows: $14.50, 11, 7.50, 7.25, 5.25, etc. 1851, Dollar, original, but taken from circulation, 35; many other pieces sold equally well, prices being fully maintained throughout the sale, which was on the whole very successful.

THE Fifty-third Sale, held in New York, Dec. 13, like the Fifty-first, was wholly archaeological, and was made up from a selection from the Ralston, Spang and other collections; it comprised many excellent specimens, but they were not fully up to the standard of those in Sales Forty-eight and Fifty-one. The pieces sold for about the usual figures, and as quotations of prices would be little more than repetitions from former reports, we omit them.

THE Fifty-fourth Sale has just closed, New York, Dec. 28, 29, and embraced the numismatic collection of Mr. Paul J. Maas, of Laporte, Ind., with some additions from a North Carolina collection, and consignments from California and Canada. As Mr. Maas has turned his attention chiefly to foreign coins, the reader will at once note the absence of the rarer examples in the American series. 1794, Half Dollar, uncommonly good, $5.75; 1815, 4.40; 1797, Half Dime, f. 3.20; 1846, f. 3; 1793, Cent, Liberty cap, 6.10; '99, 8 01. Some pieces sold at very low prices, for instance, the 1776 *Continental Currency*—a well known "Colonial," frequently occurring in tin, and a few examples of which, all from the Bache collection, are known in brass; this piece was of copper, and sold for only $11, a price absurdly low; the only known specimen in silver is in the Parmelee collection, and cost $100. The exceedingly rare Store Card of W. Field, with a beaver on the reverse, sold for $1.50; this example is probably from the Groh collection; we do not remember its occurrence in any catalogue before or since that sale till the present. A very rare medal of the "Order of the Druids" brought 80 cents! The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Half Penny, with "Success" under the ship, $3; several of the Belleville Tokens brought the usual good prices. Several volumes on Numismatics sold well. The catalogue of Woodward's first Providence Sale, a pamphlet of about a dozen pages, brought $5.05, while the Bushnell catalogue, notwithstanding Mr. Woodward's flattering notice, only reached 1.25. A Memorial of Abraham Lincoln, four bronze medals, and an autograph letter in a handsome frame, 26. A large silver medal of Garfield, 15.25; the same in copper, 5.20; same, silver-plated, 3 85. A fork-shaped coin of China, 2150 B. C. 10.50; another, razor-shape, 245 B. C. 7.50; several other strange and misshapen pieces of large size, called Chinese coins and medals, brought all the way from 80c. to 3.50; 1597, Crown of Halberstadt, called the Truth Crown, $2; 1592, Square Crown, 4 30; 1622, Crazy Christian's Dollar, 3.20; 1637, the Storm Crown, 4.10; Square Double Crown, Saxony, 5; 1644, Double Crown, Bohemia, 6; 1648, Double Crown or Medal, Munster, 5.25; 1655, Double Crown, Br. and Lun. 5.25; many others of similar quality sold for equally good prices. 1805, Dollar, an alteration, 6.75. Proof sets from 1860 to 1881, wanting the rarer dates, sold from $7, for 1860, to $4, for 1881. In the latter part of the catalogue were a few fine silver coins which sold well: 1569–95, a Screw Thaler, 4.80; 1614, Double Crown of the Archduke Maximilian, 7.75. A number of silk badges,—Washington, Lafayette, etc.,—averaged about 25 cents each. A selection of very handsome and choice minerals brought fair prices; on the whole the sale was a decided success, and the result should prove quite satisfactory to the several owners.

STEDMAN COLLECTION.

NOV. 17 and 18 Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the collection of the late Charles J. Stedman, which was largely composed of Medals, among which we notice a unique bronze medal by Wright of John Jacob Astor, of large size; there were also a number of scarce ancient and modern, Roman and Greek, gold silver and bronze coins, crowns, dollars, etc. The catalogue, by H. P. Smith, covered 61 pages, and contained 1227 lots.

IN addition to the above sales, we may mention that Mr. Frossard has held one very successful sale, the priced catalogue of which has failed to reach us, and has another to take place in a few days. Scott & Co. and other dealers have also invited the attention of buyers to some attractive sales, but we cannot now refer to them.

THE DIPLOMATIC MEDALS.

IN the collection of D. B. Warden's Books, Maps, Engravings and Medals, relating to America, sold at Paris, in 1840, was the following Medal: *Obverse* "Arms of the United States, figure of the Eagle, etc., the United States of America, *E. pluribus Unum.*"

This was undoubtedly one of the Medals struck from the die of the original Diplomatic Medal ordered by Thomas Jefferson. We mentioned in a note on page 31 of this volume that the medal in the Bushnell sale was one purchased from Mr. Woodward, and that the latter gentleman procured it from Mr. King, who obtained it in Europe. It is not improbable that it was this identical medal.

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A NEW FIVE-CENT NICKEL.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is considering, and will probably authorize the coinage of a new Five-cent Nickel piece. It is intended that the coin shall weigh 21 millimetres (which is one millimetre more than the present coin), and be a little larger and thinner than the one now in circulation. On the obverse is a female head surmounted with a fillet, upon which is inscribed the word "Liberty," the whole being surrounded by thirteen stars. The reverse will contain a wreath surrounding a Roman numeral representing the denomination of the coin.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

WE have received from the Director of the United States Mint his Annual Report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a pamphlet, containing this year 112 pages, and is full of interest to the numismatist and the financial statistician. The net gain of gold imported during the fiscal year, which ended June 30, last, was $1,789,183, and the gold coinage of the Mints is greater than that in any previous year of their history, being for the calendar year nearly eleven millions greater than that for the fiscal year 1881, and nearly twenty-seven millions in excess of the heavy coinage of 1851, of $62,614,492.50, or nearly ninety millions of dollars for 1882. We shall refer to the Report more at length in our next.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OLD TENOR.

AT the late meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Nov. 11, 1882, Miss Eliza Susan Quincy presented a copy of a broadside, a ballad, entitled "A Mournful Lamentation for the Sad and Deplorable Death of Mr. Old Tenor, A native of New England who after a long Confinement occasioned by a deep and mortal wound which he received above twelve months before, expired on the thirty-first day of March, 1750. By Joseph Green, Esq. *He lived beloved and died lamented.*"

The Ballad, in full, will be found in the *Journal*, Vol. V., pp. 78–81, April, 1871.

FRENCH NUMISMATIC PRIZE.

IN the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, January, 1837, appears the following paragraph:—"At the public meeting in August last, of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Literature in Paris, the annual numismatic prize founded by M. Allier d'Hauteroche, was adjudged to M. Streber, keeper of the cabinet of coins of the King of Bavaria. Then followed the first adjudication of the three honorary medals of the value of 500 francs each, given by the government for distinguished performances relative to domestic antiquities."

Does any reader know whether the "annual numismatic prize founded by M. Allier d'Hauteroche" is still offered?

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY.

GOV. DINWIDDIE of Virginia, writing October 24th, 1754, to Colonel James Jones, commanding a North Carolina Regiment in the campaign against the French and Indians, says: "Mr. Dobbs, [Gov. of N. C.,] is gone to his govt., and I think he is properly apprised of y^r^ Merit and Services: he complains much of the Method of Coining Money in y^r^ Province, and is of Opinion with many others y^t^ it was a Jobb." R. A. B.

ERIE CANAL MEDALS.

ON the *obverse* appears an allegory, Pan's visit to Neptune, with cornucopias, light-house, ocean vista, etc., and inscription, "Union of the Erie with the Atlantic." On the *reverse*, the State Arms, the Canal with locks, and the City of New York. This medal was designed by Archibald Robertson, engraved by C. C. Wright, struck by Pelletreau. Three of these in gold were ordered in 1826 to be sent to the three surviving signers of the Declaration of American Independence. R. M.

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EARLY ENGRAVINGS OF COINS OR MEDALS IN AMERICA.

Where for purpose of ornament or illustration in any printed work, was any coin or medal, ancient or modern, so used at an early date, say before the American Revolution?

G. H. M.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the above query. — *Editors.*

DOLLARS OF 1804.

SEVERAL years ago three re-strikes of the Dollar of 1804 were known to exist,—they were withdrawn from the market and destroyed; the edges of these coins were plain. Since that time, one was shown at a sale in New York city, a "a proof," *re-strike with lettered edge.* Where did it find a resting place?

NUMMIS.

A. F. BAILEY of Lempster, N. H., recently ploughed up an ancient French coin bearing the date of 1757. It is larger than our silver dollar and on the obverse bears the image and title in Latin of Louis XV., while the reverse contains the national coat-of-arms and various inscriptions.

IN 1826 a man crossing the Pont Neuf, at Paris, France, dropped a bag of specie into the Seine. The divers not only succeeded in restoring his valuable pouch, but brought up a box containing 14,000 francs in gold which was lost in 1786.

WHEN the Czar Alexander was in the Mint at London, he related an incident showing the ingenuity of the thieves at home. Employees in his Mint entered naked, worked and came out naked, yet large quantities of gold were stolen by the process of stuffing with coins such rats as they killed, and throwing them over the wall where their friends were ready to receive them.

EDITORIAL.

WE have devoted considerable space this month to Dr. Morris's article on the Coins of the Grand Masters of Malta, to which Mr. Marvin has again added heraldic notes, and we present our readers in connection with it, with an extra plate. The continuation of the series, in our next, will probably require two more plates. Dr. Morris, just at present, is in Boston, enlightening the Freemasons of this vicinity with interesting reminiscences of his travels, in the course of which he gives them also some valuable numismatic information on ancient coins.

WE reprint by permission Prof. Anthon's interesting article on the rare Medal of the Duke of York, originally published in the Magazine of American History, where will also be found a fine engraving of the obverse, and a wood-cut of the reverse.

So many of our subscribers are interested in historic, as well as in artistic subjects, that we are glad to be able to present them so attractive a list of periodicals on these and kindred points to choose from, as our advertising pages contain. We can say with truth that whichever may be selected, will be found valuable, and the best way to keep thoroughly posted, is to take them all.

CURRENCY.

PUT not your trust in money, but put your money in trust. — *Holmes.*

WE know the pa(r) value of Abraham from his readiness to sacrifice his son.

SOONER than have a light dollar leave the Mint, the authorities give it a weigh.

IT is not the stamp on the coin that gives it its value, though on the bank-note it is. — *John Burroughs.*

THE difference between a bad cent and a demolished apple:—One is good for naught, the other gnawed for good.

"WHAT a change," exclaimed a novelist, "one little woman can make in a man's life!" Exactly, and what a heap of change she requires in doing it.

ANGELO BRUSH, gazing at the 'Battle of the Centaurs' in the Academy, was asked its value — in decimal currency. He at once answered — 'A cent or mill!' (Centaur 'mill.')

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2. Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6, obv. Fig. 6, rev.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 7, obv. Fig. 8. Fig. 7, rev.

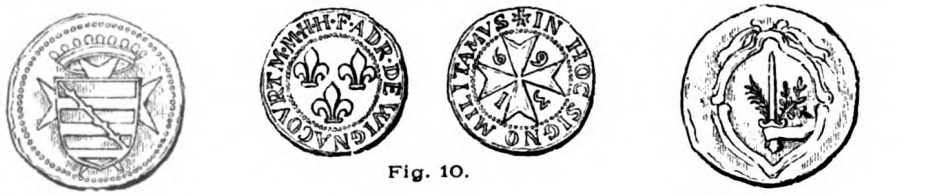


Fig. 9, obv. Fig. 10. Fig. 9, rev.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE IV.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVII. BOSTON, APRIL, 1883. No. 4.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

[Continued from Vol. xvii. p. 56.]

XVII. HUGO DE LOUBENS DE VERDALLE. 1582–1595.

VERDALLE was the fifty-first Grand Master, and elected January 12, 1582. His administration of thirteen years was marred by a spirit of insubordination among the knights, and the Pope, Sextus V, elevated him to the position of Cardinal, hoping, but vainly as the event proved, that his spiritual rank might give him an influence which his Grand Mastership did not bring with it.

The piece shown in our engraving is of copper, and like No. XIII, (Pl. III, Fig. 2,) is dated. In general, coins of the period must be studied for dates, by referring to the sovereign under whose rule they were struck. The Christian era was but little used in identifications. Upon the *obverse* is the shield of Grand Master Verdalle, surmounted by a cardinal's cap, as No. VI, showing that those two Grand Masters held the highest positions save that of Pope, in the Papal Church. The charges in the second and third of the quarterings are wolves.* The legend of the obverse is F · H · DE LOVBENX VERDALA CARD · M · H · H ✠ His name on the coin is given in slightly different form from the French spelling, which we follow for uniformity. The abbreviations are the same with others already often explained. Upon the *reverse*, beside the legend, NON + AES + SED + FIDES + ✠ appear the joined hands, emblem of *Fides*, also a blazing star, the date 1590, and the value, *four taris*. The legends when translated all read, "Brother Hugh de Loubens Verdalle, Cardinal, Master of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem: Not money but fidelity." The blazing star or comet possibly refers to some planetary phenomenon, as we see in coins struck by Augustus after the death of Julius Caesar, when a comet appeared in the sky, and was visible for several months, pronounced by the augurs *the spirit of the assassinated hero*. An immense

* His arms as given by Saint Allais are quarterly 1 and 4 gules, a cross argent, (the bearings of the Order,) 2 and 3 gules, a wolf rampant, (French, *ravissant*,) or. That is, in the third and fourth quarters, a wolf leaping upward, of gold on a red field. The shield on the coin is surmounted by a crown, over which is the Cardinal's cap, with its peculiar tassels. Verdalle was, we learn from St. Allais, a Prince of Toulouse.

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comet appeared A. D. 1456, just after Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks, and produced a Papal Bull in which the Turk and the comet were made joint subjects of curse.

Grand Master Verdalle proved to be a haughty, severe ruler, and lived on bad terms with the Knights. There were no incidents of special importance to the Order during his administration, but to his neglect is attributed the fact that in 1591 no less than three thousand persons died of starvation, and the famine was succeeded by pestilence.* He died it is said of chagrin, on the 4th of May, 1595, at the age of sixty-four. Plate IV. Figure 1.

XVIII. MARTIN GARZES. A. D. 1595–1601.

Garzes, the successor of Verdalle, was of the Langue of Arragon, and elected June 8, 1595, ruling the Order till February 7, 1601, when he died at the age of sixty-four.

The piece we engrave is also a copper coin of diminutive size, struck, as our cents and nickel pieces, for small change. Upon the *obverse* is the legend F · MARTINVS · GARZES M · H · ✠ surrounding the Grand Master's arms, quartered in the 1st and 4th with the equal cross, and in the 2d and 3d with a swan (?) and three mullets or stars.† Upon the field of the *reverse* there are no emblems, but merely the legend HOSPITALI · HIERVSALEM ✠ surrounding the inscription, VT COMMODIVS The epigraphs, etc., when translated, read thus, "Brother Martin Garzes, Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem. For the greater convenience of trade." Garzes was a Spanish knight, and as nearly all the provisions used in Malta were obtained in Sicily, it was found that Malta was always better governed when a Spaniard was at the head of affairs, and this Grand Mastership was no exception. As an instance, showing the condition of the people and their reduced circumstances, which perhaps occasioned the need of currency of so trifling a value, we may mention that he first established a Public Pawnbrokery, an institution still in existence and well managed by the local government of Malta.‡ Plate IV. Figure 2.

He was a prudent, wise and discreet ruler, but under his Grand Mastership, however, sad contentions arose among the knights, as during the two preceding administrations. The Pope, Clement VIII, wrote upon the subject, attributing the discord to the division of the Order into eight Languages, which had been done two hundred and fifty years before. There is no doubt that this arrangement worked badly in times of peace, whatever may have been the case in war. Here is the list of *Langues*, with the name of the officer assigned to each. 1. *Provence*. The knights of this *Langue* chose the Grand Commander of the Order. 2. *Auvergne*. These chose the Grand Marshal. 3. *France* proper. They chose the Grand Hospitaller. 4. *Italy*. The Grand Admiral. 5. *Arragon*. The Grand Conservator. 6. *Germany*. The Grand Bailiff. 7. *Castille*. The Grand Chancellor. 8. *England*. The Grand Turcopolier. (This office was equivalent to that of *Master of Horse*. In the Crusades there was a body of light horse styled *Turcopolis*, whose chief

* See Seddall's Malta, Past and Present, p. 112.

† Vertot depicts his arms quarterly 1 and 4, gules a cross argent, (the cross of "the Religion" as he loves to call the Order) 2 and 3, azure, a falcon rising argent; in chief three mullets of *six* points, argent. That is, on a field of blue a falcon of white or silver, with three stars of the same above. Saint Allais calls the bird a swan, which seems from the engraving more correct.

‡ Seddall's Malta, Past and Present, pp. 115–116.

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was called *Turcopolier*.) Each of these eight resided in his own palace. In each of the eight grand divisions was one or more Grand Priories that governed the inferior bodies, styled Preceptories. At one period, the Order comprehended twenty-two Grand Priories and five hundred and ninety-six Preceptories, all in Europe.

XIX. Alofio de Wignacourt. 1601–1622.

Grand Master Garzes having deceased, the choice fell upon De Wignacourt, who, in his long administration of twenty-one years, proved himself an able and worthy ruler. This coin, like the preceding, is also of copper. It presents on the *obverse* the Grand Master's shield surmounted by a crown. For his hospitality and other virtues, the Emperor, Ferdinand I, conferred upon him the royal title of Most Serene Highness. This lofty symbol will be observed on other numbers of this series. On the 1st and 4th quarters again appears the equal cross of the Order; in the 2d and 3d quarters are three fleurs-de-lys, and a label, denoting that his family was French, and he its eldest branch.* The legend of the obverse, surrounding the arms, is F · ALOFIVS · DE · WIGNACOVRT M · H ✠ The *reverse* has the familiar motto, NON ★ AES ★ SED ★ FIDES ✠ surrounding the joined hands, as in Nos. XIII and XVII, with the date "1619" and the letter "X" which possibly signifies ten grani, something less than two cents in our currency. Two stars are also impressed in the field beside the date. The legends translated are, "Brother Alofio de Wignacourt, Master of Hospitallers: not money but fidelity." It will be remembered that this coin was struck the year before the *Mayflower* sailed from England to New England. The great work of his administration was the construction of the aqueduct which still bears his name. Plate IV. Fig. 3.

The Pope had an elevated opinion of Grand Master Wignacourt, and wrote him a commendatory letter, praising him for his attention to discipline, and animating him to continue the work so well begun. In November, 1609, this Grand Master wrote a letter to the king of Persia, offering him the aid of the Order against the Turks. To preserve Malta against invasion from that power required, it was reckoned, a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, but if the war could be limited to Asia, there was the less need for such strong defence at home. The battles of the Order in his time were mostly maritime, and the knights well maintained their ancient fame. Laden with honors and greatly beloved, he died at the age of seventy-five, September 14, 1622, and Dr. Vassalto says of this eminent man, that "not one of the twenty-eight Grand Masters who ruled over Malta deserved so well of the Maltese people as Alophius Wignacourt."

XX. Antoine de Paule. 1622–1636.

The successor of De Wignacourt was Grand Master Louis Mendes Vasconcellos, a Portuguese, who administered the government but six months

* Vertot in Liste des Chevaliers de la Langue de France. iv, page 77, describes the 2d and 3d quarters as argent three fleurs-de-lys couped at the bottom gules, surmounted by a label sable, (d'argent a trois fleur-de-lys au pied coupe de gueules, surmonte d'un lambel de sable.') The field is white; the flowers red, the bottom part of each cut off, with a black label at the top of the shield. In his engraving the label, which denotes that he was of the elder branch, or the eldest son, is omitted, though it appears on this coin, and also in his arms as given in Saint Allais, whose description is identical with Vertot's.

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and then died.* I have none of his coins. Following him was Grand Master Antoine de Paule,† of Gascony, who was appointed March 10, 1622–3, the year 1623 under the old style beginning with "Lady-day," March 25, the Feast of the Annunciation. His coin, like the last, is of copper. Upon the *obverse* is the Grand Master's shield, with a peacock on the 2d and 3d quarters and the cross of the Order. Around is the legend, F·ANTONIVS DE PAVLA·M·H·H ✠ On the *reverse* is the legend as on the last, the date 1629 above the joined hands, and below, the indication of value, V. (?for five grani.) The inscriptions duly translated are, "Brother Antony de Paule, Grand Master (*Magister Magnus*) of Hospitallers, Jerusalem: not money but fidelity." Plate IV. Figure 4.

During the Grand Mastership of De Paule, the Order lost by accident two galleys, upon which the Prior of Aquitaine presented them with the sum of 4,600 gold crowns, "a new instance of the benevolence of its own members towards their common stock." The Pope, Urban VIII, showing a desire to meddle with the internal economy of the Order, Grand Master De Paule wrote the King of France, June, 1625, beseeching him to intercede, and ask the Pope to cease interference with their concerns. Nevertheless, Urban did persist, and issued a Bull, October 21, 1634, concerning the form of electing Grand Masters, "which produced much evil to the Order during above a century." De Paule lived to the age of eighty-five, dying June 9, 1636, after a reign singularly barren of events, the most interesting being a convocation or chapter general, which established the statutes of the Order, which were its rules of government until its dissolution.

XXI. JEAN PAUL LASCARIS–CASTELLIAR. A. D. 1636–1657.

Lascaris is said to have been a descendant of the ancient Emperors of Constantinople. He was unanimously elected Grand Master on June 13, 1636, at the age of sixty-six.‡ This coin is copper. The Grand Master's shield, surmounted by a crown, appears on the *obverse*. In the 2d and 3d quarters the double-headed eagle appears. On the right and left are the moon and sun. The legend is, F·IO·PAVLVS·LASCARIS·CASTELLAR·M·M·H H ✠ Other devices are seen in the cut which somewhat obliterate the armorial charges. Upon the *reverse* appeared when the piece was minted, the date, 1637, and below the hands the letter T, and possibly a figure. The legend is, ·NON ✦ AES ✦ SED ✦ FIDES·✠ Both sides of our specimen have now many other figures stamped upon them. The "Agnus Dei," the double-headed eagle, a crowned fleur-de-lys, the head of St. John, etc. These are countermarks which I think can be readily explained. During his Grand Mastership he resorted to the expedient of a brass coinage, redeemable in three years, and thus procured fifty thousand crowns to supply his pressing wants. As

* Vasconellos became Grand Master about the close of September, 1622, and died March 7, 1623, at the age of eighty. His family arms were argent, three bars indented gules. That is, on a field of silver three horizontal bars of red, having their edges serrated. In Vertot's engraving the bars are engraved as "closets," that is, very much narrower.

† The arms of De Paule are azure, a peacock affronte resting on a garb or; in a chief gules three mullets or; the explanation being a golden peacock seated on a sheaf of wheat of the same color, facing, its plumage displayed, the field being blue, and golden stars at the top on a stripe of red.

‡ Lascaris' family arms, were or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules. That is, a black double-headed eagle with beak and talons of red, on a field of gold. Possibly this device alludes to his traditional descent from the Eastern Emperors. To their use of this charge we may trace its appearance in the arms of Russia, Austria and Prussia.

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these pieces came back into the treasury they were reissued again and again, having a counterstamp placed upon them from time to time. His own device of a double-headed eagle displayed, is clearly to be seen among them, and we may also trace the crossed keys and crescent, as well as the head of St. John, emblems used by Gessans a few years later, on a piece to be described below; the lamb appears on Cotoner's, and the fleur-de-lys on Wignacourt's coins. The inscriptions translated will read, "Brother John Paul Lascaris Castellar, Grand Master of Hospitallers of Jerusalem; not money but fidelity." Plate IV. Figure 5.

During the reign of Grand Master Lascaris in 1640, one of those constantly recurring alarms of Turkish invasion was experienced, and the knights of the Order were summoned from all the Priories. The King of Spain ordered his Viceroy to aid the Knights of Malta. Four years later, January 24, 1645, the impending danger became so threatening, that every knight in the Priory of France was summoned "to set out instantly for Malta without a single exception for those too decrepid to fight, but that they must appear and be judged upon the spot whether to be declared invalided or not, all with their arms; otherwise they should be deprived of the cross and insignia, besides other severities." Grand Master Lascaris died August 14, 1657, aged ninety-seven, as his tombstone in the old Church of St. John at Valletta shows.

XXII. Martin de Redin. 1657–1660.

Next in the brilliant line of warrior monks comes Don Martin de Redin. He was a Spaniard of Arragon. His coin of silver displays on the *obverse* the arms of the Order, surmounted by a crown, and the legend, S. IOAN · BAP · ORA PRO NOBIS. The *reverse* has his family arms,* with a similar crown, and the legend, F · D · MARTINVS DE REDIN M M. *Frater Dominus Martinus*, etc., for Brother Don Martin de Redin. There are no other devices. The epigraph of the obverse signifies Saint John Baptist, Pray for us! It has been seen, no doubt, that the saintly protector or Patron of the Order was the Forerunner and Baptizer of Jesus Christ. Plate IV. Figure 6.

Grand Master De Redin was Prior of Navarre at the period of his election. He had been Viceroy of Sicily, and so famous a soldier, that even in his last years he offered to join in the formation of another crusade to the Holy Land. The Pope, Alexander VII, issued a Bull praising him as he merited, and saying, "Your marvellous example calls forth even my energies." He died February 6, 1660, in the seventieth year of his age. The reader will remark upon the constant practice of this Order, to select for Grand Masters men of *advanced years* as well as approved valor and experience.

XXIII. Annet de Clermont Chatte-Gessans. A. D. 1660.

This Grand Master was unanimously elected to succeed De Redin, but he administered the government scarcely three months before he expired, June 2, 1660, from wounds received in the African wars in early youth. He was of an ancient royal house, a gallant soldier, and greatly esteemed and

* These arms were azure, a cross argent fimbriated or; that is, on a field of blue a silver cross bordered with gold. As Grand Master, he bore his family arms in the 2d and 3d quarters, with the cross in first and fourth, as was the custom of the Order.

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beloved. The coin is silver, of the value "T. 4" (four taris). The shield of the Grand Master is seen on the *obverse* surmounted by a crown, and the legend (which, somewhat unusually, begins to read at the bottom), F · ANNETVS CLERMONT GESSAN · M · M · H · H · 1660 ✠ In the 2d and 3d quarterings* are crossed keys, and in the 1st and 4th the equal cross of the "Religion." On the *reverse* appears of amplest size the head of the patron saint, John the Baptist, referring to Matthew xiv. 10, 11: "Herod sent and beheaded John in the prison. And his head was brought in a charger and given to the damsel." The features are artistically drawn. The legend is · S · IOAN · BAP · ORA · PRO · NOBIS · MO · NO · ✠ The inscriptions when translated, read "Brother Annet Clermont Gessan, Grand Master of Hospitallers of Jerusalem, 1660. Saint John Baptist pray for us." (MO. NO.?) Plate IV. Figure 7.

XXIV. RAPHAEL COTONER. A. D. 1660–1663.

Grand Master Cotoner had been Bailiff of the Island of Majorca. The Turks were invading Candia at this time, and his first care was to send aid to the Venetians there. The coin is silver of the value of one tari (T. 1 on the sides of the shield). Upon the *obverse* we have the Grand Master's shield, exhibiting in the 2d and 3d quarters flowers of the cotton plant,† and in the 1st and 4th the indispensable cross of the Order, and the legend, F. D. RAPHAEL COTONER. M · M · H · H ✠ Upon the *reverse* is the "*Agnus Dei*," as in previous specimens; around which is the legend, ECCE · QVI · TOLLIT · PECCATA · MVNDI ✠ The inscriptions translated read thus, "Brother Don Raphael Cotoner, Grand Master of Hospitallers of Jerusalem. Behold [the Lamb of God] that taketh away the sins of the world!" On this coin, also, the legends begin to read at the bottom. Plate IV. Figure 8.

The war between the Turks and Venetians began in 1644 and lasted twenty-five years. In the end the Moslems gained the island of Candia, which they have held ever since. This led the Order the more earnestly to fortify Malta, and it was at this time they were denominated by high authority, "the most distinguished men for bravery in all the world, surpassingly dear to every class of human kind, to whom universal Christendom owes immortal praise." It was at this time that the Duke of Savoy formed a regiment in which all the officers from Chaplains to Colonel were *Knights of Malta*. This was called the *Regiment of the White Cross*. Don Raphael died at the age of sixty-three, Oct. 20, 1663, of a pestilence or contagious disease which prevailed in Malta at that time.

XXV. GREGOIRE CARAFE. A. D. 1680–1690.

The successor of Grand Master Raphael Cotoner was his brother, Nicholas Cotoner, A. D. 1663 to 1680. Of him I have no coins. He was succeeded by Grand Master Carafe or Caraffa, Prior of Rocella, a Spaniard of Arragon,

* His arms were gules, two keys in saltire, argent, a crescent of the second "email" in chief. That is, on a field of red two silver crossed keys, with a crescent above of the same color between their wards. This crescent does not appear on the coin.

† The arms of Don Raphael and his brother Nicholas who succeeded him, were or, a cotton flower vert, or as Saint Allais gives the color, *sinople* (a shade of green). That is, on a field of gold the cotton flower as described. Nicholas died April 20, 1680, at the age of sixty-three, having had the misfortune to see a cruel famine follow the pestilence which had wasted the people during his brother's administration.

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but long a resident of Naples. The coin is copper, and remarkable for having no inscriptions. A shield with a device resembling an oak staff across it, a crown above, and the Maltese cross occupy the *obverse*. The *reverse* contains a hand holding an upright dagger, the hilt ornamented with evergreen and flowery branches. The coin is identified by the heraldic bearings upon the shield,* every Grand Master having his own, as easily distinguished from all others as a portrait or autograph. The correspondence of Grand Master Caraffa with the Emperor Leopold of Austria, the renowned Sobiesky of Poland, and the Doge of Venice, is yet preserved, showing how high an estimate those potentates placed upon the Fraternity, which they called "the sacred knightly Order;" "the renowned cavaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, whose valor is celebrated throughout the world;" "bravest and most devoted of men;" "an Order whose valor terrifies the barbarian and is the shield of Europe." He died July 20, 1690, at the age of sixty-six. Plate IV. Fig. 9.

XXVI. Adrian de Wignacourt. A. D. 1690–1697.

Grand Master Caraffa, after a successful administration of ten years, was succeeded by De Wignacourt, who had been Grand Treasurer of the Order. He was a nephew of the illustrious Alof, and the sixty-third Grand Master since the organization of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, A. D. 1099. This coin is copper. The *obverse* exhibits three fleurs-de-lys, showing that he was of a French family, and the legend, F · ADR · DE WIGNACOVRT M · M · H H · (The last two letters in a sort of monogram.) The *reverse* displays the Maltese cross, around which are arranged the figures 1693, and the legend is, IN HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS ✠ The inscriptions when translated are, "Brother Adrian de Wignacourt, Grand Master of Hospitallers of Jerusalem: By this sign we fight," or "Under this standard let us enter upon the fight."† Plate IV. Figure 10.

The Pope communicated to Grand Master Wignacourt his sense of the splendid beneficence of the Order. The Doge of Venice, the Emperor Leopold, the Czar of Russia, and other notabilities of the day corresponded with him in complimentary terms. And here we may remark that we are now passing the summit of Malta's ancient glory. One more century of decline will bring us to the fall of this magnificent Order. The wonders of its youth and lusty manhood, however, must not be forgotten. First Rhodes, then Malta, through perilous times were the bulwarks of Christendom. Many a time and oft, when European powers were at war with each other, this Military Order was their only defence against the incursions of the Turks. But the days of gallantry and devotion are drawing to a close, and the eighteenth century is mostly a blank in their history. Grand Master De Wignacourt died February 4, 1697, at the age of seventy-nine. Three days later his successor was appointed.

There was but little of special interest to the world at large which distinguished the term of office of this Grand Master. He is best remembered by the liberal pensions he granted to the widows and soldiers who had fallen

* His arms were barry of six, argent and gules, a bend undee vert (*sinople*, according to Saint Allais). That is, the field has six parallel bars of silver and red, alternately, and a diagonal stripe of green with its edges "wavy," or somewhat undulating.

† His armorial bearings were like those of his uncle, Alof, already described, except that the label, the emblem of the elder branch, is absent.

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in the Levant in the wars between Venice and the Turks, and by the terrible earthquake four years before his death, in January, 1693, which damaged many buildings in Malta, destroying its cathedral, and the anniversary of which is even yet commemorated by solemn *Te Deums*.

[To be continued.]

SEALS AND NUMISMATICS.

THE following suggestions in reference to Seals come to us from Mr. Henry A. Homes, of the New York State Library. They seem eminently worthy of attention, and we wish that some of our numismatists would undertake the work so happily outlined by our correspondent.—*Eds.*

THE history of Seals is a subject worthy of the investigation of scholars who are interested in Numismatics, for the purpose of being developed into a volume. As seals contain devices and emblems of importance, as witnesses to acts in past centuries, and as confirmations of contemporaneous acts, one might expect to find that in the Encyclopedia Britannica there would be a distinct article on *Seals*. There is none: solely in the General Index there is a reference under that word to Heraldry, where only a few unimportant sentences are found. Appleton's Encyclopedia does justice to the subject. The scattered material on the subject in its varied aspects, when collected, would certainly be very interesting and instructive reading. The volume would treat of their antiquity, the object of them, the kinds of devices, the differing usages of differing nations, of seals of individuals in place of signatures, seals of States, municipalities, corporations, societies, lodges, their legal aspects, of what material made, and their relations to heraldry, etc. As regards the latter, in spite of the prominence given by the Encyclopedia Britannica to that relation, I think that it is really of but minor importance in the history of seals, and that the use of arms on seals by those who employed them after the twelfth century, was merely an incident resulting from the previous use of seals among men.

The frequent identity of resemblance between the reverses of coins and the arms and devices on seals, illustrate one relation of this subject of Sigillography to Numismatics.

NEW NICKEL MEXICAN COINAGE.

THE Republic of Mexico has recently issued a new series of "minor coins." They are struck in nickel, and the series consists of pieces of 1, 2 and 5 cents, of an alloy composed of 75 parts of copper and 25 of nickel, weighing two, three and five grammes respectively. The diameters are 16 millimetres for every 1 cent piece, 18 for 2 cent pieces, and 20 for the 5 cent pieces. The emblem and the inscription adopted, which are alike for the three classes of coin, with the exception of the figure indicating their value, are the following: On the obverse, a shield of Aztec arms in the centre, and the inscription, "Mexican Republic," around it, with the year of coinage, and, on the reverse, the corresponding value of the coin in Roman characters, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak.

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ITALIAN MEDALS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

A SERIES of medals, which holds a high rank, both for artistic and historical interest, is that of the Italian Renaissance. In Europe attention has lately been given to these medals and the artists, and specimens of the rarer have been sold at high prices. Those in the British Museum have been described in a small volume, "A Guide to the Italian Medals exhibited in the King's Library. First Edition. By C. F. Keary, M. A., F. S. A. London, 1881." 345 pieces are there mentioned, some however of date as late as 1700. M. Alois Heiss, a numismatic author of ability and reputation, has also lately begun a work, "Les Médailleurs de la Renaissance," of which but little has yet been printed. I have several of the medals, which seem to be worthy of notice; brief descriptions of them will, I hope, interest some who may chance to read this article.

I. At top · DIVVS · ALPHONSVS · REX ·, at base · TRIVMPHATOR · ET · PACIFICVS · in two lines; bust of King Alfonso of Naples to right in armor, at left helmet, at right crown, above which ·M· ·C·C·C·C· in two lines, and below it XLVIIII.

Rev. In centre eagle to left on stump of tree, below on ground dead fawn and pigeon, at left rocks and vulture or eagle, at right rocks and two birds ? vultures, in field divided by eagle · LIBERA LITAS · · AVGV STA · in two lines; at base, in sunken exergue PISANI · PICTORIS · OPVS. Bronze, cast and chased. 66.

This beautiful, large medal is one of several, which celebrate Alfonso the Magnanimous, King of Aragon, Sicily and Naples, who died in 1458. It is a grand work of art; my specimen is of a rich dark brown. It is the work of Vittore Pisano of Verona, who lived about 1380–1450, and was both painter and medallist. Few of his pictures are now known, but fortunately several medals, of which I have three. Mr. Keary in the book named above says, "Nothing can be finer than the eagle and other birds of prey upon one medal of Alfonso V," and I entirely agree with him. An impression in silver is in the Royal Museum at Madrid.

II. At top · CAPIT · MAXI · ARMIGERORVM ·, at base · PRIMVS · MARCHIO · MANTVE ·, in field · IOHANES* · FR ANCISCVS · · DE · GON ZAGA · in two lines divided by bust of Marquis to left, wearing stiff round hat and rich robe.

Rev. Marquis in full armor on horseback to left, in right hand baton, at right dwarf on horseback to rear, on rough ground with stumps, at top between figures OPVS PISANI PICTO RI S in five lines, at left near the head of Marquis ? bronze handle or knocker. Bronze, cast and chased. 60.

This medal, by the same artist, and worthy of close companionship with the first, bears the portrait of Giovanni Francesco di Gonzaga, first Marquis of Mantua. It is also a grand work of art. M. Heiss especially admires the reverse, which is certainly very fine, but the head deserves no less praise. This medal is of slightly earlier date than the first, as the Marquis died in 1444.

III. LEONELLVS MARCHIO ESTENSIS, the words separated by three branches of ? olive ? orange, head of Marquis to right, collar of dress seen.

* The NE are in monogram.

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Rev. At top OPVS, at base PISANI · PICTORIS, triple youthful mask, at each side ?tilting-helmet hanging by cord from branch of ?olive ?orange. The ?helmet may be something very different. Bronze, cast and chased. 40.

This medal by the same artist is of less merit artistically, but is marvellous as a portrait; for no artist ever went out of his way to imagine such ugliness as the features of Leonello, twelfth Marquis of Este, who died in 1450. The reverse is very curious.

IV. LEONELLVS *f* MARCHIO *f* ESTENSIS, head of Marquis to left, small piece of dress seen.

Rev. • QVAE • VIDES • NE • VIDE, cat or lynx seated to left on cushion, the eyes covered by scarf with ends flying to right, below ♦ NICHOLAVS ♦ ♦ F ♦ in two lines. Bronze, cast. 53.

The same peculiarly ugly features are seen on this medal by Nicholas of ? Florence, a contemporary of Pisano. The relief of the head is remarkably high, that of the animal on reverse nearly equalling it; the letters also are very large. The British Museum has a medal closely resembling this, with the same peculiar reverse, but inscribed with the name of Pisano.

V. · SIGISMVNDVS · PANDVLFVS · MALATESTA · PAN · F ·, bust to left.

Rev. CASTELLVM · SISMVNDVM · ARIMINENSE · M·CCCC·XLVI ·, castle of Rimini. Bronze, cast. 47.

The reverse of this medal of Sigismondo Pandolfo di Malatesta, Lord of Rimini, is found in the British Museum, joined to an obverse with quite different inscription from mine. It is probably by the artist of the next medal, which is signed.

VI. SIGISMONDVS · P · D · MALATESTIS · S · R · ECL · C · GENERALIS ·, head to left, small piece of dress seen.

Rev. · O · M · D · P · V · · M CCCC XLVI ·, shield with cipher of S I, with helmet, crest and mantling. Bronze, cast and ?chased. 27.

This medal with the same portrait is the work of Matteo di Pasti of Verona, another contemporary of Pisano; the initials on reverse represent the artist's name. The medal is worthy of high praise.

VII. · SIGISMVNDVS PANDVLFVS · MALATESTA · PAN · F ·, bust to left laureled.

Rev. PRAECL · ARIMINI · TEMPLVM · AN · GRATIAE · V · F · · M·CCCC·L ·, church of Rimini. Bronze, cast. 25.

This medal has the same portrait, and is attributed to the same artist, but is certainly of less merit. The reverse shows the front and dome of the beautiful church of St. Francis, built by Malatesta. The letters V F stand for the words VOTO FECIT.

VIII. · D · ISOTTAE · ARIMINENSI ·, bust to right, hair drawn back and up, and falling behind in pointed mass.

Rev. Elephant to right, in ex. ✻ M·CCCC·XLVI ✻ Bronze, cast. 51.

This medal is a mate to No. V, and represents the mate to the man there seen, Isotta Atti, second wife of Sigismond. The elephant is a badge of the family of Malatesta. The medal is undoubtedly by Matteo di Pasti, who signed one differing in the head and legend, which is in the British Museum.

IX. GALEAZIVS · MARESCOTVS · DE · CAIVIS · BONONIEN . EQVES · AC SENATOR · OPTIMVS ·, bust to right, wearing cap and robe of Senator.

Rev. · OPVS · · SPERANDEI ·,* Senator seated ?on rock at three-quarters to left, wearing long robe, in right hand book, in left ?book resting on piece of

* The ND are in monogram.

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armor, on ground helmets, sword, spear, etc., at distant right fortress. Bronze, cast. 60.

This medal is by Sperandio of Mantua, another contemporary of Pisano, whom, however, Sperandio outlived several years. I find nothing in particular concerning the Senator Marescotti of Bologna, except that he wrote on various subjects.

MINT COINS FOR 1883.

At the opening of each year demands are made at the Mint by coin collectors, Numismatic Societies, and others, for proof coins, or sets representative of a year's coinage. To meet this demand, special coins are struck, as is well known, and sold at rates proportional to the extra labor involved. These sets are in gold, silver, nickel and copper. The regular proof set of gold coins is sold for $43; the silver and minor coins $4.05, and exclusive of the trade dollar $3.05. The minor coins, embracing the old and new 5-cent coin, the 3-cent piece, and the bronze penny, are sold at 18 cents the set. The stamping of the new 5-cent coin has increased the interest among collectors, and many requests are made for the set containing the old and new half-dime piece.

Demands are also made at the Mint for the Bi-Centennial medal, commemorative of the settlement of Philadelphia and the landing of William Penn, which was distributed during the parade of the Bi-Centennial celebration. This medal has now been struck in silver, and is sold in large numbers.

Large orders have been received from the Northwestern States, Mississippi Valley, and Pacific coast, where there are few small coins, for the new 5-cent piece. This demand has been greatly increased by the descriptions of the new coin so widely printed. The Mint supplies this coin in amounts of $5 each, and the parties to whom the coins are sent pay for the expressage, but if sent in sums of $20, the expressage is paid by the Mint itself. We have noticed boys peddling this new coin along the streets at 20 cents each, the price varying with the demand. Some impressions are found struck from a broken die. It is reported that all of this issue are to be recalled by order of Secretary Folger, and the dies altered by adding the word CENTS.

RESTORATION OF OLD COINS.

I CANNOT impress too strongly upon amateur collectors of coins the folly of tampering with old specimens by burnishing them and otherwise "restoring" them. It is shocking to think that there should be any necessity for such a caution. But this ignorant practice is unfortunately common in this country. A gentleman who "patronizes" art in New York showed me his collection, in which some really fine old Greek coins had been rubbed until they shone like the buttons on a lackey's livery.

Reginald Stuart Poole, in "Lectures on Art" (Macmillan), recently published, says: "My feeling as keeper of coins in the National Museum is very strong against restoration, because I have had to draw upon the national purse for thousands of pounds to replace the Roman coins which had been touched up and restored, and consequently had lost all their historical value.—*Art Amateur, New York.*

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CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Continued from VOL. XVII, page 60.]

CCCXLIX. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Head of Victoria to the left. The hair at the back of the head is finely fringed.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1840 A two-leaved thistle. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

The lapse of eight years between this and the previous coinage shows that the latter must have been a large one. The interval between the coinage of 1832 and that of 1824 was also eight years.

CCCL. *Obv.* As the last, but the back hair is more coarsely fringed.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 34 m. R 1.

Although struck at a later period, this coinage is if anything inferior in art to its predecessor, as the features of the queen are altogether unrecognizable in the female head shown thereon.

CCCLI. *Obv.* As CCCXLIX, but the queen has very small, thin lips.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1840 Small o in 1840. Copper. Size 29 m. R 1.

The small lips on this coin render the face of the queen less pleasant than in the other coins of this series.

CCCLII. *Obv.* As CCCLI.

Rev. As CCCLI, but the o in 1840 is much larger. Copper. Size 29 m. R 1.

Although differing in detail from the last, it is in appearance as devoid of beauty.

CCCLIII. *Obv.* As CCCLI, but the lips are larger and more open.

Rev. As CCCLII, the o not quite so large. Size 29 m. C.

The head of the queen displayed on this coinage is a poor copy of that found on the silver issue of the mother country. The hair has two bands at the top and one at the back.

CCCLIV. *Obv.* As CCCXLIX.

Rev. As CCCXLIX, date 1843. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

I have only been able to distinguish one variety of the penny of this date, although it is likely that there were more than one pair of dies prepared for this issue.

CCCLV. *Obv.* As CCCLI.

Rev. As CCCLI, date 1843; the truncation of the stem is short and broad. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

The coinage of 1843 is only a slight improvement on that of 1840, the head of the queen being an approach to a likeness.

CCCLVI. *Obv.* As CCCLI.

Rev. As CCCLV, but the truncation is longer and more pointed. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

The coinage of 1843 is the last of the thistle series. Although Sandham and Christmas mention another as having been struck in 1856, such is not the case.

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CCCLVII. *Obv.* As CCCLI, but with the N's broader.

Rev. As CCCLVI. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

There are other differences. Evidently a different punch was used in sinking the N's on this die from that used upon others of this date.

CCCLVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA : D : G : BRITANNIAR : REG : F : D : 1856. Diademed head of Victoria to the left. Under the head in small letters, L. C. W.

Rev. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA ONE PENNY TOKEN A large sprig of May flowers with leaves and blossoms occupying the whole field. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

This coinage equals in design and execution that issued from the Royal Mint. The initials are those of L. C. Wyon, the predecessor of the celebrated medallists J. S. & A. B. Wyon of London.

CCCLIX. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA HALFPENNY TOKEN May flowers as the last. Copper. Size 28 m. R 4.

One would almost be inclined to consider this a regular government coinage, it is so far ahead of the other issues in execution, but the word "token" precludes us from classing it higher than an issue with the sanction of the Colonial Government.

CCCLX. *Obv.* As CCCLVIII, but the figures in the date are much farther apart, and the letters L C W are wanting.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

This issue was struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham.

CCCLXI. *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F : D ; Laureated bust of Victoria to the left.

Rev. ONE CENT NOVA SCOTIA A wreath of rose and May flower within the wreath ; enclosed by a beaded circle is a crown, under the crown 1861. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

This is the first official coin issued for the Province. No silver was issued, as the standard adopted by the Province when the old pounds, shillings and pence were discarded, differed from that of the Province of Canada and the United States. The pound was equal to five dollars, whereas it only passed current in Canada for $4.86\frac{2}{3}$. The silver shilling could therefore circulate in Nova Scotia for twenty-five cents. Issue 800,000.

CCCLXII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. HALF CENT NOVA SCOTIA Wreath and crown as on the last. Copper. Size 20 m. R 2.

The English sixpence passing current for twelve and a half cents made the half cent a necessity. This is the reason for the issue of a coin of a smaller denomination than any that had heretofore circulated in the Province. Issue 400,000.

CCCLXIII. *Obv.* As CCCLXI, but the letters are large and closer. The bust also is larger, and the ribbons tying the hair broader.

Rev. As the last. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 6.

This is a pattern piece, and is the commonest of the patterns issued for the colonies. It was rejected because the bust was too full.

CCCLXIV. *Obv.* As CCCLXI.

Rev. . NOVA–SCOTIA HALF CENT . 1861. A crown within a wreath composed of roses and rose leaves. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 6.

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Also a pattern, in which the reverse only differs from the regular issue. I do not see why this design was not adopted, as the inscription is much more distinct than the one selected.

CCCLXV. *Obv.* As CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCLXII, but the date is 1862. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 3.

Sandham mentions a corresponding half cent of this date, but I have never come across a specimen, and no mention is made in the report of the mint of any issue of half cents in that year. Although the Mint records give 1,000,000 as the issue for the year, this is by far the scarcest of the Nova Scotia cents.

CCCLXVI. *Obv.* As CCCLXII.

Rev. As CCCLXI, but the date is 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

The obverse of this series of coins so closely resembles the halfpennies issued in England, that they can hardly be distinguished except by the reverse. Issue 80,000.

CCCLXVII. *Obv.* As CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCLXII, but the date is 1864. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 3.

This is the last coinage for the Province. Three years afterwards, by the Confederation Act, it became part of the Dominion of Canada. Issue 400,000.

MEDALS.

CCCLXVIII. *Obv.* Same as CXXIX.

Rev. Same as obverse of CXXX. Copper, brass, silver. Size 44 m. R 3.

The obverse and reverse of this medal occur with the reverse of two medals relating to the capture of Quebec.

CCCLXIX. *Obv.* A prostrate naked female figure on a rock pointing to an inverted *fleur-de-lis*. Resting on the female is a globe, inscribed in their proper places, CANADA AMERICA; to the left is a soldier with a musket and bayonet, and to the right a sailor with his hat raised. Between them is a scroll inscribed PARITER · IN · BELLA behind the globe is the Union Jack; and above Fame blowing a trumpet, and in her left hand two laurel wreaths; in the distance are five boats and a high rock. To the left, on the rock in the foreground, T. PINGO. F.

Rev. LOVISBOVRG . TAKEN . MDCCLVIII In the foreground is a battery shelling a fortified town to the right. To the left a lighthouse on the ocean, in front of the battery are eight war vessels and a number of small boats, one of the former is in flames. Silver and bronze. Size 44 m. R 5.

This is the best executed medal relating to the conquest of Canada. The design represents New England as a sailor rejoicing with the British soldier at the expulsion of France (the nude figure), from the American continent.

CCCLXX. *Obv.* O · FAIR · BRITANNIA · HAIL *Ex.* I. KIRK. F. A female head to the left with a Phrygian cap before, and a trident behind.

Rev. · LOVISBOVRG · TAKEN · MDCCLVIII *Ex.* I. KIRK. F Victory marching to the right holding on her left shoulder a pole supporting a shield with a *fleur-de-lis*, an ancient cuirass and a palm branch; in her right hand she holds a large fish, with several small fish about its mouth. Bronze and silver. Size 41 m. R 5.

Mr. Appleton in Vol. IX, page 2, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, describes this medal and there calls the fish a codfish, whereas it is just possible it may be intended to represent a dolphin as one of the emblems of France.

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CCCLXXI. *Obv.* Similar to the last, but without the name of the engraver.

Rev. LOVISBOVRG TAKEN · MDCCLVIII Fame standing on the prow of an ancient war vessel; over her left shoulder she holds a palm branch and in her right hand a laurel wreath. Bronze. Size 39 m. R 6.

The specimen in my collection shows a deep crack in the die over the word *Louisbourg*. Sandham describes a medal with a similar reverse, No. 9, page 53. The obverse is the same as CXXV. Such a medal I have not been able to trace in any collection. He seems to have taken his description of this medal from an error in the description of the Quebec medal, CXXV, in the Mickley Sale, Oct. 1867, No. 2881.

[To be continued] R. W. M^cLACHLAN.

THE BIRMINGHAM ASSAY OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIOUS acts of Parliament have made it illegal to sell any articles of either gold or silver plate, watch cases, chains, or wedding or mourning rings, unless stamped with official marks attesting their genuineness. Small articles of jewelry are alone exempt from those laws.

Formerly, I believe, all such "Hall-marking," as it is called, was done by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, but the work, no doubt, grew to be too large for that company, and the establishment of assay offices was authorized at Birmingham, Chester, Exeter, and New Castle, and for silver only at Sheffield, in England, and at Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh in the sister kingdoms.

It is of the work of the Birmingham assay office, established in 1773, that I propose writing.

This establishment is controlled by a body of gentlemen known officially as the Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham. They are thirty-six in number, of whom not more than nine or less than six must be engaged in the trade of a gold or silver smith. The remainder are selected from among the leading men of the neighborhood, and the board at present includes a number of members of the houses of Parliament, prominent merchants, manufacturers and bankers, originally appointed by act of Parliament. The guardians themselves select new members to fill all vacancies. From this body not less than four nor more than six gentlemen are appointed each year to act as wardens, whose duty it is to superintend the work of the office, two wardens being present every day. The work is done by or under the direction of an assay master and an assistant master, practical chemists appointed by the guardians for life or good behavior. These, as well as all persons employed about or having access to the premises, are bound by an oath not to reveal any of the business secrets of the office, and any one breaking this oath is liable to unusually severe penalties.

The assay office is open five days a week, from nine o'clock in the morning until the day's work is done.

The inclosed extracts from by-laws, of which I regret I can procure but one copy, will show the rules of the office and the prices which are paid for work.

From every article brought for marking, usually brought in a rough unornamented condition, scrapings which may legally amount to six grains to the pound troy in gold, and eight grains to the pound in silver, are taken from various parts. These parts are called "diets," and once each year they are carefully taken to London and tested at the mint, when all the "diets" of each standard are melted down together, and if they are not of correct standard, the assay master is liable to a fine of £200. The "diets" are then returned to the Birmingham assay office and sold. The proceeds, which usually amount to from £400 to £500 annually, form part of the income of the office. I should have stated that the "diet" is but one-half of each scraping, and that the various "diets" accumulate during twelve months in a three-locked safe, where they are kept.

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The other half of each scraping is weighed, smelted, and assayed in the usual manner, and those articles which prove to be of the proper standard are stamped with a series of punches, having on them the emblem of the office, the letter indicating the year and the mark denoting the standard, and they must also bear upon them the initials of the maker, stamped before the goods are sent to the assay office.

These punches, like the "diets," are kept in a safe secured by three keys, which are carried by two of the wardens and the assay master. This and all the precautions taken, as well as the sanctity of all patterns or designs sent to the office, are deemed to be absolutely necessary; and the assay master, should he betray any one of his trusts, is liable to a fine of £200, dismissal from office, and ineligibility to hold office thereafter.

Those articles sent to be marked which prove not to be up to the standard are ruthlessly broken up and rendered useless save for melting. As the senders are aware that this rule is strictly carried out, the amount that is actually broken up each year seems to show that, even with the best intentions, a gold or silver smith's simple statement regarding his goods cannot be implicitly relied on. It also proves that compulsory "Hall-marking" is a real protection to the buyer. In the Birmingham assay office last year, 905 ounces of gold wares and 3,286 ounces of silver wares were broken up; and of course the cost of all the labor expended upon those articles was a dead loss to the owners. The only gold standards recognized are 9, 12, 15, 18, and 22 carats. There are two standards for silver; but the only one in practical use is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights in fine metal per pound troy.

The penalty for selling unmarked gold or silver is £100 for each offence; while persons counterfeiting, or transposing, or imitating, or offering for sale gold or silver plate with marks that are counterfeited, transposed, or imitated, are liable to very severe punishment, amounting, for the most serious offences, to a large fine and imprisonment with hard labor for fourteen years.—*Report of Wilton King, Consul at Birmingham.*

COUNTERFEIT GOLD?

A MAN was arrested on a railway train near Topeka, Kansas, a few days ago, with eight gold coins in his possession which are believed to have been manufactured with the view of defrauding numismatists. They are duplicates of coins issued by the Government from 1794 to 1805, and are of gold of standard fineness. They are worth as much as the gold in a coin of the same denomination and of recent issue; but if the coins were genuine, they would be worth about one hundred dollars each to numismatists. It is said that the man's offence comes under the law making it a crime to manufacture a coin of a similitude to coins of the United States. If he could sell the products of his mint as rare coins for about twenty times their value, he could afford even to outdo the Government in the matter of fineness of material, and to use gold in which there should be absolutely no alloy.

The item above has been going the rounds of the press. We doubt very much whether any gold piece of that period sells for one hundred dollars — unless to some "bonanza king" who might surrender his own judgment of values to a bidder seeking to increase his commissions without regard to his customer's pocket. And we further doubt the truth of the story, for there seems to be no reason why such a counterfeit should not be detected as readily as any other bogus piece.—EDS.

QUEEN VICTORIA has at length consented to admit that "she is growing old," for the new Egyptian medal that she recently distributed represents her with her face of 1882, and not of 1842, as it has appeared on stamps, coins and medals. In her own time she has distributed medals for six Indian campaigns, three for South African affairs, and one each for the Crimean, Chinese, Abyssinian, and Ashantee conflicts. She may therefore be regarded as a veteran "meddler" in her foreign affairs.

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RARE AND ANCIENT FRENCH COINS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Standard* writes :—A sale of the greatest interest to the numismatic world has just taken place at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris. No fewer than 7822 gold coins for the most part in an almost perfect state of preservation, were offered to the competition of the public. These coins came to light under the following circumstances : Some months ago four workmen were engaged in demolishing and clearing away an old building situated No. 26 in the Rue Vieille du Temple, their employer being M. Foupuiau, an architect, who had taken a lease of the premises. One day in the course of their work they came upon a large *cafetiere*-shaped vase. When examined it was found full of gold coins. According to the custom in France, the actual finders of the treasure are entitled to half its value. The men were entitled to receive half the intrinsic value of their prize, and this was at once paid to them. The fortunate lessee, however, addressed himself to the experts, and the result of their advice was the sale now proceeding. The collection consists for the most part of royal coins. There are 1,010 coins of Jean le Bon, who reigned from 1350 to 1364; 6,199 of Charles V, his successor, and 63 old and counterfeit royal pieces. Besides these, however, there are 550 feudal coins, comprising the following: Guillaume de Beauregard, 1; Guillaume II de la Garde, 1; Raymond, Prince of Orange, 19; Jeanne de Brabant, 29; Arnould d'Oreithes, Rummen, 2; Pierre IV, d'André, Cambrai, 5; Robert II, de Genève, 10; Gui de Luxembourg, Ligny, 7; Waleran III, 1; Jeanne de Naples, 373; Louis I, Provence, 100; Louis III de Male, 2. The coins are all about the size of the old English guineas, but are extremely thin.

At the first day's sale every lot, with the exception of one in which 12 coins were offered, consisted of a single coin. The consequence was that although the sale lasted close upon five hours, not more than 250 of the pieces were disposed of. The royal coins sold were all knocked down at from 25f. to 30f. each. The majority of the feudal coins averaged about the same. Two, however, fetched fancy prices. These were a piece of Guillaume II de la Garde, the only one in the collection, which went for 405f., and a piece of Guillaume de Beauregard, the Abbot. The latter is stated to be unique, and the competition for it was very brisk and prolonged. It was ultimately knocked down at the tremendous figure of 1,650f. The buyer was an expert, but he is believed to hold a commission from the Bibliothèque. Barthélemy gives us some interesting information concerning this Abbot. He was, we learn from that authority, prosecuted in 1373 by the King for imitating the royal coins, and three years later was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Besançon for coining money, but the sentence was revoked by the Pope. The company at the sale represented all classes of society, besides experts and numismatists. Among the buyers were many members of the working classes. As I noticed them pocketing the wafer-like pieces of gold, for which in consideration solely of the ancient image and superscription, they had paid cheerfully double the intrinsic worth, I could not help wishing that some of those wise politicians had been present who flatter themselves that the France of to-day cares nothing for the memory of her past history and traditions.

The biddings of the general public on the second day were again enough to keep professional numismatists for the most part out of the running. The first day's average was generally maintained for the royal coins, while the feudal coins, being nearly exhausted, made a little more. The workmen whose pickaxes unearthed the treasures had already received some £2,000 as their share of the prize. If they had only had patience to wait for a settlement until after this sale, they would, judging from present appearances, have been entitled to at least half as much again. It is a curious fact that about the time when this hoard must have been buried, money was so scarce in France that it was found impossible for the country to pay the ransom of Jean le Bon, fixed by King Edward III at 3,000,000 crowns of gold, which was scarcely 300 times the value at that day of the coins now sold. The sale will be continued until all the lots are sold.

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ANGLO-ARABIC TOKEN.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following description of a remarkable issue of the English Government, (?) which we do not remember to have seen noticed before. Its connection with slavery gives it also a peculiar interest:—

To the Editors of the Journal:—

I SEND you a description of a copper medalet which may be of interest to your readers. The Arabic inscription on the reverse was translated by one of our Oriental scholars, and, as will be seen, is substantially the same as the English legend and inscription. *Obverse.*—WE ARE ALL BRETHREN. In the exergue, SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED | BY GREAT BRITAIN | 1807. and in very small letters CFI On the field an Englishman and an African? shaking hands. In the background, on one side, British tents; on the other, an African jubilee? *Reverse.*—The translation of the legend is, "The trade in the slave was done away with in England in 1807, of the Christian year, in the time of the Sultan, George the Third. Verily, we are all one brotherhood."

The language, as has been mentioned, being Arabic, it is fairly to be inferred that the piece was struck for distribution among the natives of the interior of Africa, accessible from the English colony of Sierra Leone, some of whom know Arabic; the object being perhaps to inspire confidence and favorable regard towards the colony, or possibly to have some influence on the natives of the interior in discouraging the slave trade among them. R. S.

NEW ENGLAND SHILLINGS.

IN May 1679, the freemen of the town of Boston instructed their Deputies to the General Court, among other things to promote the welfare of its inhabitants:

"That the money stampt in y^{e} collony may be made somethinge lesse, that carryinge it out may be prevented and y^{e} bringinge in of Bullion may be incouraged."—*Town Records.*

Some action of this kind was probably taken, as a considerable portion of the shillings of the date of 1652 which have come down to us are smaller and of lighter weight than others.

CHRONOGRAMS.

A CHRONOGRAM is an inscription or brief statement in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numerical letters therein contained. Thus in 1666, when a day of national humiliation was appointed in the expectation of an engagement between the English and Dutch navies, a pamphlet issued in reference to the Fast day, instead of bearing the imprint of the year after the usual fashion, had this seasonable sentence at the bottom of the title page: "LORD HAVE MERCIE VPON VS." It will be seen that the total sum of the figures represented by the numeral letters (printed in capitals) gives the requisite date 1666, and it is also worthy of notice that all the letters representing Roman numerals in the words are used. Another common use of chronograms was on medals, as in the legend of one struck in 1632 to commemorate certain victories of Gustavus Adolphus: CHRISTVS DVX ERGO TRIVMPHVS.

They also may be found, though very seldom, in England, inscribed on monuments and on buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil, to record the date of the erection or construction, as on the tomb of Thomas Ford, who died in 1658 at Islington, Devonshire: "DORMIO ET VT SPERO CINERES SINE LABE RESVRGENT." The letters that compose the chronogram are almost invariably printed or incised in a larger character than the remainder of the inscription, and when once the eye is familiar with the singular appearance of the mixed array of short and tall letters the antiquary whose researches have not hitherto led him into the quaint field of chronograms is able instantly to unravel many a hitherto puzzling inscription.

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 1. — A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Messrs. Davenport and Slafter were appointed a committee to nominate officers for 1883, to be elected in January. Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer. Mr. Woodward showed a medal of Daniel Webster, which is a companion to that one of Abbott Lawrence shown in June, 1881, a silver medal of Luther, several stamped Spanish coppers, &c. The Secretary exhibited a mule from the Bushnell sale, having the "UNITED STATES" rev. of a Washington token of 1783 joined with die of a kangaroo and ins. "MELBOURNE. W. J. TAYLOR, MEDALLIST TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION 1851." The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

January 5, 1883. — The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also a letter of invitation to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and a letter from Mr. Dudley R. Child, resigning membership in the Society. The Nominating Committee reported the names of the present officers for re-election; the report was accepted, and officers re-elected as follows:—*President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Samuel A. Green; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. Mr. Davenport for the Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward showed several medals, including some of the Italian Renaissance, and a curious one of Edward Frossard, illustrating the "magic power of numbers." The members present enjoyed a long and interesting discussion of various matters in the study of Numismatics. The Society adjourned at about 5.15 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held on Jan. 23, in the University Building at 8 P. M., Vice-President Daniel Parish, Jr., presiding. Messrs. John Sherman of Watsessing, N. J., Herbert F. Soverell of East Orange, N. J., and George R. Halm of New York city, were elected resident members. Letters were read from several gentlemen, and the Librarian and Curator reported donations to both library and cabinet from various sources.

It was unanimously resolved that the Society's rooms be opened for reception of members and examination of cabinets and library, on the second Tuesday of each month, in the evening. Obituary notices were read by Vice-President Daniel Parish, Jr., on Samuel Hawk and Robert L. Stuart, deceased members of this Society, after which the following exhibitions were made: By Dr. Abbott—A very interesting collection of Chinese and Japanese coins, arranged and described in Japan, consisting of 148 pieces, many of them of unusual occurrence and illustrative of Oriental customs and ceremonies. By Mr. Weeks: A Portuguese gold coin, dated 1775, which was placed on the corner stone of the old City Hall of New York, at its dedication, 26th May, 1803, by the architect, John McComb, and retained by him as a memento of that event, and now owned by his grand-daughter. In connection with this piece an extract from Mr. McComb's diary was read: "The reason the rear of the old City Hall was made of brown stone was that the Common Council so ordered it, as they said it was so far up town no one would ever notice it!" Mr. Weeks also exhibited several Colonial coins in fine condition, amongst which was an exceedingly fine specimen of the New York Excelsior cent, 1783—the Liber Natus variety. By Mr. Oliver: His recent accessions to his cabinet of War Medals. After which the Society adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

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NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

QUARTER CENTENNIAL.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was celebrated January last, and to do honor to the occasion there was a large attendance of members, of guests, and of delegates from kindred societies, who listened to addresses delivered by Rev. John P. Lundy and Dr. Daniel G. Brinton. The address of Dr. Brinton was on "The voyage after death, and immortality of the soul, among the Aztecs, as shown by comparisons with nations of antiquity;" and that of Rev. John P. Lundy on "The antiquity and indigenousness of the American maize."

The history of the Society is full of interest and instruction. On the 27th day of December, 1857, seven gentlemen of culture, who saw that on the whole American continent there existed no society devoted to numismatic research, and burning with the violent "coin-fever" which raged fiercely in those days, met together and resolved to fill the void by the creation of such a body. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws, which reported at a special meeting held January 1, 1858, and the Society came into existence. On February 19 of the same year the State granted a charter, not, however, without considerable opposition on the part of some of the rural Assemblymen, who fancied that some snake in the way of a banking institution or fiscal agent was hidden in the bill. The notion that people could meet simply and solely to discuss the merits of old coins seemed to them scarcely credible. Time rolled on, and after a few years it became evident that the interest in numismatics was too limited for the Society ever to attain to a large membership or to claim the attention of the general public. Accordingly, on March 23, 1865, the name was changed to that which it at present bears; and all the junior societies have followed in its wake. From that day to this the Society has prospered. The Spartan band of seven resident members has grown to seventy. The scanty and scattered possessions of the Society, its library and cabinets, formerly preserved in the houses of its officials, have found a permanent resting place where they are accessible to its members. Its coins are in the Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, its books and specimens at the room. To commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Society in 1879 a medal was struck bearing the head of its venerable President, and distributed among kindred societies throughout the world.

February 2, 1883, a stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held at the Society's hall. Among the donations were a set of Confederate money from the lowest denomination up to $500, and some Confederate postage stamps under the Confederacy; the great work of Bror Emil Hildebrand, of Stockholm, Sweden, on the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Royal Museum of that city, was presented by the author; Chevalier Achille Postolacca, of Athens, a corresponding member of the Society, presented a set of his works on numismatic subjects, embracing his late observations on Greek tokens, beautifully illustrated, wherein he showed that this ancient people possessed and used them as the moderns do to-day; the Bells of Cambridgeshire, from the Cambridge (England) Antiquarian Society, of which the Secretary, Mr. Phillips, is an honorary member.

Mr. Barber presented the following:—

Four "Fairy Pipes" from the vicinity of London, England (17th century); piece of catlinite roughly blocked in form of pipe, by Indians, found at the Great Red Pipestone Quarry in Minnesota, thirty years ago; two old English pipe-bowls found in an Indian grave, Lancaster county, Pa.; corncobs from ancient Pueblo ruins in Utah, one showing grains of corn; eleven arrow-heads from New Jersey; two white quartz arrow-heads from Chester county, Pa.; one flint point from San Miguel Island, California; fractured pebbles from the Haldeman Rock Retreat at Chickis, Lancaster county, Pa.

Dr. D. G. Brinton and Henry Phillips, Jr., were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the approaching Congress of Americanists to be held at Copenhagen in the coming autumn.

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COIN SALES.

MIDWINTER was rich in Coin Sales, and we think that rarely, if ever before, have so many sales been held so near each other, when such excellent prices were received. It has seemed as if the number of buyers who desired choice specimens must have largely increased, and the amounts which some of them have paid, surprise old collectors, and are a matter of thankfulness to those dealers who have had the disposition of the cabinets. We shall not attempt to specify particularly these surprises, thinking that our readers are abundantly able to discover most of them in our notes below. For the first time in several years the quarter has passed without a sale from Dr. Woodward. He has, we learn, at least three Catalogues in a more or less advanced stage of preparation, which a painful trouble with his eyes has prevented him from completing, but which he hopes soon to finish.

WOOD COLLECTION.

DECEMBER 22, 1882, was sold a collection of Coins and Medals, including Greek and Roman silver, and American silver and copper, with a few scarce siege pieces and rare silver medals, "belonging to J. H. Wood, of Boston, Mass." Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, were the auctioneers, and the Catalogue, 37 pages and 666 lots, was prepared by H. P. Smith. We quote the following prices obtained. 2 Daler plate money of Frederick I of Sweden, 1738, weight 52¾ ounces, $18; Half daler plate of Adolphus Frederick, 1759, weight 12 ounces, 9.50; U. S. Dollar of 1794, pierced, but very neatly plugged, and fine for date, 48; Half dollar, 1802, fair, 5.75; 1815, fine for date, 5.40; 1852, unc. 5.75; Cent, 1799, fine, 17.25; Sede Vacante double crown of Eichstadt, 1790, 5.50; Tetradrachm of Syracuse, 7; another, different type, 10.75; do. Ptolemy VII of Egypt, 146 B. C., 6 25; Roman As, weight 10 oz. 6 50. The siege pieces all brought good prices; a *box crown* of Augsburg, Leopold I. 1694, 6.20; Dutch American Peace Medal, 1782, size 29, which sold for $27 in the McKenzie Sale, brought 7.25, and another, size 22, from same sale, where it sold for 32, was knocked down at 5; Temple of Honor Medal, (lot 455,) which continues to bother the Cataloguers, 65 cents, though it is really a curious piece for study; if any one likes to decipher cryptograms, this is the piece for him. A Myddleton token, *bronze proof*, and v. r., cost 25.50, sold for 8. A Masonic Medal of Stuttgart, square and compasses, caduceus and lamp before an angel seated on a perfect ashlar, silver, size 17, and not in Marvin, 3.60; Crown of Charles II of England, 1684, "UNUS NON SUFFICIT," v. f. 17 (one in Bushnell Sale, lot 254, brought 19); a Numidian coin, Juba II, B. C. 25, 2d br. v. g. 6.

HASELTINE'S SIXTY-FOURTH SALE.

THIS sale was held at Bangs & Co.'s Rooms, New York, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1883. The collection embraced some rare U. S. coins, pattern pieces, foreign crowns, tokens, as well as some rare brilliant proofs, a unique Franklin Cent, and a New Jersey Three Dollar piece, from the "estate of a lady lately deceased." In his preface Mr. Haseltine called special attention to several lots as being remarkable for their rarity and condition, and we judge from the prices obtained, he found some appreciative buyers. The Catalogue, 26 pages, contained 726 lots. We mention the following: *Cents.* — 1799, good for date, brought $9.50; brilliant proof of 1831, 25; '37, sharp, uncir. and v. r. so fine, 9; '40, small date, br. pr. 17; '41, do. 18: '48, do. 15; '49, do. 1850. *Half Cents.*—1832, br. pr. 10.25; '33, do. 10; '41, original and br. pr. 22; Washington Half Dollar, copper, v. g. and r. 10. *Dollars.*—One of 1850, brilliant proof, "handsomest dollar of this date I have ever seen," 14; '51, br. pr. 54; '52, unc., almost pr. 53; '53, unc. 5.75. *Half Dollars.*— 1852, unc. 8.75; '54, do. 11 25. *Quarter Dollar.*—1853, no arrows, uncir. 23. *Dimes.*—1796, 6.50; 1800, fine for date, 13.50; '52, br. pr. 6.25. *Half Dimes.*—1802, poor, but guaranteed genuine, 15; 1803, v. f. 8.25; Silver Three Cent piece of 1854, proof condition, 6 50. This is said to be the first ever offered at auction. The "unique" Franklin or Fugio Cent, *struck from two hubs*, not known to Crosby, 25.50; the Three Dollar piece of New Jersey, in copper, obv. eagle holding a shield, "Three Dollars" above, "New Jersey" below, rev. blank, and not mentioned by Mr. Crosby or Dr. Maris, 10.25; Pattern Longacre Dollar, 1870, br. pr. 25.50; another, same date, but different type of rev., 26.50; set, 1871, 5 pieces, Longacre's design, executed by Barber, silver and br. pr., exc. r. 49. Goloid Dollar of 1879, br. pr. largest size, scarce, 9.25. Gold Pound piece of the English Commonwealth, 1651, v. f. and r., but pierced, 13.75; Assay Mint Medal, obv. head of Garfield, rev. kneeling female holding scales in front of nude boy, br. pr., size 22, 16.50.

STEIGERWALT'S ELEVENTH SALE

FOLLOWED the preceding on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th January. It consisted of the collection of G. T. McCombe, of Lockport, N. Y., and contained the usual variety. The Catalogue, 17 pages and 581 lots, was prepared by Mr. Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa. The first piece in the sale, a chain Cent of 1793, brought $6; a Five shilling pine tree Colonial note of Massachusetts, 1779, fine and not cancelled, 6; Ten shilling note of North Carolina, horse rearing, 1748, Apr. 4, exc. r. 11.50; three notes of Georgia, one of 1778 for $30, unc. brought 12.50; another of 1786, *2s. 6d.*, unc. 12.50, and one of same date for *5s.*, 12.75. We notice nothing else of special interest, and regret that Mr. Steigerwalt's first venture we believe, in the metropolis, should not have been more encouraging in its results.

FROSSARD'S TWENTY-SIXTH SALE.

MR. FROSSARD has made his sales occur so frequently on a Saturday, that that day is now associated with his rosy-colored Catalogue covers among dealers and collectors. On Saturday, January 27, he held his Twenty-sixth Sale at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, when he offered a selection of American and foreign

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coins, Masonic and War Medals, Siege pieces, Early Crowns, some fine and rare ancient coins, and also Pattern pieces, Numismatic books, etc. Among the gold we notice an Aureus of Nero, which brought $8, and one of Titus, v. g. 8.10; an Anabaptist double Crown of 1544, sharp, unc., 7 75; all the Crowns brought good prices. A Twelve Rouble piece of Nicholas, platinum, 1832, unc. rare, 14.75; Quadruple Crown of Philip IV, 1654, g. and v. r. 17.50. Several Masonic pieces brought excellent prices. one of Brunswick (Marvin 368), 4.75; one of Halberstadt, r. (392) 5; engraved English Medal, 5.10; a Dollar of 1839, Liberty seated, flying eagle, no stars, br. pr. 35.25; '93 Wreath Cent from Le gras coll., v. f. 7.50; '94, "Ornate," 6.50; Octodrachm of Artaxerxes I, B. C. 471, 10 25; an early Roman As, finely patinated, and v. f. 6.50. The total results of the sale were nearly a thousand dollars.

THE BRITTON SILVER CABINET.

JANUARY 29, Mr. George W. Cogan offered the Silver Cabinet of Charles P. Britton, Esq., of New York, at Barry & Co.'s rooms. This contained a complete and remarkably fine selection of United States Coinage, and some very rare and desirable patterns. There were 473 lots, only, and the Catalogue had but twenty pages, but the prices.—perhaps it is enough to say of them that this was the first of what we may call the Excelsior Sales, and mention the following: *Dollars.*—1794, flowing hair, v. f. $160; '95, do. rev. 3 leaves, 14 berries, 31; '98, small eagle, 20; '99, olive branch *without* berries, f. 23.50; do. five berries, unc. 11.75; 1801, large pl. 12; '36, flying eagle, Gobrecht on base, rev. of '38, br. pr. and ex. r. 72; do. rev. eagle and stars, 71; do. Liberty seated, 70; '39, do. 51.50; these last were all brilliant proofs, as were also the following: '51 and 52, 68 ea.; '53, 40, and '54, 43: *Half Dollars:*—1874, v. g. 18; '95, v. f. 20.25; '96, 16 stars, fair, 41; '97, v. g, 59; 1802, v. f. and r. 30.50; 1815, v. f. and r. 43; '36, lettered edge, 10.50: *Quarters:*—1796, sharp, 29; 1804 br. and unc., 225: it is said a well known Boston collector bid 224 for this, but the buyer held an unlimited order to secure it at any price; 1820, large date, unc., 10; '33, v. g., r. and guaranteed, 80.50; '27, a splendid proof, 200. *Dimes:*—1794, v. f. 18.50; '98 over 97, 14; 1800, 10; 1802, uncir., 49; 1804, 40; 1805, 10. *Half Dimes:*—1874, sharp and v. f. 37; '95, pr., v. r. 29; '96, 11; '99, 13 stars, 16; 1802, slightly bent, otherwise very good, 115; 1805, 15. *Proof set* of '57, $31.50: one of '58, 44. *Patterns*, Three Half Dollars of 1838, differing types, 8, 7.50, and 33, the last for Liberty seated, from dies before cracking. A set of *Silver* proofs of California gold pieces, 52.50; Commercial Dollar of 1872, limited to 115, which it brought. Set of pattern Trades of 1873, 6 pieces, 33; Barber's rejected design of 1878 Standard Dollar, 21; original design of Bland's 1878 Dollar, 17.50; large planchet, obv. eagle with scroll, "United States of America, Twenty Dollars," rev. blank, size 32, unique, with letter from Mr. Paquet, 50; set of gold and silver issues of 1867, 17 ps., struck in copper, 30; 1794 Dollar, g. 67.50.

JANUARY 30, Dr. Geo. W. Massamore held a sale of Coins, Medals, Postage Stamps, etc., 636 lots. The auctioneers were Wm. Seemuller & Co. of Baltimore. We have not seen a priced Catalogue.

THE FERGUSON SALE.

THIS was a particularly interesting sale to study, for the excellent prices that were obtained for the seller have attracted wide attention. If one could really believe that these quotations are true values, we might congratulate dealers,—we certainly could not buyers: but when we contrast the prices at which the coins were knocked down, with the actual prices at which most of them can readily be obtained, we can only behold and wonder. Here are a few of them. Farthing of Anne, 1714, $10.50; Halfpenny do. 14.50; another, different rev. 11.50; Crown of Edward VI, 1551, fine, 8.25; Groat of Mary, Truth the daughter of Time, 5; Shilling, Philip and Mary, "billing," 1558, 6; Crown of Elizabeth, v. f. 1603, 37; Coronation Medal of James I, size 18, 8.50; Oxford Crown of Charles I, 1642, 21; Newarke Shilling, 1645, 10; Commonwealth Crown, 1653, good, 10; Cromwell Crown, by Simon, 1658, 45; Half Crown, do. 18; Shilling, do. 1825; Death Medal of same, by Simon, 20.25; Crown of William and Mary, 1692, 13; do. George I, 1716, 11; Tanner's pattern silver Guinea, George III, 1798, proof, 11.25; Bank of England 5*s.* 6*d.*, George III, 1811, pr. 14.50; Roman As, weight 9½ oz. 25.50; another, slightly differing, 10; Semis, 10; Triens of Campania, 10.50; do. of Rotoli, 10; G.B. of Caius Caligula, 9; another, 17; do. Claudius, v. f. 15; several of Nero, averaged 6; Galba, do. 7.50 and 8; Vespasian, Judea Capta, M.B. 21; Titus, G.B. v. f., Judea Capta, 80; Nerva, do. Fisci Judaici Calumnia, etc., 32.50; Hadrian, do. 6 and 9; Greek bronze of Syracuse, v. f. head of Jupiter, 12: Marriage Medal of Marie Antoinette, 9.50; Napolio Imperator, 1804, silver, size 43, 10.50; Bronze Napoleone Imperatore, 1816, v. f. size 48, 10.50; twenty-one siege pieces, several not rare, averaged about 5; Russian Medal of Grejoria Orloff, 1771, a favorite of the Empress Catharine, bronze, size 58, v. f. 12.50; the famous Papal Medal of the slaughter of the Huguenots, 1572, v. f. 10; two of Pius IX, '54, and '62, silver, 6 and 9; Bank of Ireland Token, George III, 1804, for 6*s.*, v. f. pr. 25; Double Crown of John Casimir, 1625, 10.50; Silver Medal of Gustavus Adolphus, 1634, battle of Lutzen, size 50, 75; old cast silver Medal of Van Tromp, pierced, but an original and perfect, size 45, 37; Greek silver brought most remarkable prices. Decadrachm of Syracuse, struck 406, B. C., (see *Coin Collector's Journal*, March 1880, for full description,) 240; three tetradrachms of Sicily, from 478 to 216 B. C. 15.50, 16, and 31; one of Philip II, 359 B. C., 38; Shekel of Judas Maccabeus, "year II," v. f. and guaranteed, 66.50!! Silver Medal of Augustus Caesar, size 16, 22; 5-sovereign piece of Victoria, gold, by Wyon, pr. 46; Gold coin of Edward the Black Prince, 1375, 45; Twenty Pesos of Maximilian, 1866, "the coincidence coin," 21.50. We might mention dozens more which brought equally high prices, but this must suffice. The catalogue contained 956 lots, 72 pages, and was prepared by H. P. Smith, of New York, and the sale was at Bangs & Co.'s, Jan. 30 and 31.

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FROSSARD'S TWENTY-SEVENTH SALE.

THIS took place at Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.'s rooms, New York, Feb. 8–10, and was a choice selection of coins of the usual variety, including many fine ancient coins which had been authenticated by Mr. Feuardent, many rare postage stamps and some pieces of bric-a-brac; the Catalogue contained 42 pages and upwards of 1000 lots. Most of them were from a collection made by a former U. S. Consul at Ecuador. There were many interesting pieces, which brought what would be considered but for the contrast between some of the sales just before and after this, good prices. We must be brief in our mention as we have so many sales to chronicle. A marriage medal of gold, size 30, $41; mortuary medal by Holtzhey of William Charles Henry, Prince of Orange, gold, size 26, 25.55; an American (Dutch Colonial) marriage medal, hitherto unpublished, size 30, of 1777, 5.50; Lincoln medal of the New York N. and A. Society, bronze, 6.50; autograph of Washington, 1783, 9.60.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

FEBRUARY 20, 21, Mr. H. G. Sampson offered a collection containing the usual variety of American and foreign gold, silver and copper coins and medals, at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s rooms. The Catalogue contained 73 pages, and there were 1463 lots. There were some very "fancy" prices here also, and we mention a few of them, wishing we had space to name as many more. *Dollars.*—1836, flying eagle, Gobrecht on base, pr. $10 25; '39, Liberty seated, pr. 40.50; another, circ., but f. 27.50; '51, pr. 61; do. unc., 40.50. *Half Dollars.*—1796, 15 stars, 55.50 and 51. *Quarters.*—1823, pr. 56; '27, do. 171. *Half Dimes.*—1794, f. 13.75. *Proof sets.*—1857 and 1858, 42 each; gold coin of Ferdinand and Isabella, size 22, 35. *Cents.*—'93, $10 50; '99, gold and desirable, 32.50; another, v. g. but not up to preceding, 13; 1806, v. f. 28. *Half Cents.*—'36, 8.50; '41, original, nearly proof, 7.75; '45 do. 26; '52 do. 15.25. Castorland Token, restrike in gold, 31; an absurd price when it is well known any one can obtain the restrike in any metal from the French mint. Many other pieces brought most excellent prices which we have not room to refer to.

FROSSARD'S TWENTY-EIGHTH SALE.

FEBRUARY 24, Mr. Frossard offered a collection of coins, medals, and numismatic works, the property of C. R. Palmer, Esq., of Burlington, Vt. This was his *Twenty-eighth* Sale, and occurred on Saturday. The Catalogue, 24 pages, contained 567 lots; one, the last, being a remarkable collection of 200 medals of the Commune, struck in tin and tin bronzed from day to day in Paris in 1870–71. The striking of these pieces attracted considerable attention from collectors at that time, whose agents used to frequent the place of their issue to secure early impressions and fill up their sets. We are not aware of any other set so complete as this having been gathered in this country, and this is the first time in our recollection that any considerable number have been offered at auction. Among them are several curious Masonics, for the Commune used the Fraternity as far as possible to advance its own interests, even adopting its emblems. The set sold for $42.50. The other prices received were much fairer than any of the sales just mentioned; but we must refrain from further particulars for want of room.

STEIGERWALT'S TWELFTH SALE.

BANGS & Co. sold in New York on the 5th and 6th of March, a varied collection of coins, medals, etc., mostly American, with a number of specimens of paper money, Indian stone implements, old almanacs and newspapers. The Catalogue, 34 pages, included 1070 lots. Some of the earlier dates of U. S. Cents brought very good prices. A pine-tree threepence, of which Mr. Steigerwalt thinks only three impressions (of this variety) are known, $13.50; Immunis Columbia, 12.75; a Dollar of 1852, v. f., 42; Half Dollar of '97, 20; a choice '95 Half Dime, *mint lustre*, 9; proof of the original design Bland Dollar, 13.

FOWLE COLLECTION.

SULLIVAN BROS. & LIBBIE held a three days' sale of this collection in Boston early in March, but we must defer our notice of this to the next number.

THE Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia held a sale at Bangs & Co., on the 20th March, when some very choice pieces were offered. We have received their priced Catalogue, but must defer a more particular mention of this interesting sale until our next, when we shall be able to give it the space it deserves.

COMING SALES.

MR. JOHN W. HASELTINE of Philadelphia, announces that he will shortly offer the following collections. I. That of Mr. Harold P. Newlin; this embraces many of the finest Dimes and Half Dimes, many excessively rare patterns of the United States Mint, and the most complete line (lacking only two or three specimens) of Confederate Notes, it is believed, that has yet been gathered. The entire collection, with scarcely an exception, is in the most superb condition. It is to be sold at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, in the early part of April. II. O. H. Berg's Collection. This cabinet contains a genuine 1804 Dollar, and an unsurpassed line of Foreign Copper and Silver Coinage. Mr. Berg was a collector of types and not dates. As may be expected, many beautiful examples will appear in this sale, which is to occur at Bangs & Co.'s, about the latter part of April. III. S. S. Crosby's Collection. This cabinet, as is generally known, is principally rich in the Colonial Coins of America. Mr. Crosby was one of the very early collectors whose assiduous pursuit in quest of examples of our early coinage, resulted in gathering together one of the finest and most complete collections known of American Colonials, Coins and Medals of the Confederation, Washingtons, etc. It contains a number of unique pieces never before offered at auction, and is intended to be sold at Bangs and Co.'s, shortly after the sale of the Berg Collection.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

EARLY ENGRAVINGS OF COINS IN AMERICA.

IN response to the query of G. H. M. on page 72 of this volume, we have been shown the title-page of *Nath'l Ames's Almanac* for 1773, which has a cut of the obverse of a Jewish shekel similar to the type of those struck by Simon Maccabaeus B. C. 139–135, but much enlarged, and bearing the inscription in Hebrew, "Shekel of Israel." The reverse of this type had a flowering plant, and the Hebrew legend "Jerusalem the Holy."—EDS.

BOOK NOTICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia has lately printed its Proceedings for 1882, with Necrological Notices. This is an admirable way of preserving the record of a year's work and a year's losses. Numismatics do not appear prominently in either part, but there is matter of interest in other branches of antiquarian study. There is a long notice of the Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, who stood high in rank among students of the Indians and ancient races of this continent. Among the other deceased members commemorated in the pamphlet are Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Henry C. Murphy and Hon. Elisha R. Potter, the last of whom was so far a numismatist as to have written an account of the Paper Money issued by the Colony of Rhode Island.

EDITORIAL.

WE have had a note from Mr. S. K. HARZFELD, who is still at Wiesbaden, Germany, with improving health, and hoping still to return to Philadelphia. We regret to find that he had several invoices of fine coins for his American customers, which were lost with the Cimbria. "Among them were 9 ancient coins in gold, 72 in silver, of the latter 19 Greek Tetradrachms, some very fine and rare, 68 in bronze (among them 2 beautiful Aes *grave*, size of a fist), a number of U. S. coins and Colonials, about 60 American medals, and several foreign coins and medals. The value of the coins was $600, of which two-thirds was covered by insurance."

WE have devoted much more than ordinary space to the coin sales of the last quarter, for never before have we known a time when coins or medals have brought such prices,—prices which we cannot believe are true exponents of their actual market value. We have no explanation to offer for this, but it is probably the first time in our numismatic history when coins have been "put up," as if they were fancy stocks in Wall Street. We should not advise collectors to mark up their private valuation of their cabinets on these quotations as a basis.

As has been mentioned on a previous page, the recent issue of the five cent nickel is to be recalled, and another one coined with some alterations in the design. According to the best information we have yet received, the principal if not the only change is on the reverse, which is to have the word CENTS inscribed before the numeral of value, V, and the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is to be placed above instead of below the wreath.

CURRENCY.

AN uncertain currency, that goes up and down, hits the laborer, and hits him hard. It helps him last and hurts him first.—*James A. Garfield.*

IT was a numismatic bridegroom who presented the six bridesmaids with George III half-crown brooches, inlaid with gold and enamel, and a generous one withal, too. One of these days, when the damsels are in need of pocket money, these half crowns may come in good stead.

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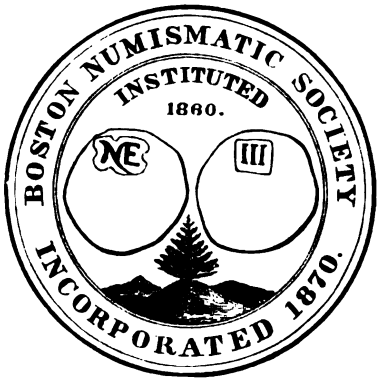
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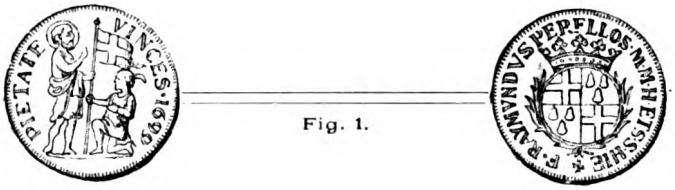


Fig. 1.

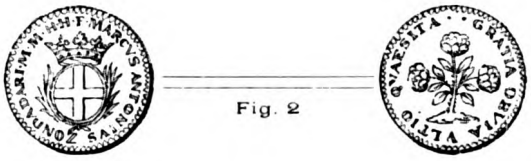


Fig. 2

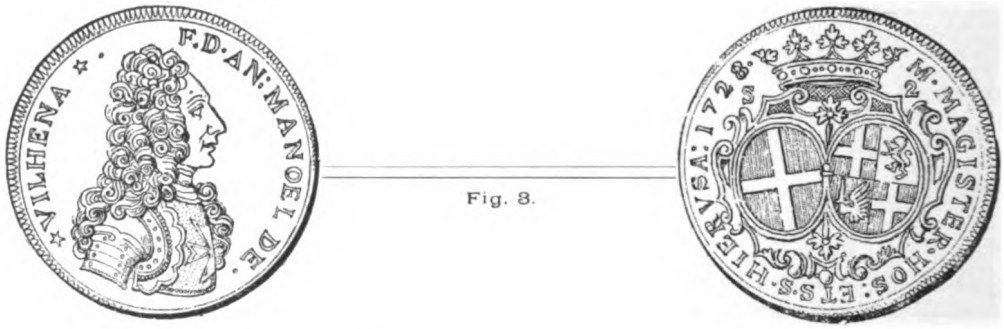


Fig. 3.

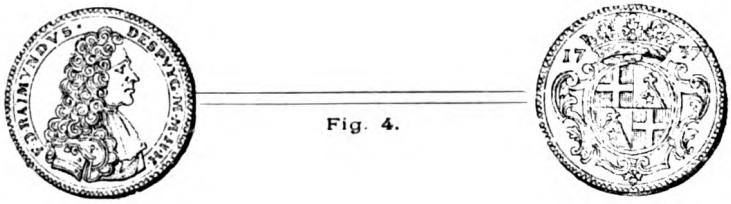


Fig. 4.

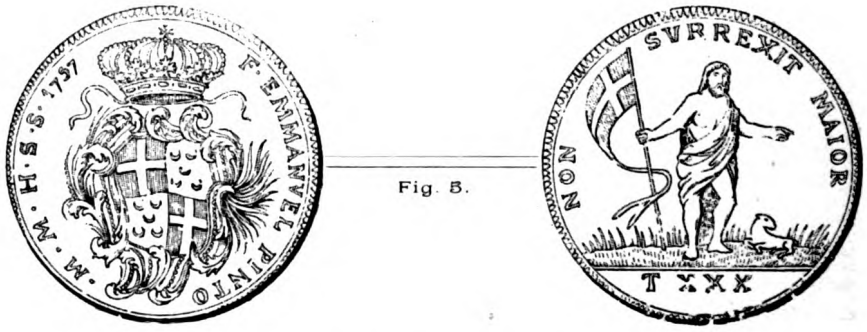


Fig. 5.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE V.

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AMERICAN

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COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

[Concluded from Vol. xvii. p. 80.]

XXVII. RAYMOND PERELLOS. A. D. 1697–1720.

THE successor of De Vignacourt was Grand Master Perellos, elected February, 1697. He was of Arragon, and at the period of his election Bailiff of Negropont. The coin we illustrate is gold. Upon the *obverse* appears the Grand Master's shield charged with the indispensable cross in the 1st and 4th quarterings. In the 2d and 3d are pears, the family badge,* a punning allusion to the name, which means "little pears." The shield is surmounted by a crown. Upon the *reverse* is a device much resembling those upon our specimens Nos. III, V, and XVI, but with some differences. The Grand Master wears a sword and kneels upon one knee only, holding the staff by one hand. The banner is charged with the cross of the Order. The figure of Saint John is haloed, and he holds up his right hand as in the attitude of exhortation. The legend of the obverse is F . RAYMVNDVS PERELLOS · M · M · H . ET S . S . HIE ✠ for *Frater Raymundus Perellos, Magister Magnus Hospitalis et Sepulchri Sancti Hierosolymae*, [Brother Raymond Perellos, Grand Master of the Order of the Hospital, and of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem,] and on the reverse PIETATE VINCES · 1699, signifying "Conquer by piety, (or rather by devotion) 1699." This is the first instance in which a reference to the Holy Sepulchre is seen upon these pieces. Plate V. Figure 1.

Not so much was done in battles on the land during the twenty-three years' administration of Grand Master Perellos, as had been accomplished by some of his predecessors, but the galleys of the Order nobly maintained its glory on the sea; his chief Admiral, Spinola, while engaged in combat with a Turkish man-of-war, went down with five hundred soldiers and sailors, and the St. John, another of his vessels, repeatedly put to flight the armies and vessels of the aliens. The Bailiff of Cintray, and the Commander de Langon,

* The family arms were or, three pears sable two over one. On a field of gold three black pears, two above and one below. The crown on the shield was assumed in virtue of his Grand Mastership.

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sometimes called the Terror of the Infidels, and others of the knights, signalized themselves by their bravery. The Court of the Grand Master was thronged by five hundred knights, among them many general officers of various European powers, and many of lower rank, but still soldiers of merit and distinction. Much correspondence is preserved between him and European notabilities. The Shah of Persia wrote him a friendly letter in 1699. In June, 1706, a naval victory was achieved over the pirates of Tunis. He died January 20, 1720, at the age of eighty-four.

XXVIII. MARC ANTOINE ZONDADARI. A. D. 1720–1722.

Marc Antoine Zondadari, or Marco Antonio, if we follow the Italian spelling, was of an illustrious Venetian family, fruitful of honorable and distinguished names. Elected the same month that his predecessor died, his brief administration was productive of no important historic events. The coin before us is silver, having on the *obverse* a crowned shield imbedded in a wreath of laurel, and charged only with the cross of the Order. This is much like the Papal money of the period. A bush or rose tree containing three full blown flowers occupies the field of the *reverse*, which was the family device.* The legend on the obverse is F · MARCVS ANTONIVS ZONDADARI M · M · H · H · Brother Marc Antony Zondadari, Grand Master of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem. The abbreviations, so often explained, need not again be repeated. Around the rose tree on the reverse, GRATIA OBVIA VLTIO QVAESITA which we may translate, Forgiveness meets one; Vengeance is sought. This branch of a rose tree containing three flowers with the noble motto is seen upon the Tuscan coinage of that period. Plate V. Figure 2.

The celebrated Cardinal of the same name was his brother and a nephew of Pope Alexander VII. A monk even more than a soldier, this Grand Master wrote a History of the Order, and an Exposition of the Forty-first Psalm.† His career was short, and he descended to the tomb July 16, 1722, at the age of sixty-three, after having held the reins of office only two years and a half.

XXIX. ANTOINE MANOEL DE VILHENA. A. D. 1722–1736.

Grand Master Vilhena (or Velpena), was a Portuguese knight, born of a royal family. He had attained much glory in the Order both as soldier and statesman, and left a brilliant history for the archives of chivalry. He was elected Grand Master July 19, 1722, only three days after the burial of his predecessor. His coin is of silver and very large. The *obverse* shows his portrait facing to the right, the breast charged with the Maltese cross. Periwig, corselet, armpieces are clearly drawn. The portrait is capital. Upon the *reverse* are two shields surmounted by a crown. The one has simply the cross of the Order; the other bears beside the same cross in the first and fourth quarters, a lion rampant in the second, and in the third a hand

* His arms were azure, on a bend or, three roses gules. That is, on a field of blue, a diagonal stripe of gold, on which three roses of red. Heraldic roses resemble rosettes of five points or divisions, rather than the flower.

† So we learn from the Abbe Vertot. St. Allais does not speak of this work, but mentions his devotion to the interests of the Order, which during his Grand Mastership repaired all the fortifications of the island, and resumed much of its ancient discipline. Zondadari wrote a short treatise on the Military Discipline of the Order. Some descriptions of the arms of the family mention two narrow stripes of gold, one on either side of the bend, called in heraldry, *cottices*.

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grasping a sword or dagger.* The legend of the obverse is F. D · AN : MANOEL DE. on the right of the bust, and ★ VILHENA ★ on the left. The D is an abbreviation of *Dominus*, the Latin equivalent of his Portuguese title, *Don*. The reverse has the legend M · MAGISTER · HOS · ET S · S · HIERVSA : 1728 surrounding the crowned shield; the abbreviations need not be again enlarged upon. S 2 at the top of the shield signify *Due Scudi*, in value somewhat less than a dollar of our money. Like the coinage of some of his predecessors and all of his successors, his piece bears the crown, indicating his claim to equality with "kings, princes, and potentates." The inscriptions signify, "Brother Don Anthony Manoel De Vilhena, Grand Master of Hospitallers and the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1728." Grand Master Vilhena founded a noble infirmary at Malta, as Grand Master Fluvian had done at Rhodes three centuries before. He also built at his own expense the fort which bears his name (Manoel), opposite the city. In this was formerly a bronze statue of the Grand Master, afterwards removed to the city and placed in front of the Public Library.

He died Dec. 12, 1736, aged about sixty-four. He was one of the last of the Grand Masters who were distinguished for their bravery and success on the battle field, and in naval conflicts with the fast waning power of the crescent. Plate V. Figure 3.

XXX. Raymond D'Espuig de Montanegre. A. D. 1736–1741.

Raymond D'Espuig, elected Dec. 16, 1736, was by far the most insignificant of all the Grand Masters. He was of Spanish descent, and was born on the island of Majorca. He was, says Seddall, a man "of whom nobody had ever heard, who had attempted nothing, who had done nothing, and therefore when several claimants arose for the office of Grand Master, he was elected because of the neutrality of his character, which made him acceptable to all. He lived, he died. This is the sum total of his biography." And Dr. Vassallo says of him, "There was nothing remarkable under his magistracy * * instead of governing, he was governed." Seddall says further, "After being in office four years, he fortunately expired, January 15, 1741, at the age of seventy-one."

The *obverse* of his coin, which was silver, gives his portrait much like our specimen No. XXIX, with the legend F · D · RAIMVNDVS · DESPVYG M · M · H · H The reverse has no legend, but simply the date beside the crown surmounting

* His arms as displayed on this coin, vary somewhat from St. Allais's engraving: here the second quarter is argent, a lion rampant gules, and the third, gules a right hand winged and vested or, holding a sword argent. The engraving shows the second and third quarters parti per fess, with the lion in chief and the hand in base, in each the charges being identical, but differently arranged, the first and fourth quarters display the cross of the Order. The change in the arms may have been made when he was elevated to the position of Grand Master. In plainer terms, the devices may be described as a red lion rampant in a field of silver in the second quarter, and a right hand holding a sword of silver, dressed in cloth of gold, and the arm terminated by a wing of the same color, a somewhat unusual device. In the engraving of St. Allais, the arm has a maniple, similar to that worn by the clergy of the Roman Church, and also to that borne in his arms by that gallant old Grand Master L'Isle Adam. St. Allais mentions that the Pope presented a helmet and sword which he had blessed, the latter of silver, gilt, and of the length of five feet. Whether the charge has any reference to this fact we can only guess. Gifts like these were only presented by the Holy See to those who had greatly distinguished themselves in battle with the Infidel. The little copper coins of Vilhena, called grani, in value about two mills, bore the device of the winged arm and dagger on the obverse, surrounded by his name, and the Maltese cross, with the figures of the date in the angles, and the legend IN HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS, on the reverse. These I have seen with date as early as 1726, but I have not been able to learn at what time the sword, etc., were sent him. That he should have taken this device for his coin, rather than that of the lion, which has the more honorable position in the coat-of-arms is noticeable.

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the shield. The 1st and 4th quarterings are filled with the familiar cross; those of the 2d and 3d are his family arms,* not very clearly represented, but yet enough to show something like a mountain peak, on which is a star, and upon its top the fleur-de-lis. The epigraph signifies "Brother Don Raymond D'Espuig, Grand Master of Hospitallers of Jerusalem, 1737." Plate V. Figure 4.

XXXI. EMMANUEL PINTO DE FONSECA. A. D. 1741–1773.

The next administrator among the warlike monks was Grand Master Pinto. He was a Portuguese knight and had been Vice Chancellor of the Order before his election, which took place January 18, 1741.

This is of silver, and like our specimen No. XXIX is a very broad piece. The *obverse* gives the crowned shield, and this it will be noticed is no longer ducal, but a "kingly crown," and bears for the first time upon its top the Maltese cross. He assumed this device and the title of Most Eminent Highness—somewhat egotistically perhaps—yet few who know his history will be disposed to deny him the honor of bearing the title and wearing this significant emblem. The shield displays the ancient cross of the Order, in the 2d and 3d quartered with five crescents,† and the legend F · EMMANVEL PINTO M · M · H · S · S · 1757 which is easily read. Upon the *reverse* we see St. John the Baptist, preaching as the forerunner, and pointing to the lamb at his feet, recalling the expression in John i: 29, "John seeth Jesus and saith, Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." The banner of the Order is elegantly looped in the wind. The meadow-place in which he stands is suggested by the grass at his feet. The legend is NON SVRREXIT MAIOR, and the inscriptions mean, "Brother Emmanuel Pinto Grand Master of Hospitallers and of the Holy Sepulchre 1757:—No greater (prophet) has arisen." The motto refers to Luke vii: 28. In the exergue T XXX, denoting the value. Plate V. Figure 5.

In the twenty-one years of Grand Master Pinto's administration, he established a long truce with the Turks. A servile insurrection broke out in Malta during his period, which came nigh producing the worst of consequences, but having received timely warning, he was able to ward off the approaching danger. It had been a question among the knights of the Order what relation was sustained to them by the knights of Prussia who were Protestants. The Order of Malta was so intensely Roman Catholic that no Grand Master could be installed without the papal authorization. Indeed, as we have seen, its most familiar name among the knights was "the Religion." But in 1763, Frederick, King of Prussia, sent a captain in his service to the Grand Prior of Germany upon this business, and it was then agreed "that the ancient connection between the Protestant knights and those of Malta should be renewed, and that the Protestant Commanderies should pay their responsions (the act of answering and rendering dues) in the same way as the Roman Catholic; from which time the Protestant knights were treated

* He bore gules, a rock (or mountain) or, charged with a mullet azure, and upon its top a fleur-de-lis or. (St. Allais says *email* or, enamelled or. See Note on X.) That is, on a field of red a mountain of gold, with the flower upon its top, and a blue star of five points on its side.

† His shield as delineated shows that it had ceased to be of value in the field, and was henceforth the traditionary emblem of his chivalric rank and descent. The family arms were argent, five crescents gules, two, one and two. That is, on a field of silver, five red crescents, arranged like the five spots of a playing card.

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Fig. 1.





Fig. 3, obv.





Fig. 2.

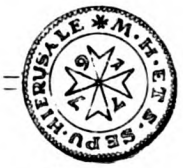


Fig. 3, rev.



Fig 4



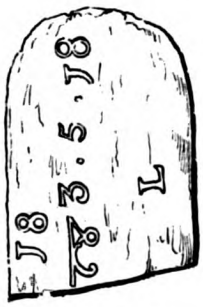


Fig. 6, obv.





Fig. 5.



Fig. 6, rev.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE VI.

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as brethren and allowed to take the title of knights of St. John of Jerusalem." This agreed with the decision of Pope Pius VI, when he approved the association of the Russian knights, members of the Greek Church, with the Order of Malta.

There are many interesting incidents, some almost romantic, in the life of Pinto, but we have no room to relate them, and must refer our readers who wish to learn more of his times to Seddall's lively History of Malta, which we have so often quoted. It must suffice to say, that for the first time the Order refused to take up arms against the Turk, when solicited by a Christian power. This was the case, however, in the war between Russia and Turkey in 1768. He has been most noted for having been the second Grand Master to expel the Jesuits, which he did in 1768; Lascaris, his predecessor had set the example, or his people had done it for him, in 1635. This was his last public act. He lived to be ninety-two, dying January 25, 1773, after a brilliant rule of thirty-two years.

XXXII. Francois Ximenez De Texada. A. D. 1773–1775.

Next in the long line and very near the last is Grand Master Ximenez. He was of Navarre, and a descendant of one of the old Counts of Arragon, who had distinguished himself in the thirteenth century. He was elected January 28, 1773. The coin is of gold, the value "s 20" 20 scudi, or about $8, though a broad piece, being very thin. The *obverse* gives the head as in Nos. XXIX and XXX, exhibiting an exaggerated periwig. It matches the military garb but queerly. Upon the *reverse* is the crowned shield, exhibiting the equal cross of "the Religion" surmounting the Maltese cross, the whole enclosed with a jeweled circlet. The obverse has the legend FR · D · FRANCISCVS XIMENEZ DE TEXADA · M · 1774. The legend on the reverse is uncommon: · M · H · HOSPITALIS ET SANCTI SEPV: The abbreviation D on the obverse is for *Dominus*, the equivalent of the Spanish word Don. The inscriptions read consecutively from the obverse over upon the reverse, and signify "Brother Don Francis Ximenez de Texada,* Grand Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem and of the Holy Sepulchre." Plate VI. Figure 1.

Under Grand Master Ximenez occurred at Malta a "sedition of mischievous demagogues," so called by one class of historians; by another, "an effort of true patriots bent upon recovering their ancient liberties;" but it was readily quieted. He died November 4, 1775, at the age of seventy-two, after a brief reign of less than three years.

XXXIII. Emmanuel De Rohan Polduc. A. D. 1775–1797.

We are now approaching the end of the illustrious line. De Rohan, whose full name as given by St. Allais, was Francois Marie des Neiges Emmanuel de Rohan-Polduc, rivalling his royal contemporaries in its length, was the successor of Ximenez. He was unanimously elected Grand Master,

* Ximenez's arms do not appear on this coin. He quartered them as did his predecessors with the cross of the Order, which took the first and fourth places, while in the second and third he bore per pale, dexter gules, a crowned lion rampant or, sinister vert, a tower or, "pavillioned" argent. His own quarterings were thus divided perpendicularly, the left, the wearer's *right* side being red, on which a crowned lion, rampant, of gold; the right, or wearer's left, hence called sinister, green, with a tower of gold, on the top of which a pavillion or tent of silver.

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Nov. 12, 1775. The coin we engrave is of gold, half the value of the preceding. The bust closely resembles that of No. XXXII, periwig and all. The *reverse* has two shields, one of the Grand Master* the other of the Order. They are surmounted by a royal crown. The legend of the obverse is F. EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M · M · and of the reverse HOSPITAL · ET S · SEPUL · HIERUSAL · 1778 · denoting "Brother Emmanuel de Rohan Grand Master of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1778." S. 10. denotes its value,—ten scudi. Plate VI. Figure 2.

Grand Master De Rohan stirred his Order to most magnanimous charity during the horrible earthquakes that devastated Calabria in 1783. "Facing all the dangers of shipwreck, pestilence and war, he aided the sufferers with money, food, clothing, bedding." This Grand Master also summoned a Chapter General to Malta, the first that had assembled since 1631, a hundred and fifty years before. A writer finely expresses the charities of the Order during those calamitous times:—"There was something cosmopolitan in all their actions. Wherever there was distress in Christendom there they hurried, calling their fellow countrymen, not merely those of their birthplace, but all Christians, quite as eager to assist Protestants or Greeks as Romanists, asking your *wants* not your *creed;* you might make sure of their life or purse most cordially offered in any calamity." "Equality within its own body, and the most free liberality in its politics, were as characteristic of the Commonwealth of St. John of Jerusalem as valor and discipline in the field." In his time a new *langue* was established, (1784) that of the Anglo-Bavarian, the old English *langue* which had been in abeyance two centuries being revived, and possessions in Bavaria being given them by Charles Theodore.† De Rohan governed well and wisely, and when he died, July 13, 1797, at the age of seventy-two, after an administration of twenty-two years, it has been truly said the glory of the Order of St. John died with him.

Our plate also shows a smaller coin of the same Grand Master. This is of silver. The *obverse* presents a crowned eagle bearing the same shield which we saw on the last. The *reverse* has the date 1779 surrounding the Maltese cross. The legends are, on the obverse, F · EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M . and on the reverse, M · H · ET S · SEPU · HIERUSALE ✠ the meaning of which is evident. Plate VI. Figure 3.

XXXIV. FERDINAND DE HOMPESCH. A. D. 1797–1798.

This is the last of the series which we shall mention. No candidates of knightly fame for the high honor of Grand Mastership appeared at the death of De Rohan. The Russian emperor, Paul, was intriguing to become patron of the Order, and Ferdinand Hompesch, an Austrian, was believed to be his tool. The finances of the Order had gone to utter ruin. All Europe was in a ferment. Bonaparte was striding across the stage with imperial steps. Sedition had been disseminated among the knights; treason was whispered,

* De Rohan's arms were gules, nine mascles or, three, three and three. On a red field nine diamonds of gold, with their centres voided or cut out, so as to show the color of the field, and arranged in rows of threes.

† The Order of St. Anthony, was *reunited*, says St. Allais, to that of St John, in his time; from this expression we may fairly infer that in the earlier days of the Order they had been connected. See note on this Order under Grand Master Fluvian.

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and the storm soon burst which swept away the property of the illustrious Order, and terminated their political existence.

The coin is of silver and large. The bust of Grand Master Hompesch, faced to the left, displays the hateful periwig so discordant to our ideas of military rule, though his breast and shoulders are properly armed, and the Maltese cross is well in front. Upon the *reverse* is the Austrian double-headed eagle, holding in the mouth the proper cross, and bearing a shield with the Grand Master's coat-of-arms.* The value, 30 taris, is denoted by "T. 30" The legend of the obverse is F · FERDINANDVS HOMPESCH M · M · and that of the reverse, HOSPITAL · ET S · SEP · HIER · 1798. The inscriptions are, "Brother Ferdinand Hompesch, Grand Master of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1798." This was the last year of the sovereignty of the Order. Plate VI. Figure 4.

And why, shall we ask, why was this ancient, most noble and most useful Fraternity dissolved? The reply is, "God willed it." Its usefulness was gone. There was no further necessity for its existence. The power of the Turk had vanished. The craving for pilgrimages had ceased. The island of Malta was a prize for nations to contend for, and the first strong man who should pass that way would lay his hand upon it. That man was Napoleon Bonaparte. May 19, 1798, he took his departure from Toulon with two hundred merchant vessels and an immense fleet of transports for Egypt. He was bound upon a great expedition. As he lay off the Island of Malta had there been any show of defence, he would have passed by, for such were his orders, and Nelson, who was in pursuit of him, would probably have captured the island in his stead. It surrendered to Napoleon June 13, 1798, and Grand Master Hompesch accompanied by only eight persons, sailed June 17, for Trieste; he died in obscurity at Montpellier, May 12, 1805. And so the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the knights of Cyprus, Rhodes and Malta, finished a career of about seven hundred years.

The dethroned Grand Master Hompesch before his death appointed the Emperor Paul of Russia, Imperial Protector of the Order, and sent him the cross once worn by Grand Master La Vallette. Oct. 27, 1798, Paul assembled the Russian knights and such other members of the Order as were in St. Petersburg, and had himself elected Grand Master, but this act is not recognized by most of the historians of the Order, though St. Allais names him and a few of his nominal successors.

When Napoleon left Malta for Egypt he placed General Vaubois, a gallant and accomplished soldier, in command. The place was then invested by the British fleet, and after two years of steady and gallant defence was forced to surrender September 7, 1800, for want of food. During the siege of two years, Vaubois took the precious metals of the pawnbrokers, struck it into ingots, stamping the value upon each and used it for currency. This is what is styled "siege money," of which many varieties are found in numismatic collections. The two engravings given illustrate it.

* The arms of Hompesch were gules, a saltire indented argent. On a field of red a saltire or cross of St. Andrew, in silver, its edges serrated, or formed like the teeth of a saw.

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The first piece, (Plate VI, Fig. 5,) is of gold. The marks may be thus read: "No. 26 of the series of gold ingots. Value in Maltese scudi 17, 3 taris, 5 grains." The Moneyer's check-mark is "I." The lion rampant suggests the courage of the defenders. The value of the piece is about $8.52.

The second piece is of silver. (See Plate VI, Fig. 6.) Of the silver ingots struck by General Vaubois it is No. 18. Its value in Maltese scudi is 3, 5 taris, 18 grains. The check-mark is "L." The value $1.88 nearly.

I have thus given the reader a series of *genuine monuments* to set up along this road of knightly history. They extend over a period of nearly five centuries. They are the money by which the food was purchased, the hired forces paid, the ammunition bought, the clothing, medicines, arms and armor secured, shipping built and manned, horses bought and equipped, cannon cast, charity utilized, religious services supported, and a bulwark maintained against the Turks. Scanning one of these pieces, the history of dead ages seems to glide before us. It was this money for which the pirates of the Mediterranean fought and plundered and burnt, and stained that beautiful sea with blood. This money, by thousands of piecess, lies among ruined cities, in plowed fields, at fountain-heads, in caves, in vaults, and in cemeteries. Every day it is coming to light. The washing rains expose it, the spade and plow turn it up, the earthquakes bring it to the surface. Sometimes deposits in earthen jars are found where the hand of fear buried them. Oftener it is discovered in detached specimens. But whenever and wherever a coin of a Grand Master of St. John comes to the light of day, it tells in language of indisputable truth of the honor and glory and fame of the noblest Order of Knighthood the earth has ever seen.

> "A glorious company, the flower of men,
> The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
> Whereof this world hath record."

A "PROPHETIC VOICE," — CALIFORNIA.

I HAVE lately stumbled on a very curious passage in a volume with this title, *Fleta Minor*, Spagyrick LAWS, The Second Part. CONTAINING ESSAYS ON Metallick WORDS: Alphabetically composed, as a DICTIONARY TO Lazarus Erckern. Illustrated with two *Sculptures*. By Sir *John Pettus*, of *Suffolk*, Knight. * * * *LONDON*, Printed, for the Author, by *Thomas Dawks*, his Majesty's *British* Printer, at the West-end of *Thames*-street. 1683. Under the word GOLD we read, "But I perceive since *Christ* said to the *Thief*, That he should be with him that day in *Paradise*, there hath been more search after the place of *Paradise*, than before; not for the Pleasures in that place, but for its *Neighbourhood* to *Havilah*, wherein 'tis said, There was *Gold* which was *good:* And therefore in this Discourse, having traced the four great Rivers of three parts of the *World* for it, I may venture the fourth, *viz. America*, and ask whether *Pison* be not the *Ocean*, or one of the four streams or Sea's which encompass *Havilah*, or a Countrey abounding with good Gold, for seeing it is not agreed where *Paradise* is, and what were the *four Streams:* I hope, I may not give Offence in rendring this great *Iland* or *Continent* of *America*, surrounded with a *Pisonick Ocean*, to be the same, or some such

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like place as *Havilah;* and well may we trade thither for *gold*, where *Religion* shows us the way; for Divine *Herbert*, in his *Church Militant*, tells us That

> " *Religion stands on Tip-toes* (*and from our* Land)
> *Ready to pass to the* American *Strand.*

"Now if *Religion* goes thither, we may safely follow it, so as it be in pursuit of *Paradice* or *Havilah;* and seeing it is not agreed that they are in *Asia*, *Africa* or *Europe*, though *Lombardy* in *Europe* is called *The Garden of the* WORLD, *we* may try whether there be any *Havilah*, or something *equivalent* to it in *America*, and leave *Paradice* to the prognosticated *Religion* to find it out.

"Now if we may Credit the Writers upon that great Continent or Island (*Nicols*) it extends from the *Artick* to the *Antartick Circle*, and hath its breadth in some parts proportionable; and in this great spot of *Earth*, there is a greater plenty of *Gold* and other *Metals*, than we can find from the other *Havilahs;* but I shall conclude here, because I shall speak more on this Subject in the manner and way of getting and washing the *Seeds* of *Gold*, and other Discourses of *Gold.*"

W. S. A.

ITALIAN MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xvii, page 83.]

X. +IΩANHC* Hebrew MΠΩΛNTOV* Hebrew ZΩΓPAΦOϒ* Hebrew; bust to left, wearing cap.

Rev. · OPUS · IOANIS · BOLDV · P ICTORIS · VENETI ·; youth seated on rock to left, resting head on right hand, at left winged figure, ? angel, to right, with chalice in both hands, at right old woman, ? fury, to left, in raised right hand triple-thonged whip, at top sun in splendor, at base tortoise, in sunken ex. ? · M·CCCLLL·VIII. Bronze, cast. 54.

This medal is by Giovanni Boldu of Venice, another contemporary of Pisano, an artist of whom almost nothing is known. It bears his own portrait, with his name in Greek and Hebrew. The design is very curious, but the work cannot be ranked with that of Pisano.

XI. · HIERONYMVS · SAV° FER · VIR · DOCTISS^{S} · ET PROPHETA · SANTISMVS ·; bust to left, wearing cowl.

Rev. GLADIVS · DOMINI SVP · TERAM · CITO · ET VELOCITER; view of Florence, above right arm from clouds, with sword downwards. Bronze, cast. 38.

XII. · HIERONIMVS · · SAV° FER · VIR · DOCTIOR · ; bust to left, wearing cowl.

Rev. GLADIVS · DOMINI · SVP · TERAM · CITO · ET VELOCIT · ; design nearly as last. Bronze, cast. 22.

The interest and importance of these medals are more historic than artistic, for they bear the portrait of the famous Savonarola. The head is fine, but the reverse is not worthy of much praise. The artist is unknown. The inscription on rev. is the prophecy or threat of Savonarola to unrepentant Florence.

XIII. ♦ MARSILIVS ♦ FICINVS ♦ FLORENTINVS ♦ ; bust to left, wearing skull-cap.

* Several letters are in monogram, enough in fact to make the second word doubtful.

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Rev. ♥ PLATONE ♥ in field. Bronze, cast. 35.

The artist of this medal is unknown, and of Marsiglio Ficino of Florence, a prominent scholar and author of the fifteenth century, but little is remembered, except that he was a devoted admirer of Plato, on whose works he wrote commentaries.

XIV. DIVA ANTONIA BAVTIA DE GONZ · MAR*; bust to right, wearing necklace.

Rev. SVPEREST · M · SPES; peculiar low car drawn to left by two winged horses, in car Hope to front naked winged, in raised right hand anchor, with left repulsing Death advancing at right, above horses Genius flying to left, in ex. ANTI engraved, on car? inscription VAL?—. Bronze, cast. 25.

The lady, in whose memory this medal was engraved, was Antonia de Baux, wife of Giovanni Francesco di Gonzaga, Count of Rodigo, and grandson of the man celebrated on Number II; he died in 1496. The British Museum has a medal with his portrait, the work of the same "unidentified artist" ANTI. The work is good, though not remarkable.

XV. · DIVA MAGDALENA MANTVANA MCCCCCIIII; bust to right, wearing necklace, with cross hanging.

Rev. PRVDENTIA; Janus-headed female figure, slightly to left, naked to waist, in right hand laurel-branch, left holding up robe, right arm resting on column with serpent wound round it, at right MMX and a heart. Bronze, cast and chased. 28.

The British Museum has a medal with the portrait of this lady of Mantua joined to a different reverse, and in the catalogue is a query if the medal be the work of the artist of my next number. The lady was not handsome, but the likeness is probably good. The reverse is curious, but not attractive, either in design or execution. The relief of both sides is high. One would much like to know something of the lady, of whom perhaps two medals are the only memorials.

XVI. ♥ MAGDALENA ♥ RVBEA ♥ MORIB ♥ ET ♥ FORMA ♥ INCOMPARAB ♥; bust to left, wearing necklace, dress somewhat open.

Rev. CESSI ♥ DEA MILITATI STAT ♥; Cupid bound to barren tree among low rocks, at left quiver, and at right bow, in field P M. Bronze, cast. 31.

The lady so honored on this medal is, I believe, otherwise unknown, but there are medals of other persons of the name Rubeus or Rubea, *i. e.* Rossi. This is the work of Giovanni Maria Pomedello of Verona, an artist of the first half of the sixteenth century. The British Museum has a medal with the same reverse joined to the portrait of Jacoba Corregio and nearly the same words of admiration. The inscription on reverse is translated, "I, Cupid, have given place, the goddess of war remains." The letters P M represent the artist's name.

XVII. ♥ THOMAS ♥ PHILOLOGVS ♥ RAVENNAS ♥; bust to right.

Rev. · A · IOVE · ET · SOROR E · GE NITA; naked female lying to left in ring of stars, eagle with open wings holding child to her breast, at base lily-plant with three stalks and flowers, near each of which bird flying. Bronze, cast. 25.

Of Tommaso Rangoni of Ravenna, Philologist, little is known, except his death at a great age. In the catalogue of the British Museum this medal also is queried as the work of Pomedello, but it is utterly unlike the last. The portrait is evidently a good one. The design of reverse does not seem to have been explained.

XVIII. HIPPOLYTVS · ESTEN · S · R · E · PRESB · CARD · FERRAR ·; bust to left, below · FED · PARM ·

* The letters MA are in monogram.

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Rev. * NE TRANSEAS * SERVVM * TVVM * ; at left Abraham kneeling to right, where are three angels, near Abraham oak-tree and house-door. Bronze, cast. 29.

This medal has the portrait of Cardinal Ippolito D'Este, grandnephew of the man celebrated on Nos. III and IV. It is really beautiful, and is the work of Federigo Bonzagna of Parma, an artist of the second half of the sixteenth century.

XIX. HIPPOLYTVS ATEST CARD FERRAR ; bust to right; on edge of the shoulder ? D. P.

Rev. MVNITA GVTTVR CANES CONTEMNIT ; at left youth seated to right, fastening spiked collar on neck of bitch resting fore-paws on his knee, the chair rises in fleur-de-lis behind head. Bronze, cast. 28.

This medal has the portrait of the same Cardinal, whose surname is strangely distorted. In the catalogue of the British Museum it is said to be probably the work of Domenico Poggini of Florence, there being a possibility that it is by Domenico di Polo of Florence. Both were artists of the second half of the sixteenth century. The work is good, but inferior to most of the preceding.

XX. HIPPOLYTA · GONZAGA · FERDINANDI · FIL · AN · XVII ; bust to left wearing earring and two necklaces, hair richly dressed, at base IAC TREZ.

Rev. VIRTVTIS FORM.EQ PR.EVIA ; open country with flowers and trunk of tree, and above on clouds car drawn to right by winged horse, in car Aurora, with torch in raised left hand, with right scattering flowers, on ? foot-board of car a cock. Bronze, cast. 44.

The charming young lady seen on this medal was a descendant of the man celebrated on No. II. She was born in 1535, daughter of Ferdinando di Gonzaga, Count of Guastalla, and was twice married, to Fabrizio Colonna, and to Antonio Caraffa, Duke of Mondragone. The medal of course dates from 1552, and is the work of Giacomo da Trezzo of Milan. Mr. Keary says, "In his portraiture he is perhaps unequalled among the medallists of the sixteenth century." This is easily believed; and the medal is as easily admired for its other artistic merits.

CHARLESTON S. C., CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE City Council of Charleston have ordered that a medal be prepared to commemorate the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the City of Charleston as a municipality, which will occur on the 13th August, 1883. The medal will be 2¼ inches diameter; the obverse will display the Great Seal of the city; on the reverse will be this inscription :—CENTENNIAL | CELEBRATION | OF THE | INCORPORATION | OF THE | CITY OF CHARLESTON, | SOUTH CAROLINA, | 13TH AUGUST, | 1883.

The border will be ornamented with thirty-eight stars, symbolizing the thirty-eight States of the Union, and above the inscription, thirteen stars will be grouped in a single star, symbolizing the "Old Thirteen" States. A wreath of Palmetto leaves encloses the inscription. The dies are now being made at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, which is a guarantee of the fine execution of the work. Numismatic Societies and private collectors desiring copies, should engage them before the 13th of August next, as only the number ordered, in addition to the limited wants of the city, will be struck. The price of the medal has been fixed at $2.50 each, the estimated cost of the dies and impressions in bronze.

We are informed that correspondence may be addressed to Alderman G. W. DINGLE, Chairman of the Centennial Committee.

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OUR MINT ENGRAVERS.

WHATEVER may be said concerning the peculiar responsibilities of the officers of the Mint, who are occupied with the various operations of turning bullion into coin, it must be conceded that none of them occupies a position so dubious and, in some ways, so unenviable as the Engraver. In the general transactions of the Mint, he is the most retired, the most obscure of its officers, yet his card is in every one's pocket; he makes a speech to the world. True, he has not the same degree of amenability to civil law, for his designs being once "approved," the weight is in one sense off his shoulders. But this immunity is quite balanced by his subjection to the absolute despotism of popular criticism. The standards of weight and fineness being mathematically fixed, we know just what is expected of us in these regards—the law providing a partial refuge from metallurgic and personal errors in the *remedy* or *tolerance* of deviation. But as to the types of coinage, the standards are as numerous as the eyes that water for them, and there is no piece but may be said to be outside of *somebody's* tolerance. No other artist undergoes such an ordeal, for those who do not admire this painting or that statue, are not compelled to hug and hoard it, much less to toil for its possession. The engraver who can from his retired window see the critical millions clutching for his little *relievos*, is in some sort a hero *ex officio*, and it has been well suggested that we look briefly upon the uneventful lives of this worthy line of officers.

I. ROBERT SCOT received his appointment as the first Engraver of the Mint, Nov. 23, 1793. Information is wanting as to his nativity, but at the time of his appointment he seems to have been turning the down-hill of life. He is remembered as rather under size, and as an honorable and agreeable gentleman.

According to Loubat, Joseph Wright was "appointed first draughtsman and die-sinker to the United States Mint, and made the dies of a medal, the bust on the obverse of which was considered to be the best medallic profile likeness of Washington. He also made the medal voted by Congress to Major Lee." Wright died in 1793. The Mint did not fairly get into operation until October, 1794, though there was some coinage before that, as is generally known. "Struck off a few pieces of copper coin," says an old expense book, the entry dated Dec. 17, 1792; probably the first. Wright must have made some of these earliest dies, but Robert Scot is the first officer of the line. An artist named Birch is responsible for a cent of 1792.

How much of our early types emanated from Scot we shall never know; no doubt he earned his twelve hundred a year without a jealous eye upon the Assayer and Chief Coiner, who received each fifteen hundred. John Reich came as an assistant in 1807. Reich emigrated from Germany, it is said, at the request of Henry Voigt, Chief Coiner. Voigt was a famous clock-maker and took Reich into his employ. Westcott credits Reich with being an excellent die-sinker, "the best artist in his line that Philadelphia had had." Loubat's statement that Mr. Scot took Reich "afterward as an assistant to make dies, but tried in vain to have him appointed by the government" is partly erroneous, as will appear from the following extracts from letters of Director Robert Patterson, which also throw light upon other questions in point. The letters are addressed to President Jefferson. Under date of March 25, 1807, the Director writes:—"Our present Engraver, Mr. Scot, though indeed a meritorious and faithful officer, is yet so far advanced in life, that he cannot very long be expected to continue his labors. In the event of his sickness or death, the business of the Institution would probably be stopped for some time, since few, if any one could be found qualified to supply his place except Mr. Reich, an artist with whose talents, I presume, you are not unacquainted; and this gentleman not finding business here sufficient for his support, is, I understand, about to remove to Europe. A small salary would, however, retain him in the country, and secure his services to the Mint. And, in truth, the beauty of our coins would be greatly improved by the assistance of his masterly hand.

"An assistant Engraver was formerly employed by Mr. Rittenhouse, and by Mr. De Saussure—and with your approbation, Sir, I would immediately employ Mr. Reich

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in that capacity. He is willing for the present to accept of the moderate compensation of six hundred dollars per annum; and should this gentleman be employed, perhaps more than his salary would be saved to the public, in what is usually expended on the engraving of dies for medals, but which might then be executed by an artist in their own service, with little or no additional expence."

Again under date April 2, 1807, Mr. Patterson writes:—"With your approbation I have employed Mr. John Reich as an Assistant Engraver in the Mint at the annual salary of Six hundred Dollars. He has covenanted 'to execute any work in the line of his profession, that may be required of him either by the Director or Chief Engraver, whether for the immediate use of the Mint, or for that of the United States, when ordered by any special resolution or Act of Congress for that purpose, or by the President, provided that in the execution of any such work, no extraordinary hours of labor or attendance be required without an adequate compensation therefor, so that if any seals should be wanted for the public Offices, or dies for the purpose of striking Indian or other medals, they can now be executed in the best stile at the Mint, without any extra expence to Government.

"Mr. Reich is now preparing a set of new dies in which some improvements in the devices will be introduced, (adhering, however, strictly to the letter of the law) which it is hoped will meet with public approbation."

It would thus seem that Reich did obtain an appointment, though how long he remained is uncertain, for about a year later, 1808, Moritz Fuerst became an assistant to the Engraver. Fuerst was born in 1782 at Boesing, near Presburg, Hungary, and was engaged for the Mint service by Joseph Clay, American Consul at Leghorn. He learned his profession of Wurt, die-sinker in the Mint at Vienna. This must have given him peculiar fitness for his work here, for the preparation of dies for coinage demands specific knowledge. The relief on a coin must be very low and yet perfectly distinct; and the impression and the rim must stand in such relation as to permit of "piling" by cashiers and tellers. Fuerst did much of the work on the Army and Navy, Indian and Presidential Medals of that day. I believe that failing health compelled Reich to relinquish his work. Fuerst remained some years.

II. William Kneass, second of the line, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 1781, and was appointed Engraver, Jan. 29, 1824. Mr. Kneass had been chiefly a plate engraver for book-work. There were some changes in the coinage during his term, notably in 1834 and 1838 for gold, and 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1840 for silver. But some of this work was done by Gobrecht as assistant. Kneass appears upon a pattern half dollar of 1838; but the silver dollar of 1836 as well as a pattern half of 1838 were the work of his assistant. Mr. Kneass is well remembered as an affable, genial "gentleman of the old-school," who had the rare quality of engaging and winning the esteem and affection of children and youth, in whose companionship he found rich delight. Prior to his appointment he had an engraving office on Fourth above Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, which was a well-known rendezvous for the leading wits and men of culture, for which Philadelphia was then eminent.

Mr. Kneass died in office, August 27, 1840. A good engraving of him hangs in the Assayer's Office, inscribed "to his friend Adam Eckfeldt, Chief-Coiner,"—who had been chiefly instrumental in securing his appointment.*

* An interesting old paper in the handwriting of Mr. Kneass has just been handed me by his son Strickland Kneass, Esq., of this city. The paper is thus endorsed: "Copy of the original description of the arms and great seal of the United States, made from the original paper in the possession of Miss Barton, Daughter of the designer,—copied by W. K. one of the Engravers of the United States Mint, Jan. 16, 1836." Inside appears the full description of the seal, agreeing in every particular with the Great Seal, commemorated in the medal now issued by the Mint. The introductory paragraph thus reads: "Description of the Device as proposed by Wm. Barton, Esq., and adopted by the Congress of the Confederation of the year One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty two, June 24." This would seem to bespeak a dispute over the claim of Sir John Prestwich. After the description of the "Arms," "Crest" and "Reverse" is the following: "The above described seal was confirmed and adopted by the Congress assembled under the present Constitution of the United States, and has now become the Heraldic Arms of our Country—the reverse, however, has never been engraved." This is followed by the signature of Mr. Kneass.

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III. CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT was appointed December 21, 1840, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Kneass. He was the sixth son of John Christopher Gobrecht, a native of Augerstein near Göttingen; emigrant to Pennsylvania, 1753, where he became a clergyman of the German Reformed Church. Christian, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, York Co., Pa., December 23, 1785. In 1811 he went to Philadelphia and became an engraver of bank notes, seals, calico printers' rolls, bookbinders' dies, etc. Thence he went to Baltimore and followed his profession as a die-sinker and general engraver. In 1836, he received an appointment as assistant to Mr. Kneass at the Mint, in which capacity he executed some important work as noted above. Among other similar performances he was highly commended for his Franklin Institute Medal. Upon completing this, John Neagle wrote, "I am delighted with it, and as a specimen of art, am proud to acknowledge it from the hands of a friend. I had an opportunity of comparing it in one hand with the same head by the celebrated Dupré in the other, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, in my opinion, it surpasses the other very far in merit. Yours has more of the genuine character of our great philosopher and statesman." Whatever our judgment may be, it is certain that Mr. Gobrecht was appointed and subsequently promoted to his seat under the government upon strong recommendations of merit. Yet, some think the time has come when the lady upon the obverse of our half, quarter and dime should be relieved from further duty.

Gobrecht stands the undisputed inventor of the Medal-Ruling Machine, which he constructed in 1817. "In this instrument the 'tracing-point' moved across the medal in parallel lines perpendicular to the flat surface or 'table' of the medal, and the profile lines were drawn on an etching ground laid on copper or steel, by the 'etching-point.' * * * An instrument, constructed chiefly on Mr. Gobrecht's plan by Mr. Asa Spencer of this city, was put in operation by him in London, in 1819; and thus, this art may be justly said to have been first introduced into Europe. It is true that the general principle of the medal-ruling machine is included in that ancient invention, the rose-lathe, and that an imperfect attempt was made by M. Bergeron, in Paris, in 1816, to engrave on copper by this lathe, and by a corresponding instrument which he calls the 'machine carré.' But the whole history of the art of medal-ruling, as now practiced, shows that it had its origin in the invention of Mr. Gobrecht." * Some defects in the plan and working of the machine were subsequently remedied, and the whole process brought to a state of perfection by Mr. Joseph Saxton, then well known as a skilled mechanic, inventor, and balance-maker at the Mint, and afterward in the Bureau of Weights and Measures at Washington.

Christian Gobrecht continued in office until his death, July 23, 1844.

IV. JAMES B. LONGACRE was born August 11, 1794, in Delaware County, Penn. He served an apprenticeship as a line engraver with George Murray, Philadelphia, and did some high class plate-work before he was free in 1819. He was one of the originators of the *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, the first volume of which appeared in 1834. Longacre drew from life and engraved many of the portraits entire.

Mr. Longacre was appointed Engraver of the Mint, Sept. 16, 1844. He found himself in a new field of labor, as the art of die-sinking is quite distinct from that of plate-engraving. The result was, that the double-eagle obverse was severely criticized, upon the ground that the relief was too high. His principal dies are the double eagle, three-dollar piece, gold dollar, nickel and bronze cents, two-cent piece, and nickel three-cent piece. His only medal-work was upon the reverse of the medal awarded to Capt. Ingraham.

Mr. Longacre was tall and spare, of refined and gentlemanly appearance, dignified in bearing, though very quiet and unobtrusive. He was much respected for his true and consistent Christian character. Like his predecessors he died in office—January 1, 1869. During his term, Mr. Longacre was variously assisted by P. F. Cross, William

* For a fuller account see the *Manual of Gold and Silver Coins*, by Eckfeldt and DuBois.

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Barber, Anthony C. Paquet, and William H. Key. Cross was born in Sheffield, England, served several years in the Mint here, and died in 1856. He engraved the obverse of the Ingraham medal. Paquet was born in Hamburg, 1814, emigrated 1848, served as assistant 1857 to 1864, died 1882. He engraved the medals of Grant, Johnson, Buchanan, Everett, and the Life Saving Medals, with some others. Key is a native of Brooklyn, was appointed an assistant, 1864, and is still in the service. He executed the Kane Expedition Medal. The changes and additions during the Longacre term were numerous and important, both as to alloys and denominations. The pattern pieces also record various experiments in the art of coining.

V. William Barber, fifth Engraver of the Mint, was born in London, May 2, 1807. He learned his profession from his father, John Barber, and was employed on silver plate work; he also worked for De La Rue & Co., in making dies for embossing cards and labels.

"In September, 1852," says his late friend, Mr. W. E. DuBois,* "partly from a desire to better his condition, but specially from a growing dislike to the government there, both civil and ecclesiastical, he resolved to emigrate to this country with his family. In doing so, he declined good offers. He resided in Boston ten years and was variously employed in his line of work. * * * Afterwards he was employed in the Gorham silverware manufacture, making dies for ornamental embossing. His skill in this way came to the knowledge of Mr. Longacre, then Engraver of the Mint, and he secured his services as an assistant. This was in 1865.

"In January, 1869, upon the death of Mr. Longacre, he was appointed as his successor, and continued in that position for the remainder of his life." His death, which resulted from severe chills brought on by bathing at the seashore, occurred in Philadelphia, August 31, 1879.

His associates in the service voted, that "in parting with him we lose the coöperation of an affable, active, painstaking and meritorious officer, skillful in one of the most difficult of all arts, and evincing progress and improvement in it continually." "In his manners," says the late Assayer, "he was well-bred and courteous, and in his conduct upright and honorable. Besides much original work on pattern coins, he also produced over forty medals, public and private. The work on all of them was creditable, but we may specify those of Agassiz, Rittenhouse, and Henry as very superior specimens of art." Mr. Barber was assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Key, Mr. Charles E. Barber, and Mr. George T. Morgan.

VI. Charles E. Barber, sixth Engraver, is a son of the preceding, and was born in London in 1840. He was appointed an assistant in 1869, and became the official head by promotion in 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. The appointment was not unmerited. Mr. Barber's latest card to the public is the new five-cent piece—a successful venture in very low relief. But his handiwork is more or less visible in all the principal medals executed since 1869. Since his appointment as Chief Engraver, the work of his department has been enormously increased by the number of medal dies demanded for the War Department and from other government sources. The medal dies made last year (1882) number twenty-eight. Mr. Barber's best work is seen in the medals of Snowden, Garfield, President Arthur, Indian Peace, Army-Marksmanship, and Great Seal. He is particularly happy in "catching a likeness." The head of Superintendent Snowden is a rare specimen of medallic portraiture.

Messrs. Key and Morgan are the Engraver's assistants. The former has already received notice; the latter, Mr. George T. Morgan, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1845; he studied at the Art School there, and won a National Scholarship at the South Kensington, where he was a student two years. After this he went to Wyon's, where he remained four years, and then left to pursue his profession alone. He was brought to this country for the Mint service by Director Linderman in 1876. He is best known to the country by the "Bland dollar" which is his design and execution.

* *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XIV, No. 2.

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It is not my purpose to criticise, nor is it in good taste to give more than a passing notice of those who are living and in active service. It has been truly said that "a chief reason why there are so few superior artists in that line, anywhere, is because there is so little to do, if we except the inferior class of tradesmen's tokens, political medalets, and the like." And it might be added, that even these do not require the same kind of skill demanded in the production of a die for coinage; so that the Mint must to a large extent be its own school, with Necessity for its head-master. In the contemplation of these facts, together with such comparisons as many outside die-sinkers offer us, we have reason to congratulate both the government and the people that the engraving service is well and judiciously furnished.

U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. PATTERSON DU BOIS.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Continued from VOL. XVII, p. 87.]

CCCLXXII. *Obv.* ADM^{L} BOSCAWEN . TOOK . CAPE . BRETON Bust of Admiral Boscawen in armor to the right.

Rev. LOUISBOURG *Ex.* IUL 26 1758 A rude view of the town and harbor of Louisbourg: a fort on the hill to the right behind the town. In the foreground is the ocean, with four war vessels. Copper. Size 40 m. R 5.

This medal is poor in workmanship; the ships are of a primitive style, more like Chinese junks, the men are like trees, and the perspective altogether incorrect.

CCCLXXIII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Inscription as on the last, but there are many variations in the device. There are five vessels in front of the town, the houses are differently arranged, and a cannon ball just fired is striking the fort. Brass. Size 40 m. R 4.

The obverse is identical with the last; it must therefore be the work of the same engraver, as the reverse is equally inartistic. The only reason for the issue of a second reverse must have been because of the destruction of the first.

CCCLXXIV. *Obv.* ADM^{L} BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON Half-length figure of Boscawen in naval uniform to the right, In his right hand he holds a baton.

Rev. Inscription as on CCCLXXII, but the date is 1768. Device similar, but the fort and town are to the left. Copper. Size 37 m. R 6.

This, although as poor work, seems to have been made by a different medallist; for a different portrait of Boscawen was used. The style of workmanship is similar to that of the Vernon medals, and like them was issued to commemorate a great naval victory, the capture of an American stronghold, after a short engagement by a small force. The Louisbourg victory was by far the greater in its results.

CCCLXXV. *Obv.* Similar to the last, but the coat has fewer buttons.

Rev. LOUISBURG HARBOUR *Ex.* IUL 25 1758. Louisbourg harbor and town. Similar to the last. Brass. Size 37 m. R 6.

Every specimen of the Boscawen medals that has come within my notice is in poor condition, while the other medals relating to the capture of Louisbourg are uncirculated. The Boscawen medals are more or less corroded or worn, or both. Some appear as if they had been in circulation, others as if they had been buried for a number of years. It is probable that these medals were struck for sale to the poorer

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classes in London and other large towns in England, and after the excitement of the celebration was over, the medals were thrown aside or passed into circulation. Most if not all of the Boscawen medals were manufactured for Mr. Pinchbeck, who had an extensive toy shop in London. He also sold a variety of fancy goods and cheap jewelry. His name has been handed down to posterity in connection with brass watches, which he sold in large quantities. The Duke of Cumberland and the Admiral Vernon medals were also issued by him.

CCCLXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCLXXV.

Rev. Similar to CCCLXXV. Brass. Size 23 m. R 6.

This seems to have been a miniature copy of CCCLXXV. It is the smallest Canadian medal or medalet known to me. The letters on the whole of the series are so uneven that they show that punches could not have been used in sinking them. They were the work of illiterate workmen, prepared in a hurry for sale among the lower ranks.

CCCLXXVIII. *Obv.* TO BRAVE ADM^{L} BOSCAWEN Bust of Boscawen in armor to the right.

Rev. I SURRENDER PRISONER *Ex.* 1758. An officer to the right kneeling and presenting his sword to another officer to the left, standing and holding a sword over him. Copper. Size 26 m. R 5.

This medal differs from the others of the series in the inscription and the design on the reverse. Although Louisbourg is not mentioned, there is no doubt that it refers to the capture of that stronghold, as no other place capitulated to Boscawen during the year 1758.

CCCLXXIX. *Obv.* NOVA SCOTIA In field, UNION IS STRENGTH with a Maltese cross underneath, the whole partially enclosed by two sprigs of May flower.

Rev. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY In field, TOKEN OF MEMBERSHIP with similar sprigs of May flower. White metal. Size 38 m. R 6.

This medal was struck in 1832 for distribution among the members of the Temperance Society of Nova Scotia. The temperance movement early made progress in the Province. As early as 1829 societies were formed for the furtherance of the cause. The Halifax Society was founded in 1831, and established branches in different parts of the Province. These medals were given to members on uniting with the Society.

CCCLXXX. *Obv.* PER IPSUM ET CUM IPSO IN IPSO VINCES Arms and supporters as in CXCIV; there is an angel with a garland over the woman, and the medallist's name is wanting.

Rev. . HALIFAX ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. THE VERY REV^{D} JOHN LOUGHMAN. V. G. PRESIDENT.; a Greek cross as in CXCIV inscribed PLEDGE | I PROMISE | TO | ABSTAIN | FROM ALL | INTOXICATING DRINKS &^{C} | EXCEPT USED MEDICINALLY | AND BY ORDER OF A MEDICAL MAN | AND TO DISCOUNTENANCE | THE | CAUSE & | PRACTICE | OF | INTEMPERANCE The corners of the cross are radiated, and contain the words FOUNDED | 24 JAN^{Y} 1841 | HALIFAX | NOVA SCOTIA White metal. Size 44 m. R 6.

This medal I purchased at one of Woodward's sales, and is the only one I know of. It is very much like the medals issued by Father Mathew, and the Temperance Society, under the auspices of which it was issued, was one of the direct results of the Father Mathew movement in Ireland.

CCCLXXXI. *Obv.* S^{T} ANDREWS CHURCH | PICTOU | NOVA SCOTIA 1850

Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Lead; shape oval. Size 23 by 13 m nearly. R 5.

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This token was unknown to me until I saw one in the British Museum. It is the only token relating to Canada that they have in their collection.

CCCLXXXII. *Obv.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI. 24 A wine cup.

Rev. S.T MATHEW'S | CHURCH | HALIFAX N. S. inscription in three lines, across the field; same shape as CCLXXXII. White metal. Size 19 by 27 m. R 4.

St. Mathew's Church is one of the principal churches in Halifax. I received the token from which this description is taken from the Rev. Robert Laing, the present pastor of the church, who stated that tokens were no longer used in his church.

CCCLXXXIII. *Obv.* PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH The burning bush, under which is a ribbon inscribed NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR

Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. Same as on CCLXXXII. White metal. Size 19 by 27 m. R 4.

This token I obtained at the same time as the last, with the remark that it was used by many of those churches which still kept up the practice of distributing tokens to those eligible to partake of the Communion.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The coins and medals of New Brunswick are much less numerous than those of Nova Scotia. They are almost devoid of historical interest, for they remind us of no event in local history, and only the name of a single firm, and that of hardly any note, occurs on a token.

CCCLXXXIV. *Obv.* Same as XXVII.

Rev. S.T JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK * In the field HALF | PENNY | TOKEN Copper. Size 28 m. R 4.

This I consider to be the oldest New Brunswick token. It was probably struck between 1825 and 1835. The obverse occurs on a number of tokens of that time.

CCCLXXXV. *Obv.* DEPOSITORY OF ARTS The field has a shield bearing what is probably meant for the McDermot arms,* a chevron between three boars' heads, erased: crest, a demi-lion rampant holding a sceptre crowned. Motto, HONOR ET VIRTUS. On either side of the shield are garlands of roses.

Rev. F. M.C DERMOTT. | IMPORTER | OF ENGLISH, | FRENCH & GERMAN | FANCY GOODS, | KING S.TR | S.NT JOHN. N. B. Copper. Size 24 m. R 5.

The firm of McDermott is not now in existence. It was only in business a short time after the issue of the coin. It was struck in the United States between the years 1850 and 1860.

CCCLXXXVI. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA 1843. Diademed head of Victoria to the left.

Rev. NEW BRUNSWICK ONE PENNY TOKEN. A ship to the left with all sails furled. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

This, like the Nova Scotia thistle series, is not a regular Government issue, having been issued semi-officially.

CCCLXXXVII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. NEW BRUNSWICK HALF PENNY TOKEN 1843. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

* According to Burke, the MacDermots, chiefs of Moyburg, co. Roscommon, bear argent, on a chevron gules between three boars' heads erased, azure, tusked and bristled or, as many cross crosslets or. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a sceptre crowned or. Motto, over, Honor et Virtus: Motto, Honor probataque virtus.

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I have bronze proofs of both penny and half penny of this issue. I believe that they were struck at the Soho mint, and that these dies came into the possession of some coin dealer, who struck off the proofs in bronze.

CCCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA 1854 Head of Victoria to the left, w w on truncation of the neck.

Rev. . NEW BRUNSWICK ONE PENNY CURRENCY. Ship with sails furled to the left. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

W. Wyon is the designer for the mint. The head on this coinage is the same as on the old copper coinage of England.

[To be continued] R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The resignation of membership of Mr. Dudley R. Child was accepted. The President showed a specimen of the new five-cent piece. The Secretary exhibited about a dozen of the beautiful bronze medals of the Italian Renaissance. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

March 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations of pamphlets from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and from Richard H. Lawrence of New York, for both of which thanks were voted. Mr. Woodward showed several coins, ancient and modern, among which were a large Roman As, an aureus of Lucius Verus, and a beautiful silver coin of Samos. The Society adjourned at 5.20 P. M.

April 6. A monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. H. Davenport was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Slafter showed specimens of the "Cob" dollar. The President exhibited a shekel, which is exactly like the cut of one on the front page of Ames's Almanac for 1773, but does not appear in Madden's Jewish Coins. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of this Society was held on the evening of May 15th at its room in New York University building, Vice-President Parish presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected to resident membership: Charles P. Noyes, Isaac Carrillo, Edward C. Spofford, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Miguel de Aldama, Henry C. Allen, Carl Pfeiffer, Williston Walker, John C. Randolph and John T. Willets; to Permanent Corresponding Membership, Gen. Gates P. Thruston; and to Corresponding Membership, Don Angel Vivanco, Dr. John Rae, John Gordon and Prof. M. Bird. The Executive Committee recommended a plan for distribution of work and labor in the several branches of Numismatics and Archaeology, and that separate sections of each should be designated and allotted to those active members whose studies in such branches especially fitted them.

The committee having charge of subscriptions for purchasing the reproductions of the British Museum, reported donations of about $235. At the suggestion of Mr. C. J. Lawrence the subscription paper was then passed among the members present, resulting in the additional sum of $150.

The Curator reported donations of coins, &c., as follows: From R. Coulton Davis, the first emission of the five cent nickel with the word CENTS; from Mrs. Letitia Ferris,

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a fine specimen of the bullet money of Siam; from John Gordon, two tokens found in Brazil; from J. C. Randolph, a quarter dollar of Philip V, of Spain; from R. A. Van Praag, two gold coins, one a 7 shilling piece of George III, the other a ducat of Holland struck in 1757; from I. F. Wood, two Masonic medalets, one medalet of Edward Willard Parsons, a lead impression of the N. Y. and Canada Beaver Oil Company, several pieces of paper money and a magnificent coin cabinet of 44 drawers, once the property of the late J. J. Mickley.

Mr. Drowne exhibited a very interesting relic of colonial days, a silver watch that belonged to Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. It was made by Cornelis Uyterwear of Rotterdam, Holland, No. 408, is 1¼ inches thick, runs with balance wheel and pendulum, and gives the days of the month. The outside case is of French design, representing the parting of Hector and Andromache before the walls of Troy. The face has a representation of Cupid with a hound pursuing a stag. Notwithstanding its age and long usage, the watch at the present time is still a good time-keeper.

Adjourned. WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

COIN SALES.

THE FOWLE COLLECTION.

WE mentioned the sale of this collection in the last number very briefly. So many other sales are crowding upon us for notice, that our reference to this must necessarily be brief. The catalogue included 152 pages, and 2,581 lots, and the sale extended over the morning and afternoon of three days, March 7–9, and the auctioneers were Sullivan Bros., and Libbie, of Boston. A great deal of research and care was given to the preparation of the catalogue, but the greatest objection we have heard made to it was the failure to mention electrotypes, of which there were a far larger proportion than had been expected, and those that were known to be electrotypes were placed among genuine pieces instead of being classed by themselves. As a rule, the pieces brought their full value, and often more. We quote a few prices:— Pine tree Shillings, two, $7.75; Silver medal of George II and Caroline, 1732, $15.00. *Gold Coins:* Stater, Philip II, of Macedon, $28.00; do., Alexander III, of Macedon, $40.00; do., Lysimachus, pierced, $25.00; Solidus, of John II, $19.00; Half Eagle, 1795, uncirculated, $18.50. Some early Greek Tetradrachms brought good prices. The total amount of the sale was not far from $4,000.

CHAPMANS' SALES.

THE Chapman Brothers, of Philadelphia, have held several fine sales. On March 20th, they offered some very choice pieces, in a catalogue of 36 pages, and 639 numbers, which realized $2,279. A beautiful Gloriam Regni, $34.00; Myddelton Token, silver, $28.00; Pewter Dollar, 1776 (original impression), Continental currency, sun-dial, etc., $15.50; very fine Cent of 1792, $60.00; Dollar of 1836, Liberty seated, Gobrecht in field, $41.25; one of 1839, $36.00; 1858, $36.00; Half Dollar of 1796, 15 stars, $35.00; a beautiful '93 Cent, wreath, $76.00; '95 Cent, thin pl., ex. f. and r., $61.00; ditto, Jefferson head, $35.00; Half Cent of '96, ex. f. and r., $126 00; set of Season medals, 6 pieces, 3 silver and 3 bronze, $305.00; Doggersbank Medal, silver, $20.00; a Store Card of J. S. Pease & Co., St. Louis, (?)1837, $15.25; many other pieces brought excellent prices. Near the close of the catalogue the compilers promise the correspondence between Mr. Bushnell and "the gentleman in London from whom he purchased it," relating to the "Samaritan Massachusetts Shilling." (!) This we have not yet seen, but are looking for it with great interest. Their comments on their own catalogue of the Bushnell collection will excite a smile, but strike us as rather too self-complacent: age and experience will temper that, while the consciousness which they may justly claim of having placed before collectors so many very fine cabinets, ought to satisfy their pride without the necessity of accusing their rivals of being "driven frantically jealous," or taking offence when their "very few small errors" are pointed out. The wisest will sometimes err, for that is the lot of humanity, and we imagine they hardly pretend to superhuman wisdom.

Beside the sale just mentioned, they have held others, of which we can refer to but one at present, that of the cabinet of A. Galpin, of Appleton, Wisconsin. This took place on the first of May, in New York, and included 703 lots, the catalogue containing 34 pages. A Hemi-Stater of Bruttium, diademed head of Neptune, $81.00; Shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, $30.00; Half Shekel, ditto, both guaranteed, $40.00; a few small pieces of the later Grand Masters of Malta, from 75 cents to $2.70; pattern set, Dollar, Half, and Quarter, silver proofs, by Barber, ex. rare, *not in the Mint collection*, $125.00; two of the Washington Season medals, in silver, $60.00; a Tammany medal (fully described in the catalogue), only one other known, $40.00. A copy of Conder's Provincial coins and tokens sold for $12.50.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

SINCE our last issue, Mr. Woodward has held several sales in New York, as follows:—

May 2–4, was sold the collection of the late Dr. Winslow Lewis, comprising a great variety of coins and medals, a Numismatic Library of considerable extent, and a selection of fine American gold coins from the collection of Joseph J. Mickley, late of Philadelphia, and Robert A. Taylor, of Baltimore. The prices paid for gold coins exceeded those realized at the McCoy sale and Mr. Woodward's sixth semi-annual; and taking into account the fact that gold then bore an immense premium—an eagle being worth

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some $28 in greenbacks — the prices are simply astonishing; the regular American series in silver and copper was fairly represented, and full prices were maintained. Indian medal of George I, $8.25; Kebeca Liberata, 6.50; Gallia et America Foederata, 5.75; Lincoln Medal, published by the Am. Num. & Arch. Soc., 4.75; medal of Diana of Poictiers, bronze pr. 4; Folkes's Table of English Silver and Gold Coins, 10; Kohler's Historical Numismatic Amusement, 24 vols. 40.80; Orsini, The Coins of Tuscany, 6.50; Tresor de Numismatique, etc., odd vols. 7.25 each. These are only random quotations of prices; all the books sold well. Masonic medal of George, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Clarence, 9; Medal of the Lodge Henry IV, of Paris, in silver, triangular in form, 11.25; a Franklin Masonic, 5.50; a collection of Roman Catholic religious medals or amulets, numbering sixty-six, $83.16. A selection of engraved seals from the collection of the late Dr. Fowle brought only nominal prices. The following are among the prices for gold: — Pied, France, Charles V, 20; Castille and Leon, John I, 20.25; Mormon half eagle, 8. *Eagles.*—1795, 18.25; '97, 26; '98, four stars facing, 47; 1804, 23. *Half eagles.*—1798, 10.25; 1823, 40; '25, 32; '26, 46; '30, 24; '31, 37. *Quarter eagles*, 1798, 47; 1821, proof, 21; '24, pr. 13.50; '29, pr. 12; '32, 11; 1860, Pike's Peak $5, 8.25; 1834, Bechtler $5, 8.25; a Salute d'oro, Charles I, Naples, 13.50; Ecu, Louis XII, France, 11; Pistole of Joanna and Charles, Spain, 10.50.

June 12, 13. "The Mexican Collection." Passing over the American series, which comprised the usual assortment, and for which full prices were maintained, we come to a series of medals illustrating European architecture. Thirty-six beautiful medals, arranged in two book-form cases, $41.40; a set of medals of the Dukes of Bavaria, eighteen in number, silver, size 25, 39.06. A line of triple and double crowns, etc., brought the usual prices; an Onza of 1732, a noble coin of Naples, of triple crown size, 7.55, not more than half its real value. But the most remarkable portion of the collection was the Proclamation pieces of Mexico and South America,—these vary in size from a real to a dollar; we note a few prices: 1760, Proclamation dollar, Charles III, 16.25; 1760, half dollar, 12.50; 1789, Charles IV, a small piece, of rude workmanship, 19.50; another curious piece of the same monarch and similar workmanship, 9.25; 1760, Proclamation dollar of Campeche, 10; a duplicate, 10; 1808, half dollar, Villa de Zamora, 26; 1808, double real, city of Mexico, 3.50; another, 6; 1808, medal, Ferd. VII, 10.25; 1809, half dollar, Mexico, 5.25; 1809, dollar, 19.50; 1808, real, 4.12; 1809, dollar of Santiago, 6.25; duplicate, 5 50; 1809, medal, 10; 1812, Necessity dollar of Oaxaca, 18; 1811, dollar of Necessity struck by General Morelas, 12.50; Necessity dollar, Ferd. VII, 5; 1814, Restoration medal, Ferd. VII, 6; 1824, Pattern dollar, bust of Gen. Victoria, 11.50. We lack space for further quotations, but these are only sample prices, maintained throughout the sale, which in this department was richer than any other ever made in New York. Mr. Woodward's large orders from Germany, and the fact that several gentlemen in New York and elsewhere are earnest competitors for these coins, account for the excellent prices which they brought.

Sale Fifty-seven took place June 14. It comprised a cabinet of minerals, a collection of swords, knives, firearms, Japanese weapons, a fine selection of prehistoric stone implements; the Hedenberg collection of Indian dresses, arms, etc., the Crepy collection of Masonic bric-a-brac, aprons, banners, seals, jewels, and medals; of the latter there were five which sold on an average of about $4 each. It contained no coins.

Sale Fifty-eight is taking place in New York as we go to press. It is of the collection of W. J. Jenks of Philadelphia, and is one of the best that has been offered for years, being nearly complete in the American series, and comprising a fair variety of ancient and modern coins, with a line of gold more extensive and valuable than has been seen in any one sale for a long time; in this department a superb half eagle of 1815 holds the first place, as it is claimed to be the only specimen of undoubted authenticity which is at this time available to collectors; the rarity and importance of this piece is such, that it ought really to bring a larger sum than any other American coin. Further notice of this sale we must defer till our next issue.

FROSSARD'S TWENTY-NINTH SALE

Took place at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s, on the 2nd of June. The collection consisted of 642 lots, comprising copper coins, rare gold coins, fine crowns, double and triple, Luther medals, war medals, and some Masonics; also, rare American coins, chiefly from the LeGras collection. We quote a few prices:— Frederic, 4 dalers, 1735, 9¼ x 9¼ in., $13; Noble of Edward III, a fine specimen of the *first* English noble, $17.50; Rose Noble, Edward IV, $14.50; ditto, Angel, $7.25; Anglo-Gallic Salute, Henry VI, an extremely rare piece, $10; Rose Noble of the Netherlands, a splendid uncirculated specimen, $15; Ducat of the Knights of Malta, Martin Garzes, G. M., (1595–1601), $6.50; an Oliver Cromwell Shilling, 1658, brought $11.25; the Dunbar Medalet, Oliver Cromwell, 22 x 18, original and very rare, $22.00; Huguenot medal, Gregory XIII, size 19, $15.50; Triple Crown of Frederic Ulricus, 1617, $16.00; the same, Frederic, 1647, $19.50; one of Augustus, $16.55, $18.00; Half Crown of Ferdinand and Isabella, sold for 5.60; Philip II, double Crown, a very rare coin, $10.00. The Masonics sold as follows: Wedding Medal of Frederick, M. 353, $7.25; Golden Wedding Medal of Constant Fellner, M. 384, $10.75; Silver Wedding Medal of Prince William and Princess Louisa, M. 203, $7.75; Parfaite Intelligence (not in M), $5.10; Lille, Amis Reunis, M. 650, $7.25; Triple Union, unknown to M., a most interesting medal, $11.00. Of the American coins, a Cent of 1793, Liberty cap, very fine, brought $107.00; 1794, $9.85; Half Cent, 1793, $6.00; Quarter Dollar, 1796, $34.00; Half Dime, 1796, $16.00; 1797, $6.20; 1803, a beautiful piece, $9.00; one of same date, $5.00.

HASELTINE'S SALES.

May 23–24, Mr. J. W. Haseltine sold a choice selection of foreign crowns, medals, coins, etc., the gem of the sale being a genuine 1804 dollar, imported, it was said, by Mr. O. H. Berg, of Baltimore, eight

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years ago, which sold for $740.00, a price considerably lower than many dealers and collectors had estimated it would bring. We hear that it went back to Baltimore.

June 6th, Mr. Haseltine sold a collection of U. S. gold, etc., principally from the cabinet of W. J. Jenks, of Philadelphia. There were 677 lots, and it was his sixty-ninth sale. This, like all the preceding we have mentioned, except the Fowle sale, took place at the rooms of Bangs & Co. We quote the following:—Cent of 1799, fair, $6 50; do., 1804, fair, $5.25; 1847, proof, $6.00; 1848, proof, $6.00; 1849, proof, $5.50; 1843, proof, $12.50; 1846, proof, $16.00; 1856, proof, $5.40. Half Dime, 1805, very good, $12.00; Dime, 1804, very fine, $14.25; Half Dollar, 1852, uncir., $6.00; Dollar, 1851, uncir., $46.50; Twenty Dollar gold piece, 1850, $26.00; Eagle, 1795, very fine, $15.75; do., 1799, uncir., $13.00; do., 1803, fine, $12.00; Bechtler Five Dollar piece, $6.25; Two and-a-half ditto, $4.50; Half Eagle, 1795, very fine, $12.25; do., very fine, $10.00; Large Eagle, very fine, rare, $35.00; do., 1796, fine, $28.00; do., 1797, 16 stars, very fine, $31.00; do., 1797, very fine, $56.00; do., 1798, uncir., $9.75; do., 1799, very fine, $7.00; do., 1800, p., $10.00; do., 1802 over 1, uncir., $7.00; another, $6.75; do., 1803, over 2, $9.00; 1804, p., $11.25; another, uncir., $7.20; do., 1805, uncir., 6.25; 1806, do., $6.00; do., $6.00; 1807, do., 6.50; do., 6.12; 1808, uncir., 6.50; 1809, do., $6.50; 1810, do., $6.00; another, $6.00; 1811, uncir., $8.00; 1812, do., $6.75; 1813, do., $8.00; 1814, do., $10.25; 1815 *(see catalogue for description)*, $52.00; 1818, do., $10.00; another, $9.50; 1819, uncir., $14.50; 1820, unc., $14.00; 1821, do., 12.00; 1823, do., $11.00; 1824, do., $15.50; 1825, do., $11.00; 1826, do., 12.00; 1827, do., $12; 1828, do., $21.00; 1829, do., $14.00; 1829 *(see catalogue)*, $60.00; 1830, $9.00; 1831, $11.00; 1832, $13.00; 1833, $10.00; 1834, old type, $22.00; 1834, new type, $6.00 (from this date, to 1862, an average of $6.00); 1863, b. p., $27.00; Quarter Eagle, 1796, without stars, $20.00; 1797, do., $40.00; 1805, $11.00; 1806, $10.00; 1834, old type, $22.00; Proof Set, 1858, 7 pieces, $38.50.

Printed Prices of this and other sales can be obtained of Mr. Haseltine.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NEWSPAPER NUMISMATICS.

THERE really seems no limit to the numismatic blunders of newspapers, both editorial and typographic. That a coin of George III should be misread as of 1507, and the mistake not corrected, is almost laughable. The second paragraph is not quite so bad, but the coin of New Jersey must have been pretty poor for the figures 1785 to have at all resembled 1635, if the date was intentionally so printed. "A head" is rather an indefinite way of writing of a horse's head.

"In taking apart an old lounge recently, Azro D. Cram of Lyndeborough, N. H., found a piece of money bearing the date of 1507, having on one side 'Georgius III D. G. REX,' and head, and on the reverse 'Britannia' and the date."

"A brass coin has been dug up with several other pieces in Charleston, S. C., having E Pluribus Unum on one side and a head, with the word Caesar on the other. It bears the date of 1635. This is a combination for antiquarians to study, and it may rival the famous problem in Pickwick. Were it not for the date, the coin might be taken for an anti-third-term medal."

W. S. A.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON.

IT is our sad duty to inform the readers of the *Journal* of the death of Prof. Charles E. Anthon, which took place on the 7th of June in Bremen, Germany, whither he had gone, hoping for a restoration of health.

Prof. Anthon was born in the city of New York in 1823, and was the last survivor of the five sons of the late John Anthon, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that city. He was a nephew of Chas. Anthon, LL.D., the editor of many classical text books, and was a graduate of Columbia College, in the class of 1839, where his uncle was Jay Professor of Greek. After leaving college he spent some years in Europe in study and travel, and on his return accepted an election to the Chair of History in the college at Annapolis, Md. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of History and Belles Lettres in the New York Free Academy, which subsequently took the name of the College of the City of New York, and here he continued until, in March, fast-failing health obliged him to give up a portion of his work. His popularity among the students was great, and his associates in the Faculty of the College knew him as a hard and faithful worker. His abilities were recognized by his Alma Mater, which, in 1853, gave

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him the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, and by the University of the City of New York, which, in 1866, conferred upon him a Doctorate of Laws.

But it is as a Numismatist that he was best known to us. His interest in the study began about twenty years ago, and making his first purchase of coins at the Chilton sale in March, 1865, he gradually acquired a very extensive and valuable collection, containing many rare and interesting pieces. A portion of these he had catalogued in so careful and thorough a manner for the series of sales from his cabinet which have been held annually, for the last three years or more, that they will long serve as books of reference to the student and collector. It was his intention to have completed this work, and thus to have prepared in the catalogues of his coming sales, by which he proposed to dispose of his whole collection, what would, probably, have been one of the most perfect descriptive and historical catalogues which have ever been issued in America.

He became a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, in December, 1866, and its President in 1869, which office he held, by, we believe, unanimous rëelection until his death. His interest in Numismatics was not confined to collecting and studying coins, but he was a frequent and valued contributor to the pages of our own and other magazines on this and kindred topics. In the earlier years of the *Journal* he was its editor, and the number and value of the articles which he furnished for its pages are too well known to our readers for us to do more than allude to them. Especially, however, should we mention his papers on the *Gloriam Regni* coins for the Franco-American colonies, and his comments on the piece which was known in 1868 to our collectors as the "Carolina" medal, but which, thanks to his skepticism, and Mr. Jas. H. Taylor's article in the *Journal* for January, 1869, has since been assigned to its proper place as the work of Jernagan.

In the brief notice that can be given him on these pages, which he has so often adorned by his learning, we can not forget his uniform interest in the prosperity of the *Journal* he did so much to establish, and his willingness to impart information to other students in our specialty. When inquiries were made of him, as was sometimes the case, in directions where he had not yet pushed his own investigation, the kindly sympathy he at once showed, and the aptness and readiness with which he pointed out probable sources of information, will long be remembered by those who sought his aid.

His annual addresses before the New York Society were always full of information, and his death will leave a vacancy in their ranks that will be felt not only by them, but by all lovers of coin study, for a long time to come. Prof. Anthon sailed for Europe, May 9, last, in company with a niece, but his health failed rapidly after his arrival. He leaves two sisters, who reside in New York; he was never married. His death was the result of a complication of diseases. The remains will probably be brought to New York for interment.

W. T. R. M.

SINCE the issue of the last number of the *Journal* Mr. WILLIAM H. WHEELER, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and Mr. DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, who was also, until very recently, a member, have deceased. We shall hope to print in our next brief notices of these gentlemen, some materials for which we have obtained, but not in season for the present number.

BOOK NOTICE.

UNDER the title "THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, has reprinted from the American Repository a pamphlet of eight pages. Condensation was so much an object, that the author may justly claim freedom from criticism. He can, however, be honestly congratulated on the amount of information put together in small compass. It is a pity that he thought it necessary to make any mention of the medal with the word Florida on it, as there can be no reasonable doubt that it is simply a Proclamation medal struck under the auspices of Senor de la Pena Florida.

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KING KALAKAUA'S COINS.

SUPERINTENDENT Snowden of the United States Mint has prepared designs of the dies for the coins to be struck for circulation in the Hawaiian Islands. The money has been ordered by King Kalakaua, and will be coined with the permission of the United States Treasury Department. On the obverse will be the king's face and on the reverse a portion of the great seal of his dominions. The denomination of the pieces will be indicated in the Hawaiian and English languages. There will be *akahi dalas*, *hapalua dalas* and *hapahas*, or dollars, half-dollars and quarters respectively. There will likewise be dimes, but the name of that piece of silver has not yet been translated into Hawaiian. In size and weight the money will be equal to United States coins.

These designs were prepared in April last. When approved by the king, the dies will probably be sent to San Francisco, where the first instalment, to the value of $1,000,000, will probably be struck. This will be by no means the first time that money of another nationality has been coined by our government. A few years ago a large amount of nickel money was made in Philadelphia for Venezuela.

EDITORIAL.

THE series of articles from the pen of Dr. Morris, on the "Coins of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta," is completed in this number of the Journal. They have, much to our gratification, excited considerable interest among collectors, and we learn that the coin dealers have had inquiries for these issues. In some of the recent sale catalogues, we notice a number have been offered. Members of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, have also expressed to us their gratification for these descriptions of the coins of an Order in which their interest is so great, however skeptical some of their members may be as to any real connection between them; but that is a matter concerning which discussion would be out of place here.

Closely connected with this Order were the Crusaders, who numbered among their most valiant soldiers the Knights of the Red Cross, and we propose to supplement the series with one or two articles on the rare coins of the Crusaders, beginning in the next number, which will be furnished us by Dr. Morris.

WE would remind our readers and subscribers that the present number begins a new volume of the *Journal*, and once more thank them for the cordial assistance we have received in our endeavors to present a magazine which shall be worthy of the place it aspires to hold among numismatic periodicals. Nothing will be wanting on our part to maintain the interest of our pages. Mr. Brevoort, whose illness and many cares have prevented him from finishing his contributions to the history of the earliest coinage of America, hopes before long to resume their publication. We shall also issue a series of articles on ancient coins, with illustrations. Mr. McLachlan will continue his exhaustive catalogue of the Canadian coins and medals, in regard to which he has been able to gain some information during his visit to England. We shall be glad to welcome to our pages any contributions from lovers of our favorite science. The reports of coin sales will receive the same attention as in the past, and we shall endeavor to treat all dealers with fairness. Editorially having "no friends to reward, or enemies to punish," we long since adopted as our motto in this matter, "Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

WOULD that some power could enforce the law, that incorporated Numismatic Societies should have pattern pieces at their intrinsic value, which is substantially the intent of the statute; but perhaps no other law in the whole code, is so utterly, persistently and even knowingly disregarded as this is. Requests and appeals have been treated with as much indifference as if there were no such requirement. The late Superintendent was a law to himself, in this respect, as well as in deliberately refusing as he did to preserve patterns for the Mint cabinet.

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Obv.



Rev.

CCCCXXXI.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TOKEN.



Obv.



Rev.

CCCCXXXIII *a*.

TWENTY DOLLARS, (GOLD,) BRITISH COLUMBIA.



Obv.



Rev.

CCCCXXXIV *a*

TEN DOLLARS, (GOLD,) BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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VOL. XVIII. BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1883. No. 2.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.

PART I.

WE begin with this number a series of articles on ancient Greek coinage, which were originally printed in *The Antiquary*, an English Magazine, but whose value is such that we believe their republication in our pages will be welcomed by all our readers, and especially by the large and increasing number of American collectors, who are more and more turning their attention to ancient coins, instead of limiting their gatherings to the series of colonial and national coins issued here. The high reputation of the author as a specialist in the study of classical coins, which is well known to all our readers, and his familiarity with the subject, gained from his long connection with the British Museum, is a sufficient guarantee, if any could be needed, of the value of his contributions to the literature of the subject. With the next article will appear a plate illustrating several of the coins to be alluded to.—EDS.

BULLION Money.—Many centuries before the invention of the art of coining, gold and silver in the East, and bronze in the West, in bullion form, had already supplanted barter, that most primitive of all methods of buying and selling, when among pastoral peoples the ox and the sheep were the ordinary mediums of exchange.

The very word *Pecunia* is an evidence of this practice in Italy at a period which is probably recent in comparison with the time when values were estimated in cattle in Greece and the East.

The Invention of Coinage.—"So far as we have any knowledge," says Herodotus (I. 94), "the Lydians were the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coin."

This statement of the father of history must not, however, be accepted as finally settling the vexed question as to who were the inventors of coined money, for Strabo (VIII. 6), Aelian (*Var. Hist.*, XII. 10), and the Parian Chronicle all agree in adopting the more commonly received tradition, that Pheidon, King of Argos, first struck silver coins in the island of Aegina.

These two apparently contradictory assertions modern research tends to reconcile with one another. The one embodies the Asiatic, the other the

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European tradition; the truth of the matter being that gold was first coined by the Lydians, in Asia Minor, in the seventh century before our era; and that silver was first struck in European Greece about the same time.

Earliest and Later Methods of Coining.—The earliest coins are simply bullets of metal, oval or bean-shaped, bearing on one side the signet of the state or of the community responsible for the purity of the metal and the exactitude of the weight. Coins were at first stamped on one side only, the reverse showing merely the impress of the square-headed spike on which the metal bullet was placed after being weighed, and then heated to make it sufficiently soft to receive the impression of an engraved die. The bullet of hot metal would then be placed with a pair of tongs on the top of the spike, which served the purpose of an anvil, and held there while a second workman adjusted upon it the engraved die. This done, a third man with a heavy hammer would come down upon it with all his might, and the coin would be produced, bearing on its face or *obverse* the seal of the issuer, and on the reverse nothing whatever except the mark of the anvil spike, an *incuse* square. This simple process was after a time improved upon by adding a second engraved die beneath the metal bullet, so that a single blow of the sledge-hammer would provide the coin with a *type*, as it is called, in relief, on both sides. The presence of the unengraved incuse square may therefore be accepted as an indication of high antiquity, and nearly all Greek coins which are later than the age of the Persian wars bear a type on both sides.

Scientific Value of Greek Coins.—The chief scientific value of Greek coins lies in the fact that they are original documents, to which the experienced numismatist is generally able to assign an exact place in history. The series of the coins of any one of the cities of Greece thus forms a continuous comment upon the history of the town, a comment which either confirms or refutes the testimony which has been handed down to us by ancient writers, or where such testimony is altogether wanting, supplies very valuable evidence as to the material condition, the political changes, or the religious ideas of an interval of time which, but for these dumb witnesses, would have been a blank in the chart of the world's history.

Perhaps the most attractive side of this enticing study lies in the elucidation of the meaning of the objects represented on coins; in other words, in the explanation of their types. The history of the growth, bloom, and decay of Greek art may also be traced more completely on a series of coins which extends over a period of close upon a thousand years than on any other class of ancient monuments.

Greek Coin-types.—Greek coin-types may be divided into two distinct classes: (*a*) Mythological or religious representations, and (*b*), portraits of historical persons.

Religious Aspect of the Coinage of Greece.—From the earliest times down to the age of Alexander the Great the types of Greek coins are almost exclusively religious. This fact—for that such it is, no one can for a moment doubt who is in the least degree familiar with these interesting relics of a remote past—may seem at first strange. Nevertheless it is not difficult to explain. It must be borne in mind that when the enterprising and commercial Lydians first lighted upon the happy idea of stamping metal for general circulation, a guarantee of just weight and purity of metal would be

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the one condition required. Without some really trustworthy warrant, what merchant would accept this new form of money for such and such a weight, without placing it in the scales and weighing it according to ancient practice? In an age of universal religious belief, when the gods lived, as it were, among men, and when every transaction was ratified by solemn oath, as witness innumerable inscriptions from all parts of the Greek world, what more binding guarantee could be found than the invocation of one or other of those divinities most honored and most dreaded in the district in which the coin was intended to circulate?

There is even good reason to think, with Professor E. Curtius, that the earliest coins were actually struck within the precincts of the temples, and under the direct auspices of the priests; for in times of general insecurity by sea and land, the temples alone were, as a rule, sacred and inviolate. Into the temple treasuries poured offerings of the precious metals from all parts. The priesthood owned land and houses, and were in the habit of letting them on lease, so that rents, tithes, and offerings would all go to fill the treasure-house of the god. This accumulated mass of wealth was not left to lie idle in the sacred chest, but was frequently lent out at interest in furtherance of any undertaking, such as the sending out of a colony, or the opening and working of a mine; anything, in fact, which might commend itself to the sound judgment of priests; and so it may well have been that the temple funds would be put into circulation in the form of coin marked with some sacred symbol by which all men might know that it was the property of Zeus, of Apollo, or Artemis, or Aphrodite, as the case might be.

Thus coins issued from a temple of Zeus would bear, as a symbol, a thunderbolt or an eagle; the money of Apollo would be marked with a tripod or a lyre; that of Artemis with a stag or a wild boar; that of Aphrodite with a dove or a tortoise—a creature held sacred to the goddess of love, in some of whose temples, as Curtius remarks, even the wooden footstools were made in the form of tortoises.

All this applies of course only to the *origin* of the stamps on current coin. Throughout the Greek world the civic powers almost everywhere stepped in at an early date, and took over to themselves the right of issuing the coin of the state. Nevertheless, care was always taken to preserve the only solid guarantee which commanded universal respect, and the name of the god continued to be invoked on the coin as the patron of the city. No mere king or tyrant, however absolute his rule may have been, ever presumed to place his own effigy on the current coin, for such a proceeding would, from old associations, have been regarded as little short of sacrilege.

In some rare cases the right of coinage would even seem to have been retained by the priests down to a comparatively late period; for coins exist, dating from the fourth century B.C., which were issued from the famous temple of the Didymean Apollo, near Miletus, having on the obverse the head of Apollo laureate and with flowing hair; and on the reverse the lion, the symbol of the sun-god, and the inscription *ΕΓ ΔΙΔΥΜΩΝ ΙΕΡΗ* "sacred money of the Didymi."

We will now select a few of the almost innumerable examples of ancient coin-types in illustration of the principle here set forth as to the religious signification of the symbols which appear upon them.

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Aegina.—First in importance comes the plentiful coinage of the island of Aegina, issued according to tradition by Pheidon, King of Argos, probably in the sanctuary of Aphrodite, in Aegina, the first European mint. These coins bear the symbol of the goddess, a tortoise or turtle; and they were soon adopted far and wide, not only throughout Peloponnesus, but in most of the island states, as the one generally recognized circulating medium. When Pheidon first issued this new money, he is said to have dedicated and hung up in the temple of Hera, at Argos, specimens of the old cumbrous bronze and iron bars which had served the purpose of money before his time.

Athens.—Passing from Aegina to Athens we have now before us the very ancient coins which Solon struck when he inaugurated that great financial reform which went by the name of the Seisachtheia, a measure of relief for the whole population of Attica overburdened by a weight of debt. By the new law then enacted (circ. B.C. 590), it was decreed that every man who owed one hundred Aeginetic drachms, the only coin then current, should be held exempt on the payment of one hundred of the new Attic drachms, which were struck of a considerably lighter weight than the old Aeginetic coins.

Some would no doubt stigmatize a measure of this sort as neither more nor less than national bankruptcy; but there are occasions when the common good of the nation at large renders not only excusable, but absolutely inevitable, some encroachment upon the rights of individuals.

The type which Solon chose for the new Athenian coinage was, like all the types of early Greek money, purely religious. On the obverse we see the head of Athena, the protecting goddess of the city; and on the reverse her sacred owl and olive-branch. These coins were popularly called *owls*, γλαῦκες, or maidens, κόραι, παρθένοι. Aristophanes, who not unfrequently alludes to coins, mentions these famous owls in the following lines (Birds, 1106), where he promises his judges that if only they will give his play their suffrages, the owls of Laurium shall never fail them. Kennedy thus renders the passage:—

> First, for more than anything
> Each judge has this at heart,
> Never shall the Laureotic
> Owls from you depart,
> But shall in your houses dwell,
> And in your purses too,
> Nestle close and hatch a brood
> Of little coins for you.

Delphi.—Passing now into Central Greece, let us pause for a moment at Delphi, the religious metropolis of the Dorian race. Delphi was essentially a temple-state, independent of the Phocian territory in the midst of which it was situated. It was, moreover, the principal seat of the sacred Amphictyonic Council. Here were held the great Pythian Festivals, to which all who could afford it, flocked from every part of the Hellenic world.

The town of Delphi, which grew up at the foot of the temple of Apollo, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, was in early times a member of the Phocian Convention; but as the temple increased in wealth and prestige, the Delphians claimed to be recognized as an independent little community; a claim which the Phocians always strenuously resisted, but which the people of Delphi succeeded at length in establishing. The town, however, as such,

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never rose to any political importance apart from the temple, upon which it was always *de facto* a mere dependency.

As might be expected, the coins issued at Delphi are peculiarly temple coins; and were probably struck only on certain special occasions, such as the great Pythian Festivals, and the meetings, called *Πυλαία*, of the Amphictyonic Council, when many strangers were staying in the town, and when money would consequently be in request in larger quantities than usual. At such times markets or fairs were held, called *πυλατίδες ἀγοραί*, for the sale of all kinds of articles connected with the ceremonies and observances of the temple. At these markets a coinage issued by the priesthood, which all alike might accept without fear of fraud, would be a great convenience.

The usual type of this Delphian temple money was a ram's head; the ram, *κάπρος*, being the emblem of Apollo, *καρνεῖος*, the god of flocks and herds. On the Delphian coins there is also another emblem, which, although it is usually only an accessory symbol, and not a principal type, must not be passed over in silence, viz., the dolphin (*δελφίς*). Here we have an allusion to another phase of the cultus of Apollo, who, as we read in the Homeric hymn to Apollo (l. 390, *seqq.*), once took the form of a dolphin when he guided the Cretan ship to Crissa, whence after commanding the crew to burn their ship, and erect an altar to him as Apollo Delphinios, he led them up to Delphi, and appointed them to be the first priests of his temple.

On another coin struck at Delphi we see the Pythian god seated on the sacred Omphalos, with his lyre and tripod beside him, and a laurel-branch over his shoulders; while around is the inscription *ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ*, proving the coin to have been issued with the sanction of the Amphictyonic Council.

Boeotia.—In the coinage of the neighboring territory of Boeotia, the most striking characteristic is that it is a so-called *Federal Currency*, that is to say, that the various Boeotian cities possessed from first to last sufficient cohesion to be able to agree upon a common type, which might serve to distinguish the Boeotian currency from that of other states. This is the more remarkable when we remember the fierce political feuds which from the earliest times divided Boeotia into several hostile camps. Here then we have a clear proof that the *Buckler*, which is the type from the earliest times to the latest of all Boeotian money, is no mere political emblem, but a sacred symbol, which friends and foes alike could unite in reverencing as such; just as in mediaeval times all Christians, however hostile to one another, and to whatever land they might belong, were ready to pay homage to the sign of the cross. To what divinity, however, this Boeotian shield especially belongs we do not know for certain. The Theban Herakles has perhaps the best claim to it.

The cities of Boeotia, however, while they all agreed to accept the buckler as the distinctive badge of their money, nevertheless asserted their separate and individual rights on the reverse side of their coins. On the obverse we here get uniformity, on the reverse variety, and yet among all the various types on the reverses of the coins of the Boeotian cities, there is not one which is not distinctly religious, whether it refers to the worship of Herakles or Dionysos at Thebes, to Poseidon at Haliartus, to Apollo as the sun-god at Tanagra, or to Aphrodite Melainis as a moon-goddess at Thespiae, etc., etc. Sometimes the god himself is directly portrayed, sometimes his

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presence is veiled under some symbolic form, as when the amphora or the wine-cup stands for Dionysos, the club for Herakles, the trident for Poseidon, the wheel for the rolling disk of the sun-god, and the crescent for the goddess of the moon.

Thrace.—Proceeding now northwards through Thessaly and Macedon, we come upon a region where silver money was coined in very early times, probably long before the Persian invasion, by the mining tribes who inhabited the mountainous district opposite the island of Thasos.

Here again we find the same close connection between the religion of the people and the types of their coins. The subjects represented on the money of this northern land are Satyrs and Centaurs bearing off struggling nymphs, rudely but vigorously executed, in a style of art rather Asiatic than Hellenic.

Such types as these bring before us the wild orgies which were held in the mountains of Phrygia and Thrace, in honor of the god Sebazius or Bacchus, whose mysterious oracle stood on the rugged and snow-capped height of Mount Pangaeum, around which, among the dark pine forests and along the hill sides, clustered the village communities of the rude mining tribes, who worked the rich veins of gold and silver with which the Pangaean range abounded.

[To be continued.]

THE SOMMER ISLANDS COINS.

Two specimens of the Sommer Islands money, a shilling and a three-penny piece, having been recently discovered and added to the collection of Mr. L. G. Parmelee, revives the interest in that coinage, and induces me to send you the following description of that money, including that of a denomination of which I have never before heard mention. This is a piece of the value of threepence, and thus extends this series to pieces of two, three, six and twelve pence each.

The shilling has upon the *obverse* a hog, standing, facing left, above which are the Roman numerals XII, the whole surrounded by a beaded circle. Legend, SOMMER ★ ISLANDS ★ around which is a circle similar to that enclosing the device. *Rev.* A full-rigged ship, under sail to left, with a flag, bearing the cross of St. George, flying from each of her four masts. The circle enclosing it is of larger beads than those upon the obverse. Size 19 to 20. These pieces vary much in their weight, one belonging to Mr. William S. Appleton weighing 79 grains, while of those belonging to Mr. Parmelee, one weighed 173, and the other but 90 grains; their reverses are also from different dies, the ships differing in many particulars.

The design of the sixpence is similar to that of the shilling, but has the numerals VI over the hog, and the legend SOMMER ✦ ISLANDS ✦ The size of this piece is 17, and its weight 35 grains.

The devices upon the threepenny piece are the same with those upon the two preceding, but the legend is omitted, and the numeral III is over the hog's back. A beaded circle surrounds the device, both on the obverse and

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the reverse. Its size is 13, and its weight 24 grains. Having never seen the twopenny piece, I must borrow a description from an earlier page of the *Journal*,* which I do in order to bring together descriptions of all known denominations of this coinage.

"*Obv.* Figure of a hog under the numeral II, with no legend. *Rev.* A ship with three masts, flying the cross of St. George at each mast-head." A note says, "The wood-cut in the *Numismatic Chronicle* shows the hog with head to left; in front and also behind his fore feet is what seems to be a five-pointed star. The border appears to be beaded." On the threepence described above, the first figure of the numeral is quite faint, which suggests the query whether the piece described as "of the value of iid" might not have been really a threepenny piece with this numeral still less distinct; but the five-pointed stars referred to as in the cut, do not appear on this specimen, as the hog stands on grass ground. But on the ground in front of the fore feet of the hog, on the shilling, and both in front and behind them on the sixpence are flowers, which might on some specimens readily suggest stars, as there indicated, and these may also have formerly appeared on the threepence, and have been removed by corrosion. Ten or twelve of the shillings are known to numismatists, but four of the sixpences, and only one of each of the smaller denominations.

S. S. CROSBY.

ENGLISH COINS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

THE Commonwealth employed as their engraver the famous medallist, Thomas Simon, whose medallic portraits, made in conjunction with his brother Abraham, are among the finest art products of that age. The extreme simplicity of the types upon the coins did not give Simon room for any great display of artistic talent. The coin bore upon one side a shield charged with St. George's Cross, and the other with the harp of Ireland. Presumably the figure of the saint would have been considered more idolatrous than his emblem presented in the boldest form. It is remarkable, too, that during the Commonwealth was adopted for the first, and also unhappily, for the last time, the sensible device of having the legends both on obverse and reverse in English instead of Latin. On the obverse was simply THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, on the reverse the motto GOD WITH US. When in 1653 Cromwell was raised to the rank of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, he intrusted to Thomas Simon the task of preparing dies for a new coinage, which had on one side the profile bust of the Protector, on the other the shield of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and as an escutcheon of pretence that of Cromwell himself.

The motto was appropriate and expressive: PAX QUAERITUR BELLO; and the whole piece was one of the finest of Thomas Simon's works.

All this time the coinage had been wonderfully simplifying its character. We have seen that James I definitely settled the silver currency upon the basis (so far as the number of pieces is concerned) which it has since rested upon. In the time of the Commonwealth there were, in reality, only two regularly current gold coins—the broad and the half broad. During the reign of Charles II, further changes were made, which had the effect of definitely settling the denomination of coins down to the middle of the reign of George III. So that all that is really worth record in the history of English money comes to an end in the course of the reign of Charles II.

After his restoration Charles II continued for some little time to employ the engraver of the Commonwealth, and this artist executed the sovereigns and shillings of the first years of the reign, which are the most beautiful coins which were issued

* See *Journal*, Vol. XIV, p. 3.

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from English mints. Simon was superseded by the engraver Blondeau, who had produced some patterns for Commonwealth coins, and Blondeau was succeeded by the Roettiers. Simon, in order to obtain his recall, executed his famous *petition crown*, in which the King is besought to compare the likeness upon that piece with any that was issued by the Dutch engraver to the Royal Mint. And in truth there can be no question that this pattern is in delicacy of treatment superior to any other English coin.

The Antiquary. C. F. KEARY.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Continued from VOL. XVII, p. 87.]

CCCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As the last, but the initials are wanting.

Rev. · NEW BRUNSWICK HALF PENNY CURRENCY · Ship as the last.

This coinage was struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons, and in execution is equal to any produced by them.

CCCXC. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCLXI, but the word NEW BRUNSWICK takes the place of NOVA SCOTIA. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The design of this cent is exactly like the cent issued the same year for Nova Scotia; there must have been some arrangement between the two governments.

CCCXCI. *Obv.* As CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCLXII, but the word NEW BRUNSWICK is substituted for NOVA SCOTIA. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 5.

There is no mention in the mint records of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, nor was there an order given for any by the government. The specimen in my collection was found among a number of Nova Scotia half cents ordered from the government at Halifax soon after their issue. It would seem that having received the order from New Brunswick for cents only, and from Nova Scotia for cents and half cents, the die cutters at the mint must have supposed that both orders were to be alike, and half cent dies were prepared for New Brunswick, and the coins struck from them sent out with the Nova Scotia shipment.

CCCXCII. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCXC, but with the date 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. I have been told that a collector in New York has a half cent of this date, but not having been able to verify this, I do not describe it.

CCCXCIII. *Obv.* . VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEW BRUNSWICK:

Rev. A wreath of maple leaves; near the top the seeds of the maple are shown; at the top is a crown, and enclosed by a wreath is 20 | CENTS | 1862 Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 150,000. The wreath on these 20 cent pieces differs materially from that on those issued for the Province of Canada in 1858.

CCCXCIV. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, date 1862. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 150,000. The reverse of the ten and five cent pieces differs from that of the twenty cent pieces.

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CCCXCV. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.
Rev. As CCXC, date 1862. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Coinage 100,000. The reverses of the ten and five cent pieces are the same as the Canadian coinage of 1858.

CCCXCVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCXCII.
Rev. As CCCXCII, date 1864. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Coinage 150,000. The standard adopted by New Brunswick when the old pounds, shillings and pence system was discarded, was that of the United States; hence the need for the issue of a silver currency.

CCCXCVII. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.
Rev. As CCLXXXIX, date 1864. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Coinage 100,000. These pieces are now difficult to be had in good condition.

CCCXCVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.
Rev. As CCXC, date 1864. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Coinage 100,000.

CCCXCIX. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.
Rev. Similar to CCCLXI, but the inscription is ONE CENT NEW BRUNSWICK Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 1,000,000. As the design is exactly like the coinage of Nova Scotia, issued the same year, it would seem that there was some understanding between these two colonies regarding the simultaneous adoption of the decimal coinage.

CCCC. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXII.
Rev. As CCCLXII, but with the inscription HALF CENT NEW BRUNSWICK Bronze. Size 20 m. R 4.

There is no record of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, but as specimens are occasionally met with in circulation, some must have been used. As I obtained the specimen in my own collection about the time of issue, among a lot of Nova Scotia half cents, direct from the government bankers at Halifax, no doubt dies for a New Brunswick half cent (although no coin of that description was ordered) were prepared through mistake, and the few specimens struck off were sent along with the Nova Scotia shipment.

CCCCI. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXII.
Rev. As CCCXCIX, but the date is 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 1,000,000. There is a report that a half cent of this date is in existence, but the mint authorities state that no dies were prepared for such a coin.

CCCCII. *Obv.* · VICTORIA D : G : REG : NEW BRUNSWICK · Laureated head of Victoria to the left.
Rev. 20 CENTS 1862 within a wreath of maple leaves; two maple seeds are shown on either side of the wreath near the top; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 23 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. This is similar to the Canadian issue of 1858, but the leaves are larger and the seeds are shown, which are wanting in the Canadian issue.

CCCCIII. *Obv.* As CCCCII.
Rev. As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1862. Silver. Size 18 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. The reverse of the ten and five cent pieces, unlike the twenties, is a copy of the Canadian coinage of 1858.

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CCCCIV. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

Rev. As CCXC, but dated 1862. Silver. Size 15 m. R 1.

Issue 100,000. On the reverse the beaded margin is more distinct and wider than on the larger pieces. The same distinction marks the five cent pieces of the Canadian issue of 1858 and 1870.

CCCCV. *Obv.* Same as CCCCII.

Rev. As CCCCII, date 1864. Silver. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. The New Brunswick silver coins are becoming scarce in circulation, especially as the issue was a limited one.

CCCCVI. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, date 1864. Silver. Size 18 m. R. 2.

Issue 100,000. The New Brunswick currency, unlike that of Nova Scotia, was the same standard as that of Canada, hence the need for silver coins.

CCCCVII. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

Rev. As CCXC, date 1864. Silver. Size 15 m. R 1.

Issue 100,000. This is the last year in which coins were struck for this colony.

MEDALS.

CCCCVIII. *Obv.* NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA VOLUNTEERS V R Laureated head of Victoria to the left. On the truncation of the neck L. C. WYON. 1861. between the "V" and "R" is a crown.

Rev. A heavy wreath of maple leaves. Silver. Size 47 m. R 6.

This medal was given as a prize at the annual shooting match, from 1861 to 1866. I am indebted to Mr. Oliver of New York for a description of this and the following medal, as until I had seen them in his collection they were unknown to me.

CCCCIX. *Obv.* NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION · 1866 *Ex.* PRO ARIS ET | FOCIS | L. C. WYON F. A rifleman to the left on his right knee taking aim.

Rev. Same as the last. Silver. Size 47 m. R 6.

Issued in place of the former, when the Provincial Rifle Association was established. This medal is still given at the rifle matches.

CCCCX. *Obv.* A landscape. In the foreground is a cornucopia, an axe imbedded in a stump, a plough and a sheaf of wheat, with sheep and cattle, etc.; in the background is the rising sun, a railway train, trees, etc.

Rev. PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE within a wreath of wheat blades and ears. NEW | BRUNSWICK | CANADA Copper. Size 69 m. R 5.

This medal is said to have been executed in Boston. It was cast, and therefore has a rough and unfinished appearance. It was only given in the year 1873, as the Provincial Board was abolished the next year. The Dominion Exhibition is to be held in St. John this year, for which a new medal is in preparation.

CCCCXI. *Obv.* DOUGLAS MEDAL. *Ex.* KING'S COLLEGE | NEW BRUNSWICK | 1829. View of the college building, with the sun to the right.

Rev. Within a wreath of laurel TA | APIΣTA | AIΩNIA Bronze and silver. 41 m. R 5.

King's College, New Brunswick, was founded in 1800; the charter was amended in 1828, and again in 1860, when the name was changed to the University of New

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Brunswick. The above medal was founded in 1829 by Sir Howard Douglas, who, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, was elected Chancellor of the College. The original dies were lost about the year 1845, and the dies for the above medal were prepared in 1846. The medal was to be exactly like the old one. I have not seen a copy of the first medal, and therefore cannot describe it.

CCCCXII. *Obv.* DOUGLAS MEDAL *Ex.* UNIVERSITY OF | NEW BRUNSWICK | 1860 A building as in the last, but the rising sun is to the left.

Rev. Similar to the last. Bronze. Size 38 m. R 5.

The dies of this medal are by the Messrs. Wyon. When the name of the College was changed, Mr. E. H. Wilmot, Registrar of the University, to whom I am indebted for the above information, in ordering new dies suggested that the rising sun should be to the left of the building, which would properly locate it as rising in the East.

The medal is given in gold annually to the best English essayist on a subject proposed by the Visitor. A silver medal is also presented annually to the head pupil in the classical department of the Collegiate Institute School, in connection with the University.

CCCCXIII. *Obv.* Bust of Minerva to the right. Before the bust ΑΘΝΑ On the truncation B. WYON

Rev. INST : A : SOC : ALUMN : UNIVERSITAT : NOV : BRUNSVIC : A : D : 1863 ✱ Within a wreath of laurel ΚΤΗΜΑ | ΕΙΣ ΑΕΙ Bronze. 36 m. R 5.

Given annually in gold for competition, by the Graduates' Society of the University.

CCCCXIV. *Obv.* SAINT JOHN *Ex.* NEW BRUNSWICK; to the left, in small letters, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Arms of the city of St. John, consisting of a shield quartered. First quarter, a barrel with a large fish above and four smaller ones, two on either side; second, seven Lombardy poplars, with the sun above; third, a ship under full sail to the left; fourth, two beavers. Supporters, two stags. Crest, a crown. Motto, O FORTUNATI QUORUM JAM MÆNIA SURGUNT.

Rev. • PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL • CITY CORPORATION PRIZE A wreath of laurel. Bronze. Size 38 m. R 5.

Given by the Corporation for competition among the pupils of the St. John Grammar School. Education in New Brunswick is more under the control of the government than in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Separate schools receive no government aid, citizens of all creeds having to contribute alike to the support of the public schools.

CCCCXV. *Obv.* PUB : SCHOL : GRAM : SANCT : JOHAN : NOV : BRUNS : ✚ Bust of Minerva to the right; under the bust J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. ✚ PARKER MEDAL ✚ FOUNDED 1865 A wreath of laurel.

Founded by Mr. Parker, a philanthropic citizen of St. John.

CCCCXVI. *Obv.* Bust of Apollo to the right; B. WYON in small letters behind the bust.

Rev. SUNBURY · GRAMMAR . SCHOOL · 1868 • Within a wreath of laurel ET | DECUS | ET | PRETIUM Bronze. Size 42 m. R 5.

Sunbury is the chief town in Sunbury County in the south of New Brunswick. This school is one of a number established by government throughout the Province. There are one or two other medals given for the encouragement of education, but as they are from stock dies, I do not mention them here.

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PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS Province was called the Island of St. John up to 1798. It had no regular coinage of its own, except a number of private tokens, until the issue of the cent piece, 1871, when the decimal system was adopted. The British silver passed current, the shilling having been raised in 1825 from one shilling and threepence to one shilling and sixpence.

CCCCXVII. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND HALF-PENNY 1840. A sheaf of wheat and sickle.

Rev. COMMERCE & TRADE ✦ A plough to the left. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 4.

This coin is very scarce in good condition. The relief is low and the metal rather soft. It was issued by James Milner of Charlottetown. The style of the coin would indicate American workmanship.

CCCCXVIII. *Obv.* SPEED THE PLOUGH A plough to the right. A clevis at the end for attaching the horses.

Rev. SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES A dried codfish. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

Issued by E. Lydiard, F. Longworth, and other traders, in some of the smaller towns in the island.

CCCCXIX. *Obv.* As the last, but the plough has a hook instead of a clevis.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same traders, but some years after, probably in 1857 or later.

CCCCXX. *Obv.* ONE | 1855 | CENT in large letters, occupying the whole of the field.

Rev. FISHERIES | AND | AGRICULTURE Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by James Duncan. His brother many years ago did business in Montreal and issued the "Canada halfpenny 1830." Mr. Duncan sat as one of the Representatives of this Province in the Dominion Senate, from the admission of the island until his death two years ago.

CCCCXXI. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND ✦ Across the field 1855, the top of the 5 opposite I in ISLAND.

Rev. SELF | GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE The letters of SELF and TRADE are far apart. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

Issued by Henry Hazard or by G. & S. Davies.

CCCCXXII. *Obv.* As the last, but the top of the 5 points between the I and S.

Rev. As the last, but the letters of SELF and TRADE are closer.

The old spelling of Prince Edward's appears here for the last time on the tokens of the island.

CCCCXXIII. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ✦ Across the field 1855, lower part of I opposite the N in PRINCE.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same firms. The Prince Edward Island tokens, with the exception of No. 417, were all struck at Birmingham, and appear to have been executed by the same firm.

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CCCCXXIV. *Obv.* As the last, but the lower part of the I is between the I and N.

Rev. As CCCCXXII.

There may be other varieties of this date, but thus far I have not been able to detect sufficient differences to be able to describe them.

CCCCXXV. *Obv.* As CCCCXXIII, but the date is 1857. The upper part of the I is between the C and E in PRINCE.

Rev. As CCCCXXI, the letters of SELF and TRADE a little closer. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same firm as were engaged in putting into circulation the tokens of 1855.

Obv. CCCCXXVI. As the last, but the top of the I is opposite the C.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

In 1855 all the private tokens were called in, but as the government issued no coin in their place, tokens soon circulated in greater numbers than before.

CCCCXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCCXXV.

Rev. As CCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

A number of other firms may have been engaged in this business of supplying copper currency to the island Province. In any case, judging from the number of the tokens issued, the supply must have been sufficient for the wants of the population.

CCCCXXVIII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXVI.

Rev. As CCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

A number of firms also imported the "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" tokens for circulation, but as there are many varieties of this piece, some of which were issued for circulation in the other Provinces, I will class them with those that cannot be attributed to any separate Province, under the head "Miscellaneous."

CCCCXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXVI. The I is a little closer to the N than on the last.

Rev. As CCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

The Prince Edward Island tokens are all very light in weight, so that there must have been considerable profit in the issuing of them.

CCCCXXX. *Obv.* • VICTORIA QUEEN • 1871 Diademed head of the queen to the left within an inner circle.

Rev. • PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND • ONE CENT A large oak tree on the left, with a smaller one on the right; underneath is the motto PARVA SUB INGENTI Bronze. Size 26 m. C.

The issue was 2,000,000. A rather large supply for a population of 75,000, being twenty-seven cents per head.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The numismatic history of the youngest Province is scant, and the few pieces I have attributed to it might as well be described as belonging to the whole Northwest.

CCCCXXXI. *Obv.* Arms of the Hudson's Bay Company. A shield quartered by a Latin cross; in each quarter is a beaver. Crest, a fox? Supporters, Two stags. Motto, PRO PELLE CUTEM within a wreath of oak leaves.

Rev. IB | E M | ½ | N B Brass. Size 27 m. R 6. [See plate.]

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The only known specimen of this token is in the collection of Mr. Buchanan of Montreal. It was obtained from an Indian in the Northwest. The inscription may be read thus: *Hudson's Bay Company, Esquimault Mission, good for ½ New Beaver skin.* In the olden times the Company used goose quills for currency, and this token was equal to so many goose quills. As the Company allowed five shillings for a prime beaver skin, this token passed current among the Indians for about sixty cents. Receiving the proper number of tokens and quills in exchange for his winter's catch of furs, (the skins of other animals were reckoned in those days as worth so many quills more or less than a beaver skin,) they were taken in payment for goods at the Company's stores. This token must have been issued as early as 1812.

MEDALS.

CCCCXXXII. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III. D : G. BRITANNIARUM REX. FIDEI DEF. &C. *Ex.* C. H. K. Bust of George III to the left.

Rev. Similar to the obverse of the last, but the wreath is wanting. Bronze. Size 48 m. R 6.

This is by the celebrated medallist Kulcher, who flourished in the reign of George III. The present employées of the Company did not know of the existence of the medal, and therefore could not give any account of its history. It is altogether likely that it was given to Indian chiefs when a treaty was made between their tribes and the Company.

CCCCXXXIII. *Obv.* MARI VICTRIX TERRAQUE INVICTA. *Ex.* AVITUM TRANSCENDIT | HONOREM | MDCCXCVIII. Britannia to the right, seated, with her right arm leaning on a shield; in her left hand she holds a figure of Victory. Surrounding her are flags, spears and other implements of war; on the ground-work under her foot, C. H. K

Rev. Same as the last. Bronze. Size 48 m. R 6.

This is evidently a mule struck with the reverse of some other medal. A year ago I obtained it from London, England, much about the same time that I purchased the previous medal from a dealer in Philadelphia; until then I had not heard of a medal issued by the Hudson's Bay Company.

CCCCXXXIV. *Obv.* · UNIVERSITAS MANITOBANENSIS 1877 · Elaborate arms within a circle crowned, probably those of the College, of which the arms of the Province form a part.*

Rev. A wreath of laurel. Copper. Size 42 m. R 5.

The dies were prepared by Mr. Bishop of Montreal in 1881. The University was founded by the Presbyterians in 1877.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

So far as I know, the Pacific Province is only represented by two pieces. It is therefore the least numismatically, as Quebec is the greatest. And yet it is the only Province represented by a gold coinage.

* This medal displays a curious example of the incongruous attempts to unite heraldic charges with modern devices, which are so frequently found on seals and what are intended as "arms" of states, cities, etc., in America, but which would puzzle any of the College of Heralds to blazon. The field is quartered, and the first and second quarters are "parti per fess." The first quarter has a chief *or*, (gold, as denoted by the dots) the cross of St. George, — which should be marked by perpendicular lines to indicate *gules*, red,—a crown of the first on the cross: in base, *vert*, green, a bison running to left, proper. The second quarter has in chief *vert*, a book open, proper: in base, *gules*, a sprig of maple between two fleurs-de-lis; the color should be *or* or *argent*, to be consistent with heraldic law, the fleur-de-lis in heraldry being a conventional figure, and having no "proper" color. The third quarter has a hermit (?) standing at the mouth of a cave, his right hand extended; and the fourth, on a plain field, perhaps intended for *argent*, a vine branch with grapes, on which is a ribbon and the word FLOREAT. The last two quarters seem to show no color.

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CCCCXXXIII. *a Obv.* GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA • A large crown. [See plate.]

Rev. 20 | DOLLARS | 1862 within a wreath of oak leaves; under the wreath KÜNER F Gold. Size 32 m. R 6.

In 1862, Capt. Gossitt, Treasurer of the Colony of British Columbia, established a mint at New Westminster, but when everything was ready to strike coins, it was discovered that the Colonial authorities had no authority to coin money. The project was abandoned, and the machinery now lies rusting at New Westminster, in a building used for a public library. I only know of the existence of the specimens in the British Museum.

CCCCXXXIV. *a Obv.* As the last. [See plate.]

Rev. As the last, but inscription is 10 DOLLARS. Gold. Size 24 m. R 6.

These coins are smaller than the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of the United States, but they have been struck on thicker planchets, so as to make them the proper weight.

[To be continued] R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

BI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL—GERMANTOWN.

GERMANTOWN, once a separate municipality of Pennsylvania, and settled by emigrants from "Fatherland," is now a portion of the city of Philadelphia; and although the anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn has recently been so well and enthusiastically commemorated, the people of Germantown, who are largely descendants of the old settlers, have had a bi-centennial of their own, and the committee on this celebration have prepared a medal in honor of the occasion. It was struck from a design furnished by the committee to Messrs. William H. Warner & Bro., of Philadelphia, and the workmanship is quite creditable to that firm.

The obverse shows a "three-leaved clover;" on the left lobe a vine is growing, on the upper one flax, and on the left a figure intended probably for an ancient loom, but which resembles about as nearly the old-fashioned chairs of the seventeenth century. Around the clover leaf is VINUM · LINUM · ET · TEXTRINUM. Legend outside a circle of beads, above, GERMAN · TOWN, and below, OCTOBER VI MDCLXXXIII. Reverse, An eagle with expanded wings, and surrounded by rays having thirteen stars between their points, stands grasping the national shield and olive branch with his right, and the American flag draped about a staff, with his left talons; behind on the right is an anchor, and on the left a scroll; legend, extending nearly round the medal, GERMAN · AMERICAN · BI · CENTENNIAL · and below, completing the circle, OCTOBER 6, 1883. The only impressions we have seen are in tin, and the size is 20. Collectors who desire to add this to their Centennial series can obtain them from the Messrs. Warner, 1123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CANADIAN SILVER.

THE issues of the Dominion of Canada have gradually become so plenty in the large cities of the northern United States as to amount to a nuisance. More than that, when handled in large amounts it becomes a loss, entailing a cost of about fifteen per cent. when redeemed by money changers. The coin is issued in ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces. Its bullion value is not equal to its face, the coins being issued as government tokens simply, and redeemable only in the Province where they are issued. The principal banks, railroads and mercantile houses refuse to take this money in payment, and it will disappear only when the general public ceases to handle it. Its complete exclusion from the trade of New York city probably accounts for its exceeding plentifulness here.—*Boston Transcript.*

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WAMPUM.

FROM an interesting article on "Wampum and its History," by Ernest Ingersoll, in a recent number of *The American Naturalist*, we make this extract:—

SOME of the methods of making this finer sort of bead-coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awl-blades from Europe they made a shift to bore their shell-money with stone." This was around Narragansett, and in the shell-heaps along the New England coast are hidden these old flint-awls of prehistoric design, which may have been spun in some cases by a small bow such as jewelers employ at present. In Virginia Beverley found that both sorts of peak were "in size and figure alike, and resembling the English Buglas, but not so transparent nor so brittle. They are wrought as smooth as glass, being one-third of an inch long and about a quarter in diameter, strung by a hole drilled though the centre." Lawson describes the drilling, "which the Indians manage with a nail stuck in a cane or reed. Thus they roll it continually on their thighs with their right hand, holding the bit of shell with their left; so in time they drill a hole quite through it, which is very tedious work, but especially in making their ronoak." Brickell (1737) is worth reading on this point also.

The coinage, so to speak, of this shell-money was, therefore, a work of patient labor, and there was no fear of increasing the supply beyond the demands of trade by the worth of one deer skin, since a savage would rarely make a single bead more than sufficed for his immediate necessities. It was a true medium of exchange—real currency. All the early accounts speak of it as "riches" and "money" and "current specie." "This," says Lawson, "is the money with which you may buy skins, furs, slaves, or anything the Indians have; it being the mammon (as our money is to us) that entices and persuades them to do anything and part with everything they possess except their children for slaves. As for their wives, they are often sold and their daughters violated for it. With this they buy off murders; and whatsoever a man can do that is ill, this wampum will quit him of, and make him in their opinion, good and virtuous, though never so black before."

The Delawares in fact had a tribal treasury of wampum, out of which were paid the expenses of public affairs. At certain feasts a great quantity of it was thrown upon the ground to be scrambled for by the youngsters—carnival fashion. Hired servants at these feasts, or anywhere else, were paid in wampum.

It followed, as a matter of course, that the shrewd first traders who came to New York and New Jersey should adopt this currency which all the natives were accustomed to, receiving it as pay for their merchandise. They used it to buy peltries of the Indians. Thus wampum quickly became a standard of values, the currency of the colonists to a great extent in their transactions with each other, and even a legal tender.

Though the beads were often used separately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon the sinews of animals or upon cords, which might or might not be woven into plaits about as broad as the hand, called wampum belts. The length of these strings varied, but in the North about six feet was found the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence the fathom became the unit of trade. In the Carolinas, according to Lawson, the strings were measured in cubits, "as much in length as will reach from the elbow to the little finger."

The Indians themselves were particular as to quality and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of its finish (speaking scientifically, the amount of labor and time it represented) depended its value. "When these beads are worn out," says Lindstrom, an engineer in New Jersey in 1640, "so that they cannot be strung neatly and even on the thread, they no longer consider them as good. Their way of trying them is to rub the whole thread full on their noses; if they find it full and even, like glass beads, then they are considered good, otherwise they break and throw them away. Their manner of measuring their strings is by the length of their thumbs: from the end of the nail to the first joint makes six beads."

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THE COINS OF HAWAII.

KALAKAUA I, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has recently had dies prepared for striking silver coins for his realm, brief allusion to which was made in the last number of the *Journal*. These dies were executed at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Mint authorities, and the money is to be struck by permission of our Government in the Mint at San Francisco. There are to be four denominations—Dollars, Halves, Quarters and Eighths—bearing substantially the same devices. The Dollar shows on the obverse the naked bust of the King to observer's right, surrounded by the legend, KALAKAUA I KING OF HAWAII, and the date, 1883, at the bottom. It is said by those who have seen the coins, that "the profile head of the King compares favorably with that of many rulers of much more important countries," and that "the coinage itself, in beauty of design and character of workmanship, is quite equal to that of many of the older nations of Europe." Whether this be a correct judgment we can better determine hereafter. On the reverse will be seen blazoned the royal arms. The shield is displayed on a mantle, which, in an engraving of the piece we have seen, seems to be ermine. The national "mantle," however, in the arms, is properly the famous feather cloak, such as was worn by Kamehameha the Great, and his chiefs, in the ancient and prosperous days of the islands, and which forms the "royal robe" of the present king on State occasions; above the shield is the royal crown. The arms are quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of eight, arranged argent, gules, and azure, the bar in base being gules; (the eight bars allude to the eight inhabited islands, and are arranged as the stripes in the national flag, in order of color); 2 and 3, argent," a "puloulou," or *tabu* stick, proper. This stick was a long rod, with a ball of "tapa" cloth at its top—the white native cloth, prepared from bark. In former days, this staff with the cloth attached, and carried by one of the king's retainers, or by the followers of a high chief, had a peculiar significance. When the "puloulou" was left at the door of a native house it indicated that royalty was within, and it was death to enter, or pass it. When displayed at the four corners of a field, it signified that the land enclosed was appropriated by the chief who had placed them, and the same penalty followed any trespass. On the arms it alludes to the sanctity or inviolability of the government of the kingdom. The shield has for supporters two natives, in their old costume, the dexter holding a spear and the sinister the "kahili," or feather-topped staff, which was the badge of chief rank.

An escutcheon of pretence bears gules, a fan (?) surmounted by two spears in saltire. This escutcheon is a portion of the royal arms, and does not, we are informed, pertain especially to the present ruler. Around the arms is the beautiful and poetic national motto UA MAU KE EA OKA AINA I KAPONO, signifying, "The life of the land is established in righteousness."—words of peculiar historic interest, which fell from the lips of Kamehameha, in a time of trial, but which we must not stop to enlarge upon now. On the left of the coat of arms is the numeral I, and on the right D, and underneath AKAHI DALA, both meaning, "one dollar." At the bottom of the shield is the cross of an Order instituted by Kalakaua.

The obverse of the smaller coins is the same with that just described. The Half Dollar has on its reverse, the arms without the mantle, etc. The legend is the same, but instead of I is the fraction one-half, and below, HAPALUA, signifying half-dollar. The reverse of the quarter is similar, the fraction being changed to one-fourth, and at the bottom is HAPAHA, meaning a quarter dollar.

The reverse of the Eighth has no arms, but a wreath instead, with a crown separating its branches at the top; the legend is the same, but within the wreath is the inscription HAPAWALA, signifying one-eighth of a dollar.

We may add to this a description of the copper coinage struck in 1847, kindly supplied us by a lady of Boston, which is as follows: Obverse, bust of the king, facing, and in uniform. Legend, KAMEHAMEHA III KA MOI [Kamehameha III, Sovereign of the]. Reverse, within a wreath of laurel, formed of two branches, HAPA HANERI in two

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lines. Legend, • AUPUNI HAWAII • [Hawaiian Kingdom]. The words in the wreath signify "half hundred," showing the value to be two cents in our currency.

There are to be struck off five hundred thousand one dollar pieces, six hundred thousand halves, five hundred thousand quarters, and six hundred thousand eighths,—in all about one million dollars in silver.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Edward P. Bond, and Gorham D. Gilman—members of the "Hawaiian Club," of Boston, for kind assistance in preparing the above descriptions.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

SEALS AND THEIR HISTORY.

IN a letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, Dr. HENRY A. HOMES, Librarian of the "General Library Department" of the New York State Library, makes the following suggestions, which seem to us of great value and interest, and as the subject of Sigillography is so closely allied to Numismatics, we shall welcome such contributions to our pages.

THE History of Seals is a subject worthy of the investigation of scholars who are interested in Numismatics, for the purpose of being developed into a volume. As seals contain devices and emblems of importance as witnesses to acts in past centuries and as confirmations of contemporaneous acts, one might expect to find that in the Encyclopedia Britannica there would be a distinct article on SEALS. There is none, solely; in the General Index, there is a reference under the word to Heraldry, where only a few unimportant sentences are found. Appleton's Encyclopedia does justice to the subject. The scattered material on the subject in its varied aspects, when collected, would certainly be very interesting reading and instructive. The volume would treat of their antiquity, the object of them, the kinds of devices, the differing usages of differing nations, of seals of individuals in place of signatures, seals of states, municipalities, corporations, societies, lodges, their legal aspects, of what materials made, and their relations to heraldry, etc. As regards the latter, in spite of the prominence given by the Encyclopedia Britannica to that relation, I think that is really but of minor importance in the history of seals, and the use of arms in seals by those who employed them after the twelfth century, was merely an incident resulting from the previous use of seals among men. The frequent identity of resemblance in the reverse of coins with the arms and devices on seals illustrates one relation of this subject of Sigillography to Numismatics, and others will readily suggest themselves with but little reflection.

AVALONIA PATTERN-PIECE.

THE September number of the Magazine of American History contains a strong illustration of the folly of any other than a professional undertaking to write on Numismatics. In June, 1880, a curious copper, certainly not a coin but hardly a medal, was dug up in Waterville, Me., and Mr. H. W. Richardson writes seventeen pages, on the supposition that it is a pattern for a coinage of the first Lord Baltimore, for his Province of Avalonia or Newfoundland. Fortunately a cut of the piece is given, which enables one to show with absolute certainty the absurdity of the supposition. I have two specimens of the medal or token, which is probably quite uncommon. It dates from about 1800, but its origin and purpose are unknown to me. It certainly relates to Avalonia and to Music. Possibly it commemorates the establishment in Newfoundland of some Musical Society, apparently of Roman Catholic origin. But this is mere conjecture, and I see nothing in the piece itself to help one further.

W. S. APPLETON.

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 4.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the reports of the last two meetings, which were accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, of a pamphlet by him on the Coinage of the United States of America, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed his collection of Pine Tree money, and the crown and half-crown of Oliver Cromwell, reserved when the rest of the collection was sold some years ago. Dr. Green called attention to a communication by Prof. F. W. Putnam to the American Antiquarian Society, in which the author attempts to disprove the long-established opinion as to the numismatic intent of the pieces of Mexican copper, illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. 25. The Society adjourned at about 4.30 P. M.

June 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward spoke of the recent death of Mr. W. H. Wheeler, a member of the Society. He also showed several coins and medals soon to be offered at auction, particularly of Mexico and South America. The Secretary exhibited a little medalet struck on occasion of the opening of the East River bridge between New York and Brooklyn. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE quarter-centennial anniversary was celebrated in the Society's rooms, in University Building, New York. In the absence of the President, Mr. Parish occupied the chair. The Executive Committee's Annual Report showed that seven meetings of the Society had been held during the year, and that its membership, including all classes, had attained to 178. The Librarian's report acknowledged the receipt of 108 pamphlets, 46 periodicals and 141 bound volumes. By the report of the Treasurer, the various invested funds were shown to be in a satisfactory state, and after deducting the current expenses for the year, together with the cost of moving, fitting up the new room, and other extraordinary outlays, a balance remained in his hands. The Curator had received accessions of 129 coins and 12 medals to the Society's cabinet.

A letter was read from Dr. Anthon, who was on the eve of his departure for Europe, which took the place of his annual address. The Hon. A. S. Sullivan delivered an interesting address on the objects and purposes of the Society, suggesting that a medal to commemorate the Centennial of the Evacuation of New York by the British, be prepared and struck under the auspices of the Society. Several papers were read, one from Gen. Gates P. Thurston on "the historic, *versus* the merely serial idea in Numismatics;" another from Mr. McLachlan, on the Montreal Indian Medal, and a third from Mr. Feuardent on the coins found in removing the Obelisk from Egypt. These papers will all appear in the forthcoming account of the Proceedings, now in press. The old Board of Officers were unanimously re-elected, and the new year began under most favoring auspices.

GERMAN NUMISMATISTS.

THE Third Annual Convention of German Numismatists was held under the auspices of the Vienna Numismatic Society, at Vienna, from the 5th to the 9th of September. The first was held at Leipzig in 1880, the second at Dresden in 1881. The object is to bring those interested in the science into closer communion, and to institute a numismatic exhibition, which shall show the historical development of coinage from the earliest time to the present. The programme embraced addresses, exhibitions, excursions, banquets, etc., all of which are so well understood and managed by our Teutonic brethren. The occasion was an interesting and notable one. Among the distinguished contributers are these: Prince Philipp of Saxe-Coburg,

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Prince Philipp of Hohenlohe, Count Wilczek, M. Antonian (Neusatz), MM. Delhaes and Donnebauer, Prague; MM. Egger, Von Ernst, Hofken, and Professors Karabaczek and Von Luschin (Gratz), Director Newald, MM. von Raimunn and Rhode (Leipnik), councillor of Count Von Moltheim and MM. Schmidel, Trau and Zeller (Salzburg).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A FULL and rare collection of Chinese coins is on exhibition at the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem. It numbers 500, and includes many curious and rare coins, dating from 2,000 years B. C. to the present time.

A REPRESENTATION of a copper coin, of Teotitiuagan, Mexico, of the T shape, is given in "Atlantis; the Antediluvian World," Harper Bros, New York, 1882, of a similar shape to the illustration in the *Journal*. See Vol. v, p. 25, and also Mr. Brevoort's article, Vol. xvi, p. 1.

CENT of 1839—An uncirculated, sharp specimen of the "Booby Head" Cent of 1839, having on the reverse a distinct and well-defined dot between the words "One Cent,"—was purchased by Mr. Wm. Weeks, at the Frothingham sale in New York. Has such a variety been described before?

GEORGE III SPADE GUINEA. The legend of the reverse consists of the king's German titles, which as they are now separated with the dominions from the Crown of England, and being only expressed in abbreviations or initials, may become, if not already, utterly unintelligible, we shall insert and explain to save our readers from the pain of uttering those maledictions so universally and justly pronounced against all initials and abbreviations which are capable of an equivocal interpretatfon: Brunsvicensis et Lunenbergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Arch-Theasaurarius et Elector.—*Hawkins' Coins.*

WHEN the American copper coin is to be struck, it will be necessary that the genuine British halfpence, or coppers, should pass here at 112½ to the dollar, or 15 to the shilling; which is only 4 per cent. more than the rate at which they circulate in Britain. The circulation of the Birmingham and other counterfeit and base copper coin, should be totally suppressed, whereby an end would be put to the iniquitous trade of importing into this country (or manufacturing here) such base coin, and purchasing gold and silver with it, of near four times its intrinsic value (comparing their nominal sums) for exportation; a trade which is carried to a most alarming height, and attended with very dangerous consequences. B.

Columbian Magazine, *Philadelphia, August 22*, 1875.

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

THE Fifty-eighth sale took place at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, on June 25, 26. This was the collection of Mr. Wm. J. Jenks of Philadelphia, whose name is well known to all American numismatists. Want of time prevented the preparation of the catalogue of some of the departments of Mr. Jenks's cabinet, hence we find here only the American coins, with those of England, France, and Spain, and a few ancient; the remaining portion of the cabinet will find place in future sales. Prices were good and sustained throughout the sale; we quote a few as follows: 1787, uncir. Conn. Cent, $5; 1794, Dollar, good, 41; 1836, do., proof, 10.50; 1836, do., rare pattern, 41; '38, do., original proof, 49; '39, do., same quality, 39.50; '51, do., original, 47; '52, do., splendid proof, 40.50; '54, do., 9.25; 1796, Half Dollar, 55; '96, do., sixteen stars, 51.50; '97, do., 49.50; 1815, do., uncir., 16.50; '23, Quarter Dollar, good, not fine, 36; 1797, Dime, fine, 8; '94, Half Dime, 7.10; '97, do., 8.25; 1846, do., good, 6.50. 1793, Cents, 9.10, 5.10, 10.50, 13.50, etc.; '94, do, 11; '95, do., 10; '97, 12.25; '99, 17; 1806, 13.50; '14, 6.25; 1815, Half Eagle, 300. Other gold coins, of which there were many, sold well; six Eagles averaged nearly $20 each. Piece of Joana of Naples, 19; Stater of Alexander, 10; Aureus of Tiberius, 18.50; a curious gold medal, 25. Proof sets, which are strangely neglected, sold at the usual low prices for the ordinary dates, 4 to 7.75. Proof sets, as many remark, of any date prior to 1879, are the cheapest of all American coins, and to the speculative buyer will afford better profit than any other investment in coins. A fine Washington Half Dollar, 45; one of the rare Proclamation coins, Charles IV, 26.50. The Catalogue presents great temptations for further quotations, but we forbear.

Soon after the close of this sale Mr. Woodward started on his usual Southern and Western summer trip, the results of which have in some part already appeared in a catalogue just issued for an Archaeological Sale, No. 60, to occur Oct. 31, at the usual place, the Nissley Collection, which he purchased at

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Mansfield, Ohio. While absent, he also bought the very important and valuable numismatic collection of Hon. Heman Ely, of Elyria, Ohio, on the catalogue of which he is now busily engaged, and collectors are already congratulating themselves on a sale at an early date, which will enable them to fill any gaps in their American Mint Series, with only three exceptions. One object of Mr. W.'s visit South was not accomplished, namely, the purchase of Confederate publications, which he declares are scarcer and higher in Richmond than they are in New York and Boston.

We must not forget to mention that Sale No. 59 of this series is already announced for Oct. 29–30. The Catalogue is now ready, and comprises a very attractive variety of ancient and foreign coins, a consignment from Germany, supplemented by a fine collection of American gold.

THE CROSBY COLLECTION.

JUNE 27–9. Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the famous cabinet of Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Boston, which, as is well known, contained a remarkably complete collection of early Colonial coins, especially the New England issues, "N. E.," "willow tree," "oak tree," and "pine tree" pieces, Granby or Higley coppers, rare Washingtons, Baltimore money, Chalmers' issues, the Rosa Americana series, and many other pieces of similar interest and value to American collectors. The Catalogue, by far the handsomest yet issued by Mr. J. W. Haseltine (this being his sixtieth sale), contained 1817 lots and 92 pages. For full particulars we must refer our readers to the printed price-list which has been issued, but we quote a few of the prices received for the more valuable specimens. *Washington pieces.* The naked bust Cent, unc., proof surface, excessively rare, $146; '92 Cent, military bust, v. f., "probably not over five known," 55; Half Dollar, 72; do. trial piece from unfinished die of Cent of '91, *unique*, 45; Liberty and Security, head to right, only two known, 50; Funeral medal in gold, pierced, small bust; rev., urn, G. W. in script, 37; three "Masonic," probably struck for the Masonic funeral procession in Boston,—from two slightly differing dies, pierced, the silver, 10.50 and 9; tin, said to be *unique*, 3; Fame medal, 34; Halliday medal, 45. The N. Y. Society's medal of Lincoln, tin, br. pr., size 53, only 16 struck, 10.25. Two N. E. shillings, 30 and 58; four willow tree shillings, 1652, 12, 37, 41.50, and 55, and a sixpence of the same, 52; oak tree coins sold, the shillings from 1.60 to 27, the sixpences, 1.50 to 11.50, threepences, 2.50 to 5.50, and twopences, 1.50 to 11.50. Pine tree shillings, with AN. DOM. from 4 to 24, averaging for ten pieces about 12.50; those with AN. DO sold lower, one thought to be unique, bringing 18; a unique sixpence, 20, and a rare threepence, 14.50. *Granby* coins, (of these there were but five specimens in the sale,) one variety, there being only four known, 62; three others, different, only three of either known, 80, 50, 68, and the fifth, plugged, but a very rare piece, 25. The New Jersey Washington Cent, unique, 620. *New York pieces.* "Non Vi Virtute Vici," 67.50; Liber natus, 72.50. *Baltimore* shilling, 47; sixpence, 10; groats, 5 and 10; Chalmers shilling, 3.60, and 3.25; sixpences, 12.50 and 19; threepence, 22. Kentucky Myddleton tokens, silver, 36; copper, dif. rev., 30. Virginia penny, bust of George III, 31; Rosa Americanas, *patterns*, Twopence, 80; Penny, 90 and 80; Halfpenny, 85; one of Wood's Halfpence, 33; Immune Columbia, silver, 75; Immunis Columbia, copper, 25. The unique "Confederatio," 60. Three "Fugio" pieces, 16, 17, and 22. Half dollar of 1796, said to be the finest in the United States, 255. 1809 Cent, 60; '96 Half cent, 23; Half Disme, '92, 15.50; and many others almost equally interesting, which we have no space to refer to. Many of the rarest pieces went to enrich a well-known Boston cabinet.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

JULY 25 and 26, Mr. H. G. Sampson held a sale at Bangs & Co.'s Rooms, New York, of several consignments of Coins, Medals, Stamps, etc. The Catalogue, 40 pages, contained 956 lots. Among the proof sets one of 1857 brought $13.50, although the Cent was not in proof condition. A Dime of 1796, v. f., brought 12; one of 1797, about uncirculated, 10.60. A Half-dime of 1794, 13.60; and another of 1805, fine for date, 10.80. A Half dollar of 1797, badly scratched, 10. A double Crown of Louis II of Hungary, 1525, sold for 15.10. The sale as a whole realized fair prices.

FROSSARD'S THIRTIETH SALE.

THIS was the Collection of E. F. Kuithan, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, and contained many fine American issues and some choice ancient coins, silver and copper. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 576 lots and 28 pages. A Breda Peace Medal, 1667, brought $12.50; a fine Jernegan Cistern Medal, in silver, only 1.00; the Libertas Americana, "Communi Consensv," tin, original and unc., 5.75; Chalmers Annapolis Shilling, 1783, 4.25; Immune Columbia, silver, 23; Washington Half dollar, 1792, copper, 41. A Proof set, 1854, 8 pieces, 66; '55, do., quarter dollar out, 50. Several dollars brought excellent prices; one of '95, flowing hair, (cost $31 in Britton sale,) sold for 19; one of same date, (from Randall sale, where it cost 75,) with fillet head, 42; '36, Liberty seated, flying eagle rev., 37; '38, do., no stars on rev., 45.25; '51, proof surface, 38.50; '52, do., 38. *Half dollar* of 1797, 29.50. *Quarter*, 1823, 47; do., 1827, sold for 200 in Britton sale, 164; '53, without arrows, 20. *Dimes*, 1797, thirteen stars, 16.50; 1802, v. f. and r., 24; 1804, v. g., rarest dime, 14.50. *Half-dime*, 1805, 11.75. *Cents*. 1793, (Mon. 1,) 24.75; wreath do., (Mon. 7–1,) 11; Liberty cap, do., from S. S. Crosby's cabinet, 104; '99 over '98, guaranteed, 44. Several Half cents of the '40s, 10 to 10.25; Agathocles, B. C. 317, Tetradrachm, v. f. and r., 10.50; Bronze of Vespasian for Judaea, 14.50. The entire sale was very successful.

OTHER SALES.

SEVERAL other sales have taken place since our last, of which we have received priced Catalogues, but we notice few prices of sufficient interest to mention in detail. In the Hubbard Collection, sold July 12 and 13 by Mr. H. P. Smith, of New York, a Half-pound of Charles I, brought $19.50; a Crown of

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Cromwell, 16; Ryal of Mary and Darnley, 12.75. Quite a number of ancient coins sold at very good prices, and there were sixteen coins of the later Grand Masters of Malta, which averaged not far from 3.00 each. A few medieval medals, etc., also brought excellent prices. In Haseltine's Seventy-first sale, held in New York, there were some choice cents of early dates which sold well, but the other pieces, of which there was a good variety, went at very low rates.

ASSAYING JAPANESE COINS.

DR. W. P. LAWYER, the Assayer of the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department, has been assaying some Japanese coins sent here for that purpose by the Japanese government. Every year that government takes a number of 5-yen gold and silver pieces, and, cutting them in pieces, sends one quarter to the United States, one to England, one to France, and one to her own assayers to be assayed, comparing the result of the work of the various assayers, and thus keeping her coin up to a high standard. In former cases the assays by the various countries have shown little variation in the result obtained.

OBITUARY.

DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD.

MR. DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, for several years, and until a short time before his death, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, whose decease was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, was born in Hillsboro', Ill., on the 23d June, 1845. For the larger part of his life he was a resident of Boston, and graduated from the English High School in that city in 1862. He early developed a taste for numismatic and antiquarian study, and at one time had a fine collection of coins, which was particularly rich in the American issues, and included some very fine cents of the rarer dates. He was a member of the New England Numismatic Society, of which he was the Secretary, until that was dissolved, when he connected himself with the Boston Numismatic Society, at the meetings of which he frequently exhibited specimens from his cabinet. He was also an active member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society. For many years he was the Clerk of the "Proprietors of the Meeting House in Hollis Street," of which the famous Mather Byles was once the minister, and, in later years, the not less celebrated Starr King. Mr. Child died in Oakland, California, May 12, 1883, whither he had gone with one of the Raymond Excursion parties in hopes of improving his health.

BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE OF THE NUMISMATIC BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WITH A SUBJECT INDEX TO THE IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, AND OTHER PERIODICALS, TO THE END OF 1882. *New York*, 1883, pp. iv, 32.

UNDER this title Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, the Librarian of the New York Society named above, has prepared a most interesting work to the lovers of Numismatics. As he says in his Preface, this Catalogue "aims to be more than a list of the books in the Society's library. Each book is entered — 1st, under the author's name, with the title usually reproduced in full; 2nd, under its proper subject, the title being abbreviated, the place of publication, the date, and size omitted. In the same general alphabet is included an index to the important papers in all the numismatic periodicals published in America, and to the numismatic articles in the Historical Magazine and Magazine of American History."

It will be seen from this, that the pamphlet is of great value to any one desiring to make investigations in almost any direction in our specialty, for here may be seen at a glance references, if not to every important article on Numismatics, to nearly all that have ever appeared in any American publication. The work is a most exhaustive one, and will serve, for the purposes of coin study, the same end which Poole's Index to Periodical Literature has done for the general reader. For instance, under the title of the *Historical Magazine*, we have nearly two hundred references by titles, to numismatic articles which have appeared in its pages — many of them having several sub-references to continuous articles, or contributions from different writers

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on the subject under consideration, and thus saving many a tedious hour of searching for some item of information that might otherwise be looked for in vain. Or take the Somer Islands coins: under this title we find references to nine articles in the *Journal*, one in the *Coin Collector's Journal*, one in the *Historical Magazine*, and one in *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine;* and so of almost any we may wish to look for. Aside from its value to the general student, it is of particular interest to the readers of our own *Journal*, as it is a complete Index to all of its sixteen volumes, and two numbers of the present volume. Printed on a page of the same size, it can readily be bound with this magazine, and thus add greatly to its value. We trust that the Society will allow those who are not its members the privilege of purchasing copies, and can assure those who secure one, that they will find themselves well repaid. The thanks of all coin students are certainly due to Mr. Lawrence for his labor of love, and for the careful and thorough manner in which he has performed it. The New York Society have the nucleus of a very valuable Library, which is here opened, we may say, to many who were before ignorant of the treasures it contains, and which we trust will receive from this work a fresh impetus to make it, what we know so many of its members desire, one of the most complete in its department, in the country. M.

SECOND PAPER ON THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS ESTABLISHED MARCH 16, 1778. BY H. A. HOMES. *Albany*, 1882, pp. 21. 5 plates. 8vo.

THE object of Mr. Homes in this Second Paper, is to show the progress made since the publication of his first paper two years since on the same subject. He had succeeded in having a legislative commission appointed to report any measures to be adopted for the re-establishment of the original State Arms of 1778. This commission reported to the Legislature their conclusions, with a blazon of the arms conformed to the earliest known examples The arms as described by them have now been reaffirmed by the Legislature to be the true arms of the State: and the Legislature at the same time adopted a measure of equal importance, prohibiting the public officers at the capital from using as official seals or on letter heads any other device than that of the arms of the State. Hitherto the devices in use were almost as various as were the number of the departments and bureaus.

Mr. Homes gives an interpretation of the device on the shield, which has the merit of making it historic from two points of view. The sun in the shield he considers to be the sun of the York family of England, dating from a victory of King Edward IV, and referred to by Shakespeare as the "Sun of York," found on gold coins of the realm, and sent over by James II, formerly Duke of York, in 1687, on the new seal of the Province. The river and the mountains with a ship and a sloop he considers emblematic of the Hudson River; and thus the two emblems combined stand for *New York*. He establishes pretty clearly that New York was the first of the States to add the eagle to the device of arms, and finds it easy with the head turned to the dexter to interpret it with the line from Bishop Berkeley, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." He makes a point that four of the five men on the first commission of 1778 were graduates of College, and three of them, Jay, Morris, and Hobart, gave the shield of sun and river, with the crest of the eagle and the motto Excelsior, while the other two, Clinton and Livingston added the supporters of Justice and Liberty to make the "arms complete."

The writer emphasizes his conviction that the arms and insignia of our States are not to be interpreted by the principles of coat armor except in part. If, for example, the chief part of the arms of a prince is the shield, it is not so in the design chosen as the symbol of our States in the Union. In these cases the whole of the device constitutes what we allow ourselves to call the State arms, the crest and the supporters forming a part of the device as much as the shield. One illustration of this is found in this instance: an overturned crown is found at the foot of Liberty. If the strict laws of heraldry had prevailed with the commissioners, they might have discarded the crown as not being a necessary part of the arms according to heraldry, but they remained faithful to the patriotism of the Revolution which placed it there, regarding it not as merely an artist's fancy, but as a decision of the first lawgivers of the State that they were founding a Republican State. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the designers of so many State and city arms have not been endowed with a little more heraldic knowledge. A few of the older States of the Union, like Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, and two or three others, bear arms which are blazoned in correct accordance with heraldic laws. As to the rest, too many of them are filled with devices, significant often, but arranged with such dense ignorance, that "all anyhow" fitly describes them.

While the "Heralds' College" is an institution that will probably never be transplanted to our shores, and the "gentle science" it cultivates is regarded by many who know little and care

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less concerning it, as valueless to Americans, yet in the estimation of those who are familiar with its laws, and what is preserved in its archives, it will ever hold a high place. The rules of Heraldry are simple and easily mastered, and if a public corporation thinks it worth while to assume a coat of arms, at all, it is certainly worth a proper blazon, and such can generally be obtained without difficulty.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, has prepared a work entitled "Our Inheritance in the Great Seal of the United States of America." It treats of its history and heraldry, and "its signification to the great people sealed." It will probably make a volume of 400 pages, and upwards of 100 illustrations, and it is intended to publish it by subscription at the price of $2.50. The title suggests Piazzi Smyth's work on the Great Pyramid, and Lieut. Totten, we hear, traces some connection between that ancient pile, and the unfinished pyramid which appears on some of the issues of Continental money, and on the reverse of our seal.

UNDER the title "Supplement to the Bushnell Catalogue, Messrs. S. H. and H. Chapman have printed two letters from the well-known coin-dealer, Mr. C. R. Taylor of London, offering and enclosing to Mr. Bushnell the Good Samaritan shilling. The letters were written in 1858, and are very interesting; and the Messrs. Chapman have done well to put them in print. There is nothing in them to change the opinion of those persons who honestly believe that the coin in question is not what it appears to be, but is really a work of later but uncertain date and place. It certainly has no pedigree such as one would have hoped to find recorded in letters concerning it.

EDITORIAL.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has been wonderfully successful in many ways during the past year despite the serious loss of its learned President, Dr. Anthon. The great increase in its membership, the large and valuable acquisitions to its cabinet, the appearance of its exhaustive Library Catalogue noticed on a previous page, the interest of its meetings, enlivened by valuable papers and seconded by the efforts of its hard working Secretary and Executive Committee, are fast placing it at the head of American Numismatic Societies. There is only one thing more it needs, just at present, and that is for each of its members to subscribe for the *Journal*.

THE *Journal* is somewhat late this month, owing principally to difficulty in obtaining our supply of paper, the long continued drouth in this part of the country having seriously interfered with paper-making; but we believe our readers will find the number well freighted with good things. We have the manuscript in hand for Dr. Morris's promised article on the Coins of the Crusaders, and it will appear in our next.

OUR acknowledgments are due to the following gentlemen for late copies of catalogues of medals and coins: W. S. Lincoln & Son, 69 New Oxford Street, London; Henry Gray, 25 Cathedral Yard, Manchester; Adolph Hess, Wessern Strasse 7, Frankfurt, Germany; F. J. Wesener, Promenadeplatz 6, Munich, Germany, G. F. Ulex, Hamburg, Germany.

CURRENCY.

IT is said that the Trade Dollar should be called "Japhet," because it is in search of its "par."

TIME is money and money is time; for when you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps, it is a quarter to two.

TALK about your fish stories, the biggest of fish stories is not equal to the legend "one dollar" on the American eighty-five cent piece.

A KNOWING Chinese peddler refused an English shilling offered as a two bit piece, saying: "No. Me heap sabe. No chicken on him."

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SILVER COIN OF THASOS.



SILVER COIN OF GELA.



SILVER COIN OF SELINUS.



SILVER COIN OF AGRIGENTUM.



SILVER COIN WITH HEAD OF MITHRADATES.



SYRACUSAN MEDALLION.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVIII. BOSTON, JANUARY, 1884. No. 3.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.

[Continued from Vol. xviii, No. 2.]

Ephesus.—We will now take an example from Asia Minor, where we shall find the same invariable connection between the coinage and the local religious cultus. The coins of the great city of Ephesus, the "first city of Asia," are from very early times marked with a bee on one side, and a stag and palm tree on the other. Now we know that the hierarchy of the Ephesian Artemis consisted of a college of priests, at the head of which was a High Priest called Ἐσσήν (the king bee), the leader of the swarm, while his attendant priestesses bore the name of Melissae or Bees.

However difficult it may be for us to seize the exact idea which was intended to be conveyed by this symbol, there can be no doubt that it was one of the most distinctive emblems of the Ephesian goddess in her character of a goddess of nature. The stag is of course a symbol which every reader of the Greek poets will at once recognise as belonging to Artemis, as is also the sacred palm tree, πρωτόγονος φοίνιξ, beneath which Leto was fabled to have brought forth Apollo and his sister Artemis.

Etruria.—In the West, no less than in Greece and Asia, the religious aspect of the coin-types is very striking. Thus on Etruscan coins we meet with the head of the gorgon Medusa and of Hades. Here too we see Cerberus and griffins and sphinxes and chimaeras, as well as the head of a priest or augur,—types which are symbolical of those gloomy and horrible or fantastic ideas connected with death and the world of shades which were peculiarly characteristic of the strange and uncanny beliefs of the Etruscans.

Campania.—In the fertile and vine-growing Campania, on the other hand, the most frequent reverse type is a human-headed bull, a tauriform Chthonian divinity worshiped very generally throughout Southern Italy under the name of Dionysos Hebon, a god whose nature partook both of that of Hades and of Dionysus, and who was associated with a feminine divinity, resembling both Persephone and Ariadne, a personification of the eternal

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renewal of nature in the spring time. The beautiful head of this goddess is the constant obverse type of the money of Neapolis (Naples).

MAGNA GRAECIA: *Tarentum.*—In Magna Graecia the splendid series of the money of Tarentum offers the curious type of a naked youth riding on a dolphin. This is Taras, the founder of the first Iapygian settlement on the Calabrian coast, who was said to have been miraculously saved from shipwreck by the intervention of his father Poseidon, who sent a dolphin, on whose back Taras was borne to the shore. At Tarentum divine honors were paid to him as oekist, and hence his presence on the coins. The rider who appears on the reverse of the coins of Tarentum may be taken as an example of what is called an *agonistic* type, *i. e.* a commemoration on the money of the state, of victories in the games held at Tarentum in the hippodrome. All Greek games partook of a religious nature, and were held in honor of one or other of the gods, at Olympia of Zeus, at Delphi of Apollo, etc., etc., and at Tarentum, probably of Poseidon.

Metapontum.—Another, and a very remarkable early example of one of these agonistic types is furnished by a coin of Metapontum, in Southern Italy, on the reverse of which is the figure of the river Achelous in human form, but with the horns and ears of a bull, just as he is described by Sophocles (Trach. 12), as *ἀνδρείῳ κύτει βούπρῳρος*; around him is the inscription in archaic characters *AXEAOIO AΘAON*, showing that games were celebrated at Metapontum in honor of Achelous, king of all Greek rivers, and as such revered from the time of Homer onwards. The coins with this type were doubtless struck on the occasion of the festival held in honor of Achelous, and may even have been distributed as prizes, *ἄθλα*, among the successful athletes.

At least one side of every Metapontine coin was always dedicated to Demeter, to whose especial favor was attributed the extraordinary fertility of the plain in which the city stood. The ear of corn was the recognized symbol of the worship of this goddess. On this ear of corn is often seen a locust, a bird, a field-mouse, or some other creature destructive to the crops, which was probably added to the main type as a sort of propitiation of the daemons of destruction, and the maleficent influences in nature.

SICILY: *River-gods.*—The Achelous on this interesting coin of Metapontum may serve to introduce us to a whole series of river-gods as coin-types on the money of many of the towns of Sicily. River worship would seem indeed, judging from the coins, to have been especially prevalent in that island in the fifth century B. C., during which the Sicilian coasts were encircled by a chain of magnificent Greek cities, all, or nearly all, of which were shortly afterwards either destroyed by the Carthaginians, or handed over by the tyrants of Syracuse to the tender mercies of a rapacious foreign soldiery. In Sicily we see the river Gelas at first as a rushing man-headed bull, and later as a beardless youth with horns sprouting from his forehead.

The Crimissus on a coin of Segesta takes at first the form of a dog, and later that of a hunter accompanied by two dogs. The Hipparis at Camarina is seen as a young horned head emerging from the midst of a circle of waves. The Hypsas at Selinus is a naked youth offering a libation at the altar of the god of health, in gratitude for the draining of the marsh, which had impeded the course of his stream, and for the cleansing and purification of his waters.

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Water-nymphs. — From the cultus of rivers we may pass to that of nymphs, of which we may again cull our examples from among the beautiful coins of Sicily. One of the most charming of these representations is that of the nymph Camarina on a coin of that city, who is pictured riding on the back of a swan, half-flying, half-swimming across the waves of her own lake, as she holds with one hand the corner of her peplos, which, filled by the breeze, serves the purpose of a sail.

Then, again, there is the fountain-nymph Arethusa on a tetradrachm of Syracuse, a work which, in delicacy of treatment, and in the skillful adaptation of the subject to the space at the disposal of the artist, leaves nothing to be desired. On this coin the head of the nymph is seen facing the spectator — a true water-goddess —

> With her rainbow locks
> Streaming among the streams;

while dolphins are playing around her, darting and leaping about among the rich masses of her floating hair. The artist has on this coin striven to convey in concrete form the idea of the sweet waters of the fountain in the island of Ortygia rising out of the midst of the salt waves of the harbor of Syracuse, the salt sea being symbolized by the dolphins. As in the case of the river-gods, the head of the nymph is on this coin accompanied by her name, *ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ.*

Eagles devouring a Hare. — Another Sicilian coin stands out as a truly powerful work. It is a silver coin of Agrigentum, on which two eagles are seen on a rocky height, the one screaming with uplifted head, the other with raised wings and head stretched downwards. The two birds stand side by side on the dead body of a hare, which they are about to tear in pieces. As a coin-type, such a subject seems hard to explain, as it perhaps refers to some local myth long lost; but it is scarcely possible to conceive that the artist who engraved the die had not ringing in his ears the grand chorus in the Agamemnon. Aeschylus there depicts the "winged hounds of Zeus" in just such a scene as the engraver, with equally imperishable touches, has handed down to us across the ages: —

> On lofty station, manifest to sight,
> The bird kings to the navy kings appear,
> One black, and one with hinder plumage white,
> A hare with embryo young in evil hour
> Amerced of future courses they devour.
> Chant the dirge, uplift the wail,
> But may the right prevail.
> *Agam.* 115. Tr. Swanwick.

Coinage of Philip and Alexander the Great. — From the coinage of free and autonomous towns, we will now pass to that of Philip of Macedon, the founder of that vast monarchy which was destined, in the hands of his son and successor Alexander the Great, to spread the arms, the arts, the literature and the civilization of Greece as far as the shores of the Caspian and the banks of the Indus and the Nile. But absolute as was the power of Philip and Alexander, these monarchs were still essentially Greek, and as Greeks they were careful never to place upon their money any effigy less august than

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that of some one of the gods of Greece. Thus Philip, when he had united in his single hand the whole of northern Greece, and when he reorganized the currency of his empire, had recourse to the two great religious centres of Hellas for the types of his gold and silver money, Delphi and Olympia.

On his gold money appears the head of the Pythian Apollo, and on his silver that of the Olympian Zeus. The reverse-types are in each case what is called *agonistic*, that is to say, they commemorate in a general way Philip's successes in the great Greek games, in which, we are told, it was his especial pride to be hailed as a victor. Pallas and her attendant Victory, with Herakles and the Olympian Zeus, are the gods under whose auspices Alexander's gold and silver went forth from a hundred mints over the vast expanse of his heterogeneous empire. But, more than mortal as Alexander was conceived, and almost perhaps believed himself to be, yet never once during his lifetime was his own portrait seen upon his coins, and this notwithstanding the fact that it had been the custom in the East from the very foundation of the Persian monarchy which Alexander overthrew, for the great king to place his own effigy upon the royal "*Daric*" coins. What clearer proof can be desired that none but religious subjects were at that time admissible on the coin?

Introduction of Portraiture.—But after the death of the great conqueror a change is noticeable, gradual at first, and then more marked in the aspect of the international currency instituted by Alexander. The features of the god Herakles on the tetradrachms little by little lose their noble ideality, and assume an expression in which there is an evident striving on the part of the engraver towards an assimilation of the god to Alexander, now himself regarded as one of the immortals and the recipient of divine honors.

Coins of Lysimachus, the Ptolemies, etc.—The first real and distinct innovation was, however, made by Alexander's general, Lysimachus, when he became King of Thrace. The money of this monarch bears most unmistakably a portrait of the great Alexander—of Alexander, however, as a god—in the character which in his lifetime his flatterers had encouraged him to assume, of the son of the Lybian Ammon, with the ram's horn over the ear. This was the first step towards the new fashion of placing the head of the sovereign on the coin of the realm; but so antagonistic does this practice seem to have been to the religious susceptibilities even of this late time, that it was only by slow degrees that it came to be adopted.

When the centre of gravity, so to speak, of the Greek world was no longer to be found in Hellas, but in the various capitals of those semi-oriental monarchies which arose out of the ruins of the Persian empire, Alexandria, Antioch, and the rest, all Greece received an indelible taint of oriental servility. In comparison with these new self-constituted *Βασιλεῖς* and their descendants, Philip and Alexander stand forth as Hellenes of the old type. Only in such degenerate times did it become possible for a king to usurp on the coinage the place of honor reserved of old for gods and religious emblems; nay, even to give themselves out as very gods, and to adopt such titles as *θεὸς ἐπιφανής* or *Νέος Διόνυσος*.

The first of Alexander's successors who substituted his own portrait on coins for that of the deified Alexander was Ptolemy Soter, the founder of the dynasty which ruled Egypt for two centuries and a half. Both he and his queen, Berenice, were deified after their deaths, and appear with the title *θεοί*

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on the money of his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the portrait of Ptolemy Soter was perpetuated from generation to generation on the coins of successive rulers of Egypt down to the time of the Roman conquest, although not to the exclusion of other royal portraits.

Greek coins, from the age of Alexander onwards, possess for us an interest altogether different from that with which the money of the earlier ages inspires us. The interest of the prae-Alexandrine coins is twofold. In the first place, they illustrate local myths, and indirectly shed much light on the political revolutions of every corner of the Greek world; and in the second place, they are most valuable for the history of art in its various stages of development. The interest of the post-Alexandrine coins is that of a gallery of authentic portraits. "Here," says Addison, in his *Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*, "you see the Alexanders, Caesars, Pompeys, Trajans, and the whole catalogue of heroes who have, many of them, so distinguished themselves from the rest of mankind that we almost look upon them as another species. It is an agreeable amusement to compare in our own thoughts the face of a great man with the character that authors have given us of him, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper that discovers itself in the history of his actions."

[To be continued.]

THE VALUE OF NUMISMATICS.

THE following extract is taken from the Report of the Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College, appointed to visit the Library for the year 1860, and submitted January 31, 1861.

"In the last year's Report of the Committee, encouragement was given to expect ere long a large increase of the collection of coins and medals! Only six, however, have been added to the number. The Committee are impressed with the very great importance of this subject. As an auxiliary to history, the science of numismatics can hardly be overrated. Coins have been beautifully denominated "infallible vouchers!" An English writer remarks that 'the ancient historians so often omit from their narratives the dates of particular transactions that, were it not for these metallic documents, we should often be wholly unable to fix the order in which they occurred.' John Foy Vaillant of Beauvais, may be considered the father of numismatic science. The French ministry allowed him to travel at the expense of government. Once, when in great danger from the Algerine pirates, he hid some of his most valuable coins in his stomach. From this curious cabinet he is said, though a physician himself, not to have recovered them without much difficulty; doubtless, like all other physicians, preferring to try his experiments on any other stomach than his own.

"In 1681, he set the example of arranging the order of events by following the inscriptions of coins, and then succeeded in settling, by the same means, the chronology of three great kingdoms,—Egypt, Syria, and Parthia. Ancient geography is hardly less indebted to numismatics. National character has strongly impressed and moulded it. We all know how deeply the British nation have always gloried in seeing their native island represented on the imperial coins by the figure of a female sitting with the labarum of power in her hand, and the ocean rolling under her feet. Ancient dress and arms are to be studied by the light of numismatic science.

"The Committee have presumed upon these meagre references to show that the sons of Harvard, traversing, as they do, every part of the globe, can seldom render a more enduring service to science and civilization, than by begging or buying up all the

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foreign coins and medals they can lay their hands on, always remembering to furnish the clue to their most difficult hieroglyphics. Some of the most valuable ones will soon be lost or defaced past all restoration. In New England alone, there are hundreds of them kept as curious trinkets, or hung upon the necks of young America to enable him to cut his teeth, or to perfect him in the art of mastication by giving him his *hardest* lesson to begin with. How delightful to think of a greasy urchin chewing up a Roman medal!

> "'A black-eyed Caesar, with
> The eagle's beak between those eyes which ne'er
> Beheld a conqueror, or looked along
> The land he made not Rome's!'

"More fitting often to have given him a '*Nero*,' whose savage features bespeak 'the imperial matricide and incendiary.' A dime, or dollar at most, will often buy the best of them. At the time when the Continental paper money was issued, the moral of their mottoes was frequently worth more than the money. The 'SHILLING PIECE' we remember well, with its now obsolete maxim encircling it,—'Americans, mind your business.' Would that it might be tried once more as the true panacea for all our troubles, not excepting Secession itself." (Pages 9–11.)

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from VOL. XVIII, NO. 2.]

DOMINION OF CANADA.

UNDER this head I describe only the coins that have been struck for the Dominion Government, and such medals as have been issued for general objects since Confederation in 1867.

CCCCXXXV. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA · CANADA. Diademed head of the queen within an inner circle to the left. (One cent.)

Rev. As CCLXXIV, but the date is 1876, and there is a small H under the date. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 4,000,000. Although a silver coinage was issued as early as 1870, there was no great need for copper coins, on account of the abundant issue of 1859, and the number of Bank tokens that still circulate freely.

CCCCXXXVI. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the date is 1881. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

The letter H on the Canadian coinage indicates that it was struck by the firm of Ralph Heaton & Sons of Birmingham, as contractors for the Royal Mint.

CCCCXXXVII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXV.

Rev. As CCCCXXXV, but the date is 1882. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

The planchets of these cents are thicker than the issues of 1858–9.

CCCCXXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA Diademed head of the queen to the left.

Rev. 25 | CENTS | 1870 within a wreath of maple leaves; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Nickel. Size 24 m. R 5.

This is a counterfeit struck in nickel. The execution is inferior to the genuine coinage. The lettering and date on the reverse is somewhat irregular.

CCCCXXXIX. *Obv.* Similar to CCLXXXVIII, but the lettering is somewhat irregular.

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Rev. As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1870. Base silver. Size 18 m. R 5.

This is also a counterfeit, well executed, but still showing signs of inferior workmanship. The milling on the edge is indistinct.

CCCCXL. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Five cents.)

Rev. As CCXC, but the date is 1870. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

The reverse of this coin has a deep serrated border like the issue of 1858. The only difference between the two coinages is in the date. The old punches must have been used.

CCCCXLI. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII.

Rev. 50 | CENTS | 1870 within a wreath of maple leaves; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 450,000. The first coin of this denomination struck for Canada.

CCCCXLII. *Obv.* Similar to the last. (Twenty-five cents.)

Rev. As CCCCXXXVIII, but better executed. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Issue 900,000. This also is the first issue of this denomination. The quarter dollar was considered more convenient than the old twenty cent piece, which it superseded.

CCCCXLIII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1870. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 1,700,000. In 1870 Sir Francis Hincks, who was Finance Minister, wishing to relieve the people from the "silver nuisance," in the shape of the immense quantity of the United States silver coin that circulated in Canada, and that was only received by the banks at a heavy discount, made arrangements to withdraw it from circulation and export it; hence the issue of Canadian coins at that time.

CCCCXLIV. *Obv.* Similar to the last. (Five cents.)

Rev. As CCXC, but the date is 1870 and the serrated margin is narrow like the other coins in the series. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 2,600,000. The five and ten cent pieces are the same in design as the coinage of 1858, while the twenty-five and fifty cent pieces are different. The head is diademed instead of laureated, and the wreath is much fuller.

CCCCXLV. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)

Rev. As CCCCXLI, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 200,000.

CCCCXLVI. *Obv.* As the last. (Twenty-five cents.)

Rev. As CCCCXLII, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Issue 400,000.

CCCCXLVII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 800,000.

CCCCXLVIII. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

Rev. As CCXC, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 1,400,000.

CCCCXLIX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)

Rev. As CCCCXLV, but with the letter H under the wreath. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 45,000. This is the first coinage executed by Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Sons for Canada.

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CCCCL. *Obv.* As the last. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCXLVI, but with the letter H under the wreath. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

The Mint records do not give the number of twenty-five and ten cent pieces issued by the Heatons during this year, having included it among those issued by the Mint.

CCCCLI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCXLVII, but with the letter H under the wreath. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

There was no five cent piece issued in 1871 by the Messrs. Heaton.

CCCCLII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)
Rev. As CCCCXLIX, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 30 m. C.
Issue 35,000.

CCCCLIII. *Obv.* As the last. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 24 m. C.
Issue 2,240,000.

CCCCLIV. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 18 m. C.
Issue 1,000,000.

CCCCLV. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCXC, but dated 1872, and with the letter H under the wreath. Silver. Size 15 m. C.
Issue 2,000,000.

CCCCLVI. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. There were no fifty cent pieces issued during this year or the following.

CCCCLVII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The Mint reports an issue of fifty and twenty-five cent pieces in 1873, but I have never seen any.

CCCCLVIII. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLV, but dated 1874; the 4 has no cross to the horizontal line. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLIX. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)
Rev. As the last, but the horizontal line of the 4 is crossed. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1875. Silver. Size 24 m. C.
Issue 1,000,000.

CCCCLXI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1875. Silver. Size 18. C.

Issue 1,000,000. Most of this year's issue went to the Western Provinces, and it is consequently scarcer here.

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CCCCLXII. *Obv.* As the preceding. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLV, but dated 1875. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The same number of each denomination was issued during the years 1874 and 1875.

CCCCLXIII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Not having had a report from the Mint since 1876, I am unable to give the numbers of the issues since that date.

CCCCLXIV. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXV. *Obv.* As the preceding. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCLV, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLXVI. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)
Rev. As CCCCXLIX, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

This is the only year since 1872 in which half dollars were issued. As silver is only wanted for change in Canada, the larger denominations are not so popular as in the United States. Before 1876 only about half a million had been issued, while the issue of five cent pieces amounted to eight and a half millions.

CCCCLXVII. *Obv.* As the preceding. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

CCCCLXVIII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXIX. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLV, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLXX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1882. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

CCCCLXXI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1882. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXXII. *Obv.* Similar to the last. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLV, but dated 1882. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLXXIII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCL, but dated 1883. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

CCCCLXXIV. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLI, but dated 1883. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXXV. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)
Rev. As CCCCLV, but dated 1883. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

MEDALS.

CCCCLXXVI. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D: Bust of the queen to the left, crowned and veiled; under the bust, in small letters, J. S. WYON SC.

Rev. JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR CANADA INSTAURATA 1867. A group symbolical of confederation. Britannia seated to the right, a lion rests his head on her knee; in her right hand she holds a trident, and in her left a roll

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inscribed CONFEDERATION, which she presents to four youthful females; the first is standing and has a sickle and sheaf of wheat in her arms, representing Ontario as the agricultural Province. The second, also standing, has a paddle in her hand, and on her sleeve the *fleur-de-lis*, representing Quebec as the shipping Province. The third, kneeling, with a shovel, represents Nova Scotia as the mining Province; and the fourth, on one knee, with an axe, represents New Brunswick as the lumbering Province. On the ground work, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Bronze. Size 76 m. R 4.

This medal was given by the Dominion government to the members of the four legislatures that adopted the confederation scheme, as arranged by the Quebec Convention. The reverse is in grouping and execution the finest piece of art appearing on any Canadian medal.

CCCCLXXVII. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA Bust of the queen as in the last; under the bust, in small letters, J. S. & A. B. WYON

Rev. INDIAN TREATY Nº 187 A general officer to the right, and an Indian in full war dress shaking hands. The hatchet "buried" in the ground between them; to the left is the rising sun, and wigwams to the right, the prairie in the distance. On the groundwork, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Silver. Size 76 m. R 6.

Given to the Indian chiefs when the treaties were made under the Governors of Manitoba, by which their rights to that Province were ceded to the Dominion government. The number of the treaty and the last figure of the year were engraved on the medal. The treaties were numbered from one to seven. The first treaty was signed in 1871, and the last in 1877.

CCCCLXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA Crowned head of the queen to the left; under the head, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. A wreath of oak leaves. Silver. Size 51 m. R 4.

This medal was given to the minor chiefs during the same treaties as the last.

CCCCLXXIX. *Obv.* * EARL OF DUFFERIN K.P. K.C.B. GOV. GEN. OF CANADA * COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN * 1873 Heads of the Earl and Countess. The Countess is coroneted; under the head A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. PRESENTED . BY · HIS · EXCELLENCY · THE GOVERNOR · GENERAL. The arms of the Earl with his orders and motto, PER VIAS RECTAS.; underneath, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Bronze and silver. Size 51 m. R 4.

These medals were given in bronze, silver and gold by the Earl of Dufferin while he was Governor General of Canada, to be competed for in many of the Colleges and High schools in the Dominion.

CCCCLXXX. *Obv.* * EARL OF DUFFERIN K.P. K.C.B. G.C.M.G. GOV. GEN. OF CANADA * COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN * 1876 Heads of the Earl and Countess as on the last, but in higher relief. The Countess wears a necklace.

Rev. Same as the last. Bronze. Size 51 m. R 5.

The Governor, having been dissatisfied with his likeness on the medal of 1873, sat for his portrait, on his visit to England in 1876; consequently the medal of 1876 has a much better representation of that gentleman.

CCCCLXXXI. *Obv.* H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE ♥ MARQUIS OF LORNE K.T. G.C.M.G. ❀ Heads of the Marquis and Princess to the left; under the head, J. S. & A. B. WYON.

Rev. PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT Arms of the Argyle Campbell on a shield to the left, that of Great Britain with those of Saxony on an escutcheon

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of pretence on a shield to the right; between the shields is a helmet surmounted by a boar's head, the Campbell crest; over this is the motto, NE OBLIVISCARIS. Behind the shields are clusters of mulberry and oak leaves and other decorations; to the left, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Bronze. Size 51 m. R 6.

Given in gold, silver and bronze, during the administration of the Marquis of Lorne, as prizes in many of the Colleges and higher schools throughout the Dominion.

CCCCLXXXII. *Obv.* ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES Head of the prince to the left; under the head, J. S. WYON SC.

Rev. ✦ RECOVERY · OF · THE · PRINCE · OF · WALES ● CANADIAN · THANKSGIVING · 15 · APR : 1872 · The Prince of Wales feathers between sprigs of roses to the left, and thistles and shamrocks to the right. Motto, ICH DIEN Under the feathers, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Bronze and silver. Size 58 m. R 3.

In 1872 the Prince of Wales was stricken with typhus fever, and the disease gained such headway that for a long time he was not expected to recover. A national thanksgiving medal was issued by the Messrs. Wyon on his recovery; and on the recommendation of Mr. Sandham, a reverse for the Canadian day of thanksgiving, which was appointed at a later time by the Dominion government, was prepared, and this medal struck.

CCCCLXXXIII. *Obv.* Arms of the Dominion of Canada, with foot artillery and light infantry volunteers shaking hands in front of it. Motto, VIS UNITA FORTIOR.

Rev. PRESENTED | BY THE | DOMINION OF CANADA | RIFLE ASSOCIATION | 1868 | ELKINGTON & C^{O} REGENT S^{T} LONDON. Bronze. Size 45 m. R 5.

Given in silver as prizes at the matches of the association held annually at Ottawa. The dies of this medal are by Joseph Moore of Birmingham, who cut most of the dies that bear Elkington's name.

CCCCLXXXIV. *Obv.* DOMINION OF CANADA A herald to the right blowing a trumpet; in her left hand she holds a palm branch and a wreath of laurel; at the bottom P. TASSET

Rev. Arms of the Dominion of Canada, surmounted by a crown between a wreath of maple leaves; on the bottom of the wreath is a beaver to the left. Bronze. Size 41 m. R 2.

This medal was first given in gold, silver and bronze to the Canadian exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It has been given at one or two Dominion Exhibitions since then. The dies were executed in Paris on the order of Mr. Perault, who was one of the Canadian Commissioners at the Exhibition. The relief is low, and the herald on the obverse a stock design.

R. W. M^{C}LACHLAN.

A VERY interesting discovery has been made in Rome in the course of the excavations near the spot where the pedestals with inscriptions to the Vestal Virgins were recently discovered. It consists of an earthenware vessel, an *aulula*, containing a *fibula*, bearing the name of Pope Martin III, who died in 946, and one gold and eight hundred and twenty-four silver Anglo-Saxon coins, bearing the names of the kings Edward the Elder, Athelstane, and Edmund I, who reigned from 901 to 946, including also some coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury, then the Metropolitans of England. It is supposed that the money was tribute, or Peter's pence, sent by the Anglo-Saxons to Rome.

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MONEY OF THE CRUSADERS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

THAT eminent purveyor of numismatic knowledge upon the history of the Middle Ages, F. De Saulcy, whose recent death all lovers of this delightful science must regret, in his work upon the Numismatics of the Crusades, (*Numismatique des Croisades*, Paris, 1847,) divides the subject into two parts, viz:— I. The moneys of the Kings of Jerusalem; the Princes of Antioch and of Galilee; the Counts of Edessa and of Tripoli; the Kings of Cyprus, and the Sires of Marash, of Sidon and of Beirut. These begin with the conquest of Jerusalem, A. D. 1099, and were struck in Asia. II. The moneys of the Latin Emperors of Constantinople, of the Princes of Achaia, the Dukes of Athens, the Despots of Roumania and of Thessaly, and the Sires of Corfu, of Cephalonia and of Ithaca. These are reckoned from the capture of Constantinople by the Latins to the beginning of the thirteenth century. He omits from these classifications the coins of the Knights of St. John,—Hospitallers,—Rhodes and Malta, as they are indiscriminately termed, examples of which have already been described on these pages.

In my various foreign tours and in my correspondence with collectors in the Orient, I have come into possession at different times, of numerous coins, silver and copper, bearing for the most part a cross patee on the obverse, the metal thin, poorly struck, the epigraphs in letters apparently neither Greek nor Latin. For some years I paid but little attention to these coins, as my leisure time was taken up with series of specimens more attractive. Upon closer examination, however, and by the aid of De Saulcy, Friedlaender, and others, I find many of these pieces appertain *to the period of the Crusades*, and therefore particularly worthy of study by that class of historical students with whom, for well nigh forty years, I have had so much to do, viz: the *Masonic Knights Templar*. For this reason, I propose through your pages, to open up an examination of such of this class as have fallen under my observation. I commence with the coins of the Latin Princes who were established in Syria following the first Crusade (1096–1099).

"The powerful appeal of Pope Urban II, shook the West. God, by his voice, demanded that His faithful servants should deliver the Sacred City and the Holy Sepulchre. At the call of the Sovereign Pontiff, an innumerable people responded by the cry, *Dieu le veut*, 'It is the will of God.' This cry extended to the limits of the Christian world, and truly it appeared as though Europe was about to precipitate herself upon Asia." (*Numismatique des Croisades*, p. 1.)

The oldest of the coins connected with the Crusades commemorates the occupation of Antioch by the Christian powers under Bohemond I, (otherwise Marcus Bohemond,) from June, 1098, to February, 1111. These coins are scarce, but they rise from their long entombment to teach with unabraded letters and devices the history impressed on them so long ago. On the obverse of the oldest is the face of St. Peter, tutelary saint of Antioch. His right hand forms with certain fingers the *sign of blessing*, in his left is a long

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cross. In the field are traces of the name in Greek letters *ΠΕΤΡΟC*. On the reverse we see the pommel-cross, and at the foot a *fleuron* or flowery device of a prince of the name of Bohemond. In the cantons of this cross we read the four letters, B. H. H. T.; the first I take to be the initial of the name *Baimoundos*. This coin was struck it is thought about the year 1103 or 4, after the return of Bohemond from his captivity.

The second coin in my series was struck by the celebrated Tancred, Regent of Antioch, during the absence of Bohemond above named. It has the same figure of St. Peter, blessing with his right hand and sustaining a long cross with his left. The inscription is in Greek letters, *Ο ΠΕΤΟC*, the rho being omitted and the sigma on all these coins having the old form like the Roman C. Upon the reverse we see at the top and bottom equal crosses. In four lines are the letters following:—

ΚΕ ΒΟΗ
ΘΗ ΤΟ ΔΟΥ
LO COYT
ΑΝΚΡΙ

which for inaccuracy, grammatical, and orthographic, cannot be excelled.

If this is the reader's first experience in reading coins of the dark ages, he may well wipe his glasses and bless the memory of those who have made an open road for him through these hieroglyphics. This is the way to fill in the gaps, and make sense of that sentence: *Κύριε Βοήθη Τοῦ Δούλου Σου Ταγκρεδι* or in English, "Lord, aid Thy servant Tancred." The form of this invocation is Byzantine, and its employment upon the money of cotemporary emperors is common enough; but to a person inexperienced in those dark-age moneys it is blind indeed.

Four coins next come together, all copper. They have the bust of Tancred, but in the poorest style of art, making his face frightfully severe. The beard is parted in two points; his moustaches are long and drooping, his eyes are like lobsters, and he wears a turban. Above him is a cross made by four pellets; these are supposed by some to have reference to the wafer used in the Roman Church, in the sacrifice of the Mass. In his right is a short, pointed sword or dagger. He wears an oriental robe. Parts of the same inscriptions as above are seen on each obverse, while on the reverse is a cross cantoned with the letters *IC XC* (well known abbreviations for *IHCOYC XPICTOC*), *NIKA* (for Nikator), *Jesus Christ, the Conqueror!* Three other coins have portraits of Jesus instead of Tancred, but with the name *TAN-KPIDI* appearing in whole or part upon one face of the coin.

We have next some copper coins of Bohemond II, A. D. 1126 to 1131. The bust is that of St. Peter as before, but there is no inscription. On the reverse is a prominent cross with nine letters cantoned, viz: *BA IM OuN DOV* for *Baimoundou*.

The coins of Tancred proper, and of his successor, Count Roger, refer to his own principality of Galilee, of which Tiberias was the capital. They present the Saviour as erect and facing, His head surrounded by a nimbus, and leaning back upon the cross. His right hand is in the attitude of benediction. The letters *IC XC* are opposite His shoulders. On the reverse is a pommel-cross in which are cantoned these letters, *DNE–SAL–FT-RO* abbre-

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viations for the Latin words Domine Salve Famulum Tuum Rogerium "Oh Lord, save Thy servant Roger (Rogerius)." Others show St. Peter blessing and holding the cross as before, and the letters *S. PE.* for St. Peter, with the four letters cantoned on the reverse, *D S F T* which may mean Domine Salve Famulum Tuum (Oh Lord, save Thy servant,) or perhaps Domine Salvum Fac Tancredum "Lord, save Tancred."

Other coins of Roger, who governed Galilee from the death of Tancred in 1112 to 1119, have the figure of Mary, the mother of Jesus, erect, and facing, wearing a cloak highly ornamented with gems, her head haloed, the Greek letters on each side: *MH ΘΥ* "the Mother of God" (*Μητηρ Θεου*). On the reverse, in four lines, are most confusing letters in Greek, which we have no type to represent. What experience, what skill, what comparison of specimens it demanded to unravel them! But here is the inscription: *KEBOH ΘHTOSO DOVLORO TSEPTO* which we read thus, *Κυριε Βοηθη Του Σου Δουλου Ροτσερτου* or in English, "Lord, help Thy servant Roger!" When we compare this barbarous union of metal, misspelling, and engravers' art with the noble coins produced at Antioch for so many centuries prior to this time, we can better appreciate the application of the term "Dark Ages."

Continuing these coins of Roger, we find the device of St. George slaying the dragon, with abbreviations for *Ο ΑΓΙΟC ΓΕΟΡΓΟC* "the Holy George" (or St. George). The saint's head is naked and haloed. He is armed with a coat of mail, and with a lance is striking a dragon that is biting his horse's feet. The whole work is as coarse as a child's chalk drawing on a fence. The legend on the reverse is indistinct in some letters, but is apparently: *ROTZER PRIGKP OC ANT IOX* that is, *Ροτζερος Πρηγκπιος Αντιοχου*, meaning "Roger, Prince of Antioch." The word *Prigkipios*, if that is the correct meaning of the mingled Greek and Latin, is used for *Princeps*.

The coins of Raymond, the first husband of Queen Constance, 1136 to 1149, have his bust suitably clothed, and the letters *R. P.* (Raymundus Princeps,) for "Prince Raymond." On the reverse is the bust of St. Peter, with *S. P.* Each of these four letters has a dash over it, denoting its use as an abbreviation.

The money of Bohemond III of Antioch, is an immense improvement in appearance over the preceding. The inscription BHMVNDVS for "Bohemund" is contained within two circles of dots (*grenetis*). Instead of an open bust, we find a figure over which the helmet is drawn down to the nose, and a cross in place of the face. The moon appears in front and a star behind. Upon the reverse is a cross, with a moon in the first canton, and the legend within two dotted lines, ANTIOCHIA. The metal is the white mixture called billon. A few other coins of Antioch, which are distinguished by the name of the city, present variations as follows: the *fleur-de-lis* as on the florin of Florence; an edifice surmounted by a tower; the word PRINCEPS in reversed letters, etc.

We come next to the moneys of the Counts of Edessa. These were four in number, viz: Baldwin (Baudowin) I, 1097 to 1100; Baldwin II, 1100 to 1118; Joscelin the Elder, 1118 to 1131; and Joscelin the Younger, 1131 to 1134. It is to the first two that the following coins are attributed. Some of these show more taste and skill on the design than those just mentioned, but being large copper pieces, the size of the old American cent, they are

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much worn and hard to read. Some have the bust of Jesus, with a halo, and the usual letters IC XC. On the reverse a pommel-cross with the four letters cantoned, B. L. D. N. for "Baldwin." Upon others stands a figure in military costume, holding a cross in the right hand, his left resting upon a buckler. In some we have COMES BALDAINOS "Count Baldwin." These probably refer to the first Count of that name. Those of Baldwin II are in better preservation. A warrior erect, helmeted, in a full coat of mail, a sword in his left hand, a cross in the right. Inscription, BAGDOIN CAVC. The reverse has a flowery cross (*fleuronnée*), surmounted in the centre by a little cross. On others the warrior holds a sword in his right hand, while on others he is mounted on a war-horse and a star precedes him. A coin of this period has RIKARDO for "Richard." This was probably the Governor of Marash, 1111.

The coins of the Counts of Tripoli come next. There were ten of these, whose rule extended from 1109 to 1287. It was Count Raymond II who was said to have betrayed the Christian cause on the lamentable field of Hattin, July, 1187. These coins are neatly executed and in good preservation. None of them present portraits. Those of Raymond I have upon both faces an equal cross (*patée*). RAIMVNDI COMITIS "Count Raymond" is upon the obverse, and MONETA TRIPOLIS "the coinage of Tripoli" on the reverse. Those of Raymond II have CIVITAS TRIPOLI "the City of Tripoli" on the reverse. Some of the ornamentation is extremely beautiful, showing that in that "City by the Sea" were good artists. A crenelated tower marks the reverse of others. Of Raymond VI (1251–1274) there are large and elegant silver coins, with BOHEMVNDVS COMES upon the front and C·I·V·I·T·A·S T·R·I·P·O·L·I on the reverse. Coins of the last Bohemond, the Seventh, (1274–1287) read SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES "the Seventh Count Bohemund." The reverse has an edifice of three towers, and the legend CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE "the City of Tripoli in Syria."

The Seignors of Sidon also struck coins, of which, however, few specimens have thus far been recovered. Some in billon have RENALDVS on the obverse, surrounding a crenelated tower, and on the reverse SIDONIA surrounding a lance-head turned to the left. This Renald is probably the one who escaped July, 1187, from the battle of Hattin.

The coins of Cyprus are numerous, and exist in gold, silver, copper, and lead. I reserve to a future article some remarks upon them, and will close the present paper with the moneys of the Christian Kings of Jerusalem. How shall we account for it that these are so scarce, and represent so few of the sovereigns who occupied the throne of Jerusalem from A. D. 1099 to 1187? The Sacred City, that had cost so much life and treasure to win, how its coins must have been sought after! Every pilgrim returning westward must have carried with him specimens of a coinage that suggested the most affecting thoughts; yet few of the numerous series of coins struck in the last two thousand years are so scarce. Money of Alexander the Great, of Herod, of the Roman governors of Jerusalem, of Simon Maccabeus, of his successors, and of almost every name that has figured in the history of Palestine are comparatively abundant, and have been thoroughly described to take their places amongst the monumental evidences of history, but of the Kings of Jerusalem the science of Numismatics says but little. Here is a list of the

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rulers, and we mark with a star those whose coins have come down to the present age: —

Godfrey de Bouillon,	July 1099 to July 1100.
Baldwin I,	Dec. 1100 to March 1118.
Baldwin II,	1118 to Aug. 1131.
Fulks,	Sept. 1131 to Nov. 1144.
Baldwin III,	Dec. 1144 to Feb. 1162.
Amaurus I,	Feb. 1162 to July 1173.
Baldwin IV,*	July 1173 to March 1185.
Baldwin V,	March 1185 to Sept. 1185.
Guy de Lusignan,*	Sept. 1186, 1192.

The coins of Baldwin IV or V (it is not clear which) have BAVINVS REX on the obverse, between two dotted circles, and in the centre an equal cross (*patée*). The reverse shows a crenelated tower in the centre, and the legend DE IERVSALEM between two dotted circles.

Coins of King Guy have his likeness on the obverse, facing the observer, and crowned with a diadem elaborately adorned. The inscription between two dotted circles is REX GVIDO D The reverse presents a domed edifice, believed by De Vogue to be the Holy Sepulchre. Legend, E IERVSALEM.

Besides these rare and valued relics of the Jerusalem kingdom, we find a small coin in billon, having on the obverse a fortress, with the epigraph TVRRIS; on the reverse an eight-pointed star with DAVID. It is not easy to trace the authorship of this coin. The eminent numismatist Cousinery, describing this specimen says, "After considering the religious ideas which we discern in the composition of the legends of this epoch, there is no doubt that the two words inscribed upon this coin present an invocation. We apply to it what we see upon an Italian coin whereon a tower is represented with this legend. *Esto mihi turris fortitudinis*, "Be thou a tower of strength to me!" In the Litany styled *Turris Davidica*, the Virgin is addressed under this idea of "the tower of strength." Cousinery therefore attributes this coin to Godfrey, first king of Jerusalem, who would thus invoke the Mother of Jesus to obtain for him the favor of her Divine Son by her intercession. This tower is placed, according to tradition, upon the foundation of the House of David, and makes a part of the citadel of Jerusalem. The gate of the city nearest this tower, was called the Gate of David. The star of eight points seen upon this coin is said to be a symbolical representation of the light of faith which extended itself upon the East by the Divine aid, suggested by this holy tower. De Saulcy, on the contrary, conceives it to be "siege money," struck by the Governor of Jerusalem, during the siege of Jerusalem, which followed upon the disastrous battle of Hattin, already mentioned, and thus not so old by a century.

SEVERAL skeletons were recently unearthed in making excavations at Andermatt in Switzerland, and there fell from the lower jaw of one, two gold coins of the reign of Charles VIII of France, at the end of the fifteenth century. In the hand of the skeleton was a piece of linen in excellent preservation, containing ten silver coins of the sixteenth century. It is supposed that the skeleton is that of a soldier who fought at the battle of Marignan, and that, having stolen some money and put the gold coins in his mouth for safety, he was immediately after killed on the field.

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TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. R. C. Davis of Philadelphia, of the medal of the Southern Exhibition at Louisville, Ky., for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Woodward showed several medals of Washington, including a "Non Vi Virtute Vici," a cent of 1792, a Washington button, and a half-penny of George II, on which is stamped a peculiar head of Washington. The Secretary exhibited a medalet on the opening of the Foreign Exhibition, Boston, September 3, and two specimens of the Avalonia copper, the subject of a long article in the Magazine of American History for September. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

November 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President showed a number of recent medals, including the Washington of Fredericksburg Lodge, and several of the election of 1880, with heads of Garfield and Hancock. The Secretary said he had lately seen in New York a gold piece appearing to be a sovereign of the Sommer Islands, and stated that he did not believe it to be genuine. The Society adjourned at 4.35 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held at the rooms, University Building, Nov. 20, 1883, President Parish presiding. The following gentlemen were elected as members:— Thomas S. Collier of New London, and Gen. Charles P. Stone of Flushing, as Resident Members; Hon. Carlos Carranza, Consul Gen. Argentine Republic, William Talbot Ready of London, F. W. Lincoln of London, and Patterson Du Bois of Philadelphia, as Two Year Corresponding Members; Dr. Julius Friedlaender of Berlin, and John Evans of London as Honorary Members. The Committee on striking a Memorial Medal of our late President, Charles E. Anthon, reported favorable progress, and the Committee was directed to issue circulars to members, calling their attention to it, and that copies were to be issued at $5.00 each, the dies to be engraved by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn. The Curator was directed to make a selection from the Society's Cabinet, for exhibition at the "Bartholdi Pedestal Fund" exhibits. The Librarian reported purchase of three bound volumes of "Catalogues of Greek Coins in the British Museum," and the Curator donations of ten medals and seventy-six coins from B. Betts, Carlos Carranza, R. A. Hill, T. A. Kohn, Wm. Poillon, G. H. Shaw, and I. F. Wood. An interesting paper entitled "Poor and Pierced," by Corresponding Member F. M. Bird, was then read, and listened to with great pleasure by the members, after which the following exhibitions were made:— by Mr. James Oliver, thirteen War Medals, among which is a new variety of the rare Montreal Indian Medal, and a Montreal Bank Penny Token of 1839, side view; by Mr. L. H. Low, a gold Twenty-shilling piece of the Sommer Islands, type same as the well known bronze pieces, weight 110 grains, 20 carats fine, alloyed with silver; by D. Parish, Jr., three silver medals, struck to commemorate the repulse of the Turks before Vienna, 1683. After passing an enjoyable evening, there being no other business to transact, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE October meeting of this Society was held at their Hall, President Price in the chair, and a good attendance of members being present. A letter was read from Mr. Horatio Hale, a Corresponding Member of the Society, in reference to the synopsis of his paper on "Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language," in which he asked that the Society should not come to any definite conclusion on its merits until the paper

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itself as a whole had been published. The Garfield, Diplomatic, and Great Seal Medals were exhibited, and placed in the cabinet of the Society. Messrs. Chas. Henry Hart, William S. Baker, and Robert C. Davis were appointed a Committee to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year. A number of donations were received, including Conder's Tokens and the Virtuoso's Guide, from A. B. Taylor, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At the stated meeting, November 7, Vice-President Brinton being in the chair, a large number of donations were received. Among them were a series of medieval coins of various towns of the Hansa League, presented by Mr. S. A. Bergsoe of Copenhagen; antique Greek and Roman coins from Mr. A. E. Richards of Florence. The Government of Victoria presented Brough-Smith's great work on the Australian aborigines. A large present of Peruvian pottery was received from Hon. W. W. Evans of New Rochelle, N. Y., to whom an especial vote of thanks was returned. Hon. Washington Townsend presented a package of Confederate and Colonial paper money. Mr. Phillips exhibited tracings of two maps of America, of a date early in the sixteenth century which he had noticed in the Royal Library of Stockholm in 1880, and which Miss Marie A. Brown residing in that city for literary purposes, had kindly executed and sent him.

A communication was read from Dr. Melesio Medal, of Patzcuaro, Mexico, inclosing a drawing and description of some early Mexican hieroglyphics in a church at that place. The hieroglyphics, which were discovered by Dr. Medal in the tower of the Church of Tazacuaro, a small island in the lake of Patzcuaro, inhabited solely by Indians, are thought by the Curé, Mr. Arcenio Robledo, to have been invented by the Archbishop Vasco di Quiroga, in order to disseminate the true faith among the natives. According to his ideas the meaning is as follows:—

First figure—In a parallelogram a cross with the initial M on the right (Maria) and J (Jesus) on the left, but according to Dr. Medal's opinion, in which he is sustained by the drawing which accompanied his letter, that M should be on the left and the J on the right. On the right of the figure and outside is the full disk of the sun with a human face, surrounded by rays: on the left, outside, is the crescent moon. In the lower right-hand corner of the parallelogram, below the cross, is a figure like a nail or spike, probably referring to the Crucifixion.

Second figure—A star on the left, and a pair of crossed keys on the right of an eagle on a cactus, holding in his beak and talon a serpent.

Mr. W. S. Baker exhibited the Temple Medal, to be given by the Academy of the Fine Arts as a prize. The excellence of its workmanship was especially commented on. A communication was read from Mr. James Deane, of Vancouver's Island, accompanying a photograph of one of the remarkable Chinese coins lately found near there in a deep digging far below the surface of the earth. The best information which he could procure led him to believe it a calendar issued about 2600 B. C. John Evans, LL. D., D. C. L., donated a fine medal, of which he had given the dies to the London Numismatic Society. The attention of the Society was called to the wants and merits of the Archaeological Association of America, and also to the new journal of the East Indian Folklore, edited at Ambala by Capt. Richard Temple, entitled *Punjaub Queries*. Dr. Brinton made some remarks on the good work lately done by the Bureau of Ethnology, especially their investigations into American sign language, through the means of which the American rock inscriptions can be easily read. He stated that the sign language can be divided into three centres, which agree with the same divisions of rock inscriptions: 1. The Algonkin, which extends from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond the Rocky Mountains. 2. The New Mexican. 3. The Navajo, which are also found in British America. By means of the rock-centre theory, inscriptions in the Esquimaux tongue, two centuries old, have been truly deciphered. Dr. Brinton also spoke of the great works on the Klamath and Omaha languages, which in about two years will be ready, and referred to the peculiar advantages under which they were studied. Vice-President Brinton was requested to deliver the annual address in January, 1884. Messrs. Hart, Davis, and Baker were appointed a Committee to nominate officers, etc., for 1884. After election of members, the Society adjourned.

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COIN OF VARUS.

PROFESSOR FRIEDLAENDER of Berlin has found, among the antique coins brought to Germany in 1882 by Prince Friedrich Carl, one example coined by Varus, probably at Berytus, Varus having governed both in Syria and Phoenicia. Another example of the same coin is in the royal collection in Berlin, and they are the only two of this kind. They complete each other, and have the inscriptions, "Imperator Caesar Augustus" round the head of the emperor, and "Publius Quintilius Varus," with two eagles of the legion. The name of Varus is incorrectly written, probably because the native engraver did not understand Latin. Varus also coined money with his name written in Greek, in Antioch, the capital of Syria. When he governed the province of Africa, he put his name on the coins of the two towns Hadrumetum and Achulla. On the coins of the latter city his effigy is very rudely designed. The name of that unvictorious general even gave a title to the war in Germany. "Cecidit bello Variano" is inscribed on the tombstone of a Roman officer, Coelius, and a Greek inscription in honor of him is among the Pergamon antiquities. A plaster copy of the tombstone, which exists at Bonn, is also in the Berlin Museum. Of the four coins of Varus, Berlin possesses three, and of the two inscriptions one (in the original).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES IN CATALOGUES.

OCCASIONALLY the compiler of a coin-sale catalogue enlivens his pages with some historic note, or numismatic item of general interest to collectors. This is an excellent plan, and we should be glad if much more information might be given in this way. Facts regarding the origin of a piece, the occasion for which, or time when it was struck its former ownership, and many similar points, which might be known to one possessor, would give it increased value or interest to his successor in the ownership, and thus might be preserved many scraps of history that otherwise would pass into oblivion. The catalogues of the Anthon Collection were models in this matter, and although such a plan would increase the cost of printing and preparation a little, the value of the work would soon be appreciated, and the catalogues would not only be better worth preserving, but would be sought for, long after the sales had taken place, and their increased money value would in time repay the extra cost of production. Some of the coin dealers have apparently been considering this matter, and others have indeed enlivened their pages, but not always in the way we suggest.

MEDAL ON GREAT ELM, BOSTON.

THE enclosed newspaper cutting is, I think, an interesting note for your department concerning the great elm on the Common, in 1825. I would query as to the subscribers to the medal. Where is the picture of the elm preserved? what has become of the medal? "P."

BOSTON ELM.—The Mayor of this city has received from Charles King, Esq., of New York, the gold medal awarded in that city for the best painting of the Boston Elm, with a request that he would present it to Mr. H. C. Pratt of this city as the successful candidate, with the thanks of the subscriber for his fine picture.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. King to the Mayor:

"OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN,
NEW YORK, May 5, 1825.

"SIR,—I am requested by the gentlemen who, through the medium of this paper, offered a gold medal for the best painting of the Boston Elm, to ask the favor of you to present the said medal to the successful competitor, Mr. H. C. Pratt, with their thanks for his fine picture.

"It has been thought that the medal would not be the less acceptable to the artist for being presented by a gentleman who is not less distinguished as the enlightened chief magistrate, than as the zealous admirer of the beauties of nature, and of the arts that copy them.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"CHARLES KING.

"Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston."

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PORTERS' MEDAL, BOSTON.

THE Selectmen of Boston, on July 21, 1738, appointed twelve "common Porters" for public service, who gave security for the faithful performance of their duties. A tariff of prices was fixed, and regulations established, which were printed in "The New England Weekly Journal," July 25, 1738. Among them is the following:—

"And as a Badge of their Office, and in order to distinguish the said Porters from other Labourers, they each of them wear upon their upper Garment a round white Metal Plate or Ticket, Number'd, with a Pine Tree for the Device, and this Inscription round it, *viz.* MASSACHUSETTS BAY, BOSTON. N. ENGLAND."

Has any specimen of these plates or tickets come down to the present time?

S. A. G.

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF BUCKS.

"The Most Noble Order of Bucks. 1756."

"Did they issue medals, badges?" "Their club room, decorated with a buck's head and antlers; and their social brotherhood, surrounded with bottles, bowls, and glasses, appear somewhat elevated with conviviality and good cheer; but they are not distinguished by any peculiarity of dress, as the Fremasons are in their lodges."

One of the mottoes of the Order was, "Unanimity is the Strength of Society." This is inscribed on a well known coin called the "Kentucky Cent," which inscription may have originated from the Order. Can any one give us further information? C.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC CABINET, BERLIN.

UNDER the direction of Dr. Julius Friedlaender, the Royal Numismatic Cabinet in Berlin has, in the course of the last forty-five years, increased from 26,500 ancient and 70,000 mediaeval and modern coins, to 57,000 Greek, 33,000 Roman, 22,500 Oriental, and 86,000 medieval and modern coins, including a large number of unique specimens. Such a collection, if opened to public inspection, would be a valuable addition to the educational machinery of Boston. Dr. Friedlander was, not long ago, elected an Honorary Member of the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

COIN SALES.

SOME of the Coin Sales which we have to chronicle in the present number of the *Journal* have occurred so near the close of the quarter that the market has been filled, and in many cases both the dealer and the owner have felt very seriously the low prices received.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

WE mentioned in our last issue that the Fifty-ninth Sale of this series was announced for Oct. 29-30. It was held at the usual place, and consisted of a fine selection of ancient, medieval and modern European coins, followed by a somewhat remarkable lot of coins relating largely to the wars with Turkey in the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth. All these classes were a consignment from one of Mr. Woodward's German correspondents; next came some good modern coins, mostly in copper, and representing all the countries of Europe, a recent purchase also from Germany. The sale closed with a fine lot of American gold, from Mr. Woodward's private stock.

The Roman coins were of fair condition and average variety, and brought the usual prices; the same remark applies to the Greek pieces, of which there was a good variety. A tetradrachm of Macedonia, $7; one of Syracuse, 4.50, and another, 4.50. The medieval coins: a Denar of Charles, for Pavia, about A. D. 800, 5.75; numerous other small silver coins, mostly of penny size, brought moderate prices; we note a penny of Louis le Debonnaire, about A.D. 850, 2.30. Among silver medals, a beautiful one on the marriage of the Prince of Orange, with Mary, Princess of England, 10.50; one of Admiral De Ruyter, 16.50; one on the execution of Charles I, of England, 4; some thirty others sold at equally good prices. Old German crowns and other large silver coins sold as usual at prices below their numismatic value, running from 1.30 to 3.00 and upwards; a five-franc piece, with a beautiful portrait of Gambetta, 6.25; a superb and rare coin, and a prize to the purchaser, was a Charles I Ten shilling piece, 16; Triple crown of Brunswick and Luneburg, 17; Double crown of Leopold the Great, 6. In this department we notice an unusual proportion of fine and rare pieces, and we wonder that collectors allow these coins to be sold at such prices as they are now bringing, for nothing in numismatic collecting strikes us as so attractive as these grand, old historic medal coins, and we warn American collectors that they are missing an opportunity that may never again present itself; even now the triple crowns and the coins of larger denominations can scarcely be bought abroad at any price; orders are answered by the statement, "these coins appear to have all been sent to America, and can no longer buy them here."

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Another line of Greek Tetradrachms, about a dozen in number, brought from 2.50 to 7.00 each. The modern copper coins varied in price from 1 cent to 2.00. Of the gold coins, three Eagles brought an average of about 12.75; Half eagles, including three of the 1820s, sixteen in number, a little over 8.00 each; Three dollar pieces, all proofs, seventeen pieces, nearly 6 00 each, — an unusual price; thirteen of these coins were from the celebrated Mickley cabinet.

Sale No. Sixty we chronicle merely as one of the series; it followed the last on October 31; it was wholly archaeological, and comprised the collection of stone and copper prehistoric implements and objects gathered by Mr. E. V. Beales, of Wisconsin, and Mr. J. R. Nissley, of Ohio, with a selection of American and Scandinavian objects from Mr. Woodward's own very extensive stock. The feature of this sale was the extraordinary prices realized for the copper implements, from $6.25 each to 50.00; this last amount was paid for a knife with doubtless prehistoric buckhorn handle. Some of the coppers must have sold for about their weight in gold; all the other things brought the usual good prices — arrow points especially; of these there were a great number that sold at prices which seem high. The pipes were not very attractive and went at small prices. We mention incidentally the fact that Mr. Woodward has sold within a few days a Mound Pipe for $100, and two others, doubtless of Indian origin, one unmistakably prehistoric, the other comparatively modern, for $80.

Sale No. Sixty-one was held in Boston on the 21st and 22d December. Like No. Sixty it contained no coins or medals, but was a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, known as Vickary's Glenmere Museum, the gathering of many years by a naturalist and taxidermist, and a lover of all that is curious in nature and art. A review of the Catalogue we feel sure would interest our readers, but we forbear.

Sale No. Sixty-two, the celebrated Ely Collection, will be the numismatic event of the season; the catalogues are now in the hands of collectors, and the sale will doubtless be in progress when this number reaches our readers. As the catalogues have been very liberally distributed, we need not say more at present of this collection, the high character of which is so well known, ranking as it does with the Mickley and McCoy Collections.

Mr. Woodward informs us that his Sixty-third Catalogue is well nigh written, and now going through the press; the former ownership of the coins is not announced, but the collection is very large, and the sale will occupy three or four days, and prove very attractive, especially to the collector of copper coins. He has on hand also catalogues for an archaeological and miscellaneous sale in New York, a coin sale, a sale of engravings and a library sale in Boston, all to take place as soon as the catalogues can be printed. Most collectors are aware that Mr. Woodward issues his catalogues in superior style, and also prints of each a few copies with heliotype illustrations, and a few more on extra heavy, tinted paper, with plates, especially for collectors. The perfecting of this series has become a favorite object with many, a full set having been ordered within a few days from the Hawaiian Islands.

The thin paper illustrated edition of the Ely Catalogue was exhausted almost immediately on its issue, and numerous orders cannot be supplied. We charge nothing for this hint, which indicates that a desirable thing is sometimes lost by a little delay.

FERGUSON HAINES COLLECTION.

Messrs. Chas. F. Libbie & Co. sold in Boston, on the 15th of November, a choice collection of American coins, with a few early Colonial pieces and some Confederate Notes. The Catalogue contained 16 pp. and addendum, in all 500 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Haines. A beautiful uncirculated Quarter Dollar of 1796, very sharp, but pierced and filled, brought $6.25; a Half Dollar of 1796, with sixteen stars, very good indeed, 35.50; Half Cent of 1796, broken die, "rarest of the Half Cents, guaranteed," 13.25; Restrike of '47, proof, 6.75, and a proof of '52, 7.00; Cent of '99, only good for date, 7.50; a Confederate Note for $50, Richmond, (H. 6) 4.00. We notice nothing else of special interest.

MASSAMORE'S SALE.

We have received through Mr. Schayer of Boston, the priced Catalogue of Dr. George W. Massamore's Twenty-second sale. We have occasionally mentioned these sales, but have had so few opportunities of seeing the Catalogues, that we are surprised to find so many have escaped our notice. This one occurred in New York, while others have usually, we learn, been held in Baltimore. It took place at Messrs. Bangs & Co's, Friday, Nov. 30, and the Catalogue, 24 pp., contained 625 lots, and included a number of very interesting pieces. We mention a few of the prices. A chain Cent of '93, (Fros. 1,) unusually good, $16.50; another, (F. 1 with rev. 2,) fine, 7.80; do. (F. 3,) 5.38; one of the same date, with wreath, (F. 4,) sharp, 8 50; do. (F. 9,) fine, and with small letters on edge, 8.25; Liberty cap, '93, v. g. 10.50; '95, wide date, very desirable, 10.25; '96, fillet head, unc. 14.85; '97, close date, unc. 13.25; '99, perfect date, v. g. but discolored, 12.75; 1802, dark olive, fine, 8; 1804, broken die, v. f. 9; 1805, sharp, unc. 10; 1809, v. g. 14.75; 1821, fine for date, 16.20; 1824, unc. 17; 1825, v. f. nearly proof, 16. *Half cents*, '96, somewhat worn, but fair, 15; '41, original, unc. 8.50, and one br. pr. restrike, 6 50; '52, original, 8.50; Eagle, 1801, v. f. 14; Half eagle, 1800, unc. 10; Dollar of 1794, v. g. 48; Half dollar of '96, 42.50; do. '97, 33; Washington Half dollar, '92, silver, pierced and filled, 23; Martha Washington Half disme, '92, v. f. 9. Cent of 1792, "Liberty, parent, etc.," said to be finest ever offered, 76; many other pieces also brought excellent prices. The catalogue might have been much better printed.

LINDSAY COLLECTION.

Dec. 7 and 8 the Messrs. Chapman sold the Collection of Mr. Louis F. Lindsay, of Chicago, which contained foreign and American Coins and Medals, a few Roman gold pieces, an Immune Columbia, Chalmers sixpence, Standish Barry threepence, several fine Washington pieces, etc., etc. The catalogue, 44 pages and 1017 lots, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia. Among the Roman

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gold we notice an Aureus of Augustus, Caius and Lucius standing. v. g. $10; a rare Aureus of Nero, youthful bust, and rev. sacrificial implements, 14; a gold Bolivian medal of Pres. Belzu, 1834, said to be extremely rare. 7.50; Proclamation Medal Half dollar, silver, Isabella II. 1834, (Cuba, Trinidad,) cast and then polished, and pierced. 12.25; Oak-tree shilling, (Crosby 7 B,) 6; a pine-tree shilling, (Crosby 5 B1,) v. f. and r. 5 75; the Chalmers sixpence. v. g. 11; the Immune Columbia, silver, and extremely fine and sharp, 22; "Vermontensium," 1786, light olive color, and v. f. 6; the Standish Barry threepence, unc. and a "gem," 35; Half eagle of 1795, v. f. 9.75; Washington Half dollar in copper, and Cent, bust to left, 10 each; Season medal, woman spinning, silver, v. f. though a little scratched, 22; Disme, 1792, "Liberty, parent, etc.," fine for the piece, 17.50. *Dollars*, 1798, 15 stars, 5; 1851, unc. 42; 1852. do. almost proof, 45.25. *Half Dollars*, 1794, v. f. 6; '96, 16 stars, good for date, 26; 1815, unc. 13.75; '36, Gobrecht's, unc. 7.50. *Quarters*, 1796, v. g. 5; 1807, good, 6.10; '53, no arrows, unc., mint lustre, 20; another, v. f. 9. Gold coin of John II of France, 1350–64, size 18, 9.25; one of Charles V. his successor, same size, 9.50; Crown of Edward VI of England, v. f. 10; one of Elizabeth, v. g. 7.50; Gold pound piece of the Commonwealth, ex. f. 20.50; Half crown of Cromwell, by Simon, "Pax quaeritur bello," lettered edge, v. f. 12; Crown of William and Mary, busts jugata, v. f. 5; Dime of 1798, perfect date, 7.50; Half disme, 1792, v. f. and r. 9; Half dime, '94, ext. rare and sharp imp. 7. *Cents*, 1793, chain, head of Liberty, ex. f. 30; '94, small head, unc. 26; 1800, "sometimes called over '99," unc. 16.50; 1801, bold and sharp, 16.25; 1804, broken die, better than usual, 7; '08, 13 stars, ex. f. 8; '09, unc. 15; '11 over '10, v. f. and r. 8; '14, plain 4, unc. 6; Half cent, 1852, original, br. pr. 8.40; a pewter impression from dies before cracking, of Indian Medal of George II, (from Bushnell Sale, where it brought 8,) "Let us look to the Most High," etc., 5; Medal of Lafayette, "Libertati non defuit unquam," real bronze, ex. fine. 6.10; this also from the same sale, where it brought 9.25. As a whole the collection brought very good prices. We call attention here to the advertisement of a very attractive sale by the Messrs. Chapman, which will be found at the close of this number.

SCOTT & CO'S FIFTY-FIFTH SALE.

MESSRS. SCOTT & CO. sold at the rooms of Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York, on the evenings of Dec. 10, 11, and 12, the cabinet of D. L. Walter, Esq., which contained a variety of gold, silver, and copper coins, ancient and modern, and included what the Catalogue calls "the most interesting series of historical copper coins ever offered at public sale." As to the latter part, we should not be inclined to agree with the compilers, though there were a good number of pieces of interest and value. Their catalogues have lately shown a marked improvement in mechanical execution, and are copiously illustrated with wood-cuts. While engravings of this kind give one a fair idea of the appearance of the coin, in its best estate, yet they are not to be compared with the heliotype and other similar plates, which form so valuable an addition to the catalogues of other dealers, the Messrs. Chapman, Frossard and Woodward, for instance. We notice some funny blunders of the proof reader; in the preface, "Every coin catalogue (!) is warranted genuine unless otherwise described," and the epithet of a "crucifixial globe" applied to an orb, or mund, in several cases, introduces a new word to the attention of the Dictionary makers. The collection is called "an ideal one," but the prices were not by any means "ideal." The Catalogue, 59 pp., contained 1488 lots, of which only 169, aside from the gold, of which there were 21 pieces, brought $1.00 or more, even when several pieces were in a lot, and less than 30 lots, including the gold, brought 5.00 or upwards. Some of the prices were as follows: — Silver penny of Harthacnut, 1035–42, ex. f. and r. $10.20; one of Stephen, 1135–54, Canterbury Mint, 11.75. Some of the coins of the Crusaders sold at extremely low prices; they are rarely offered, and we are surprised that they only ranged from 10 to 52 cents each, while a number of medieval gold pieces brought but a small advance over their intrinsic value as metal! A Half disme of Martha Washington, 1792, 11.10; a very rare Proclamation Half dollar, of Louis I of Spain, 1724, (Vera Cruz,) 14.50; Proclamation Dollar of Charles IV, Sombre Rete, 1791, 5.60; large Byzantine Copper of Justinian, struck about 540, 5. Several English War Medals brought good prices, and the Medal struck by South Carolina, for presentation to the Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican War, silver, size 31, v. f. and r. 9.25. A copy of Ruding's Annals of the British Coinage, third edition, 3 vols., sold for 16.50. Altogether, while the sale may have been an *ideal* one for buyers, we should have been glad for the sake of Numismatics to have seen the pieces realize something nearer their *real* values.

THE POILLON COLLECTION.

MR. FROSSARD'S Thirty-third Sale, which took place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, covered four days, extending from the 12th to the 15th December, inclusive, at which time he offered the collection of Mr. William Poillon of New York. This included the usual variety of coins, and also one of the largest and finest Numismatic Libraries that has been offered for many years; the books were quite generally finely bound in an attractive manner, frequently in half turkey, and there were many illustrated works by standard authors, — not only in English, but in various foreign languages, beside "large paper" copies, etc. These, we regret to say, failed in many cases to find appreciative buyers, if we should judge by prices received, but those who secured them may congratulate themselves that they obtained bargains, and improved an opportunity that will not soon recur again. The whole Catalogue contained 121 pages, and 2562 lots, of which the books numbered about 350. We have devoted so much space to coin sales in the present number, that our quotations of prices must be brief, but we mention the following: —

Two curious Chinese Temple Medals with dragons, etc. brass, f. and r. $2.20 and 2.50; an uncir. Crown of Benedict XIV, by Hamerani, 1754, 2; Dollar of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Darnley, 1566, only fair, 3.60; Half eagle of 1795, close date, f. 9.10; another, slightly differing, 8.50; 1860, do.

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br. pr. 6; Proof set of 1856, 7 pieces, 38; one of '58, 37. *Dollars*, 1794, g. for date, 20; '98, fifteen stars, small eagle rev., 5.10; do. thirteen stars, 4.20; an uncir. dollar of same date, heraldic eagle, only 1.55; '52, pierced, and with a name engraved, 15; '54, ex. f. 7.25. *Half Dollars*, 1796, fifteen stars, g. and v. r. 40; do. sixteen stars, 41; '97, v. f. for date, and v. r. 51; others, however, of rare dates and differences, brought only a trifle beyond their nominal value. A Quarter dollar of 1804, strictly fine, almost unc. and v. r. 21; do. '53, no arrows, 11.25; Dime of 1804, "the rarest of the dimes." 12; Half Dime of '96, 5.10; 1805, 5.20. A beautiful Cent, '93, (Fross 7, and 2d rev.) head of Liberty, entirely unc. 24.25; one of '97, uncir. 9.25; and two of '99, fine and v. r. 16.25; 1809, f. 16; '23, unc. 19. The Half Cents of the rarer dates sold very well: one of '96, from the *Edwards dies*, 10; '36, original and pr. 10.75; the mint restrikes of the 40s averaged a little over 5 each, for fine proofs, and an original of '49, small date, proof, 11.25. There was a fine lot of store cards, including many rare ones, seldom offered, which, however, went at nominal prices; the interest among collectors for these pieces seems to have greatly waned of late. The famous penny subscription medal, struck in Switzerland in honor of Lincoln, bronze proof, size 52, 7; and one of Grant, by Bovy, bust facing, in silver, proof, a beautiful piece, 9 25; one by the same artist, bust to left, (both size 38,) 5; the Martha Washington Half disme, v. good, 6.50. A Confederate note for $1000, H. 1, Montgomery, 1861, v. r. 14; there was a nearly consecutive series of these notes, aranged by Haseltine's work, which sold extremely low.

Among the books we notice a copy of Boyne's Tokens, 8vo. cloth, 5.25; the same, large paper, 6.13; and the work by the same author on the Yorkshire tokens, privately printed, and 14 plates, 3.25; Bushnell's Historical Account of the first three business tokens of New York, in half mor. and plate, only 63 cents, less than one third the cost of binding! Hickcox's Historical Account of American Coinage, 5 plates, h'f mor., by Bradstreet, only 2.75. Kohler's Munz-belustigung, 21 vols. in 12, in vellum, 1.40 a volume. It is discouraging to quote further from this portion of the Catalogue, and it surprises us that buyers should have overlooked such an opportunity. They were well and fully described, and we are at a loss for any explanation.

HASELTINE'S SEVENTY-FOURTH SALE.

THIS was a collection of fine coins and medals, largely in copper, with some choice foreign crowns, the property of Geo. W. Cox and others, and was offered at Bangs & Co's, Dec. 19. There were 666 lots on the Catalogue, 28 pp., which was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine. The opening piece, a square necessity-coin of Wismar, 1715, the first ever offered at auction in America, $16; proof of the Naglee Medal, in bronze, 4.50; an Excelsior Cent, 1787, good for the piece, and guaranteed, 5.40; Ormond Crown of Charles I, 5, and a Half Crown, do. 4.50; Crown of the Second Centennial, Augsburg Confession, 1730, unc. and r. 9 50. Several other of the old German double and triple crowns brought very good prices, but as a rule the prices were very unsatisfactory to the seller.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

MR. H. G. SAMPSON held a sale on the two following days to that of Haseltine's, when he offered a catalogue of 1000 lots, 46 pages, of a larger variety than the preceding. The pieces were carefully described, and there were many attractive lots, but we have space to refer to but few. A Dollar of 1855, br. pr. brought 20.25, and one of '56, 16; Half-dime of '94, fine, sharp, and unc. 24; and another of '95, both from perfect dies, the latter proof, 17; Standard pattern Dollar, 1870, silver, pr. 7.50; another, same date, rev. as regular issue, silver, pr. 6.66; Proof set of 1870, 5 pieces, 16, and one of '71, 17; Dollar of '36, flying eagle, 7.50.

BOOK NOTICE.

A CLASSIFICATION OF THE EARLY HALF-DIMES OF THE UNITED STATES. With a few remarks on their types, varieties, rarity, etc., etc. By HAROLD P. NEWLIN. Philadelphia. John W. Haseltine. 1883. [100 copies printed, of which 40 with heliotype plates.]

This little volume of twenty-four pages contains much interesting matter concerning the early Half-dime, with a description of all the different dies which the author has noted. The booklet is devoted to the Half-dimes issued 1792–1805, and during these years there was only one type, notwithstanding the repeated statements of the author. In fact, perhaps the most severe criticism which the volume deserves is just this, that the words type and variety are scattered through it on a system which "no feller can understand," if indeed there be any system at all. For instance, of 1796 four dies are described, two of which are called varieties, while two are dignified into types! A very interesting part of the volume is the attempt to give the history of all the Half-dimes of 1802. The author counts sixteen, but hardly makes it certain that there are really so many, as of some he loses all trace, or fails to finish the history. Mr. Parmelee of Boston, whose initials appear as L. C. instead of L. G., is credited with the ownership of three. A more extended and careful correspondence would have materially improved the record of these Half-dimes, the rarest of the series. With thanks to Mr. Newlin for what he has done, one must earnestly echo his wish that we may have a complete, compact description of all the issues of the Mint of the United States; and may the author be inspired to make exactly the proper distinction between types, varieties, intentionally varying dies and accidentally varying dies.

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EDITORIAL.

NUMISMA for November is out. We see with pleasure, but certainly not surprise, that Mr. Frossard entirely agrees with the opinion printed in the *Journal*, of the letters touching the Good Samaritan shilling. We much fear, however, that we shall have to take issue with Mr. Frossard as to the Sommer Islands Sovereign. From the insertion of a woodcut of this piece, we fear that the January number of Numisma will contain an article favorable to its genuineness. An examination of the coin in question last October by one of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal* did not lead him to accept it as original. Like the Bushnell Shilling it lacks pedigree. If of the same date as the Bermuda coppers, it is very extraordinary, if not incredible, that Capt. John Smith should not have mentioned it; if of later date, it is still strange that there should be no record of its existence.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have issued a handsome pamphlet, containing an account of their last Annual Meeting, with several of the papers read, some of which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers in our next. Mr. McLachlan has a paper on the Montreal Indian Medal, Mr. Feuardent an illustrated article on a very rare bronze coin of Alexander Severus, and Gen. Thruston a most excellent essay on the Historic *vs.* the merely Serial idea in Numismatics. Altogether it is a very valuable contribution to our numismatic literature.

THE Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York in November last, was made the occasion for issuing quite a number of medals, and also for putting on the market several muled pieces bearing busts of Washington, and various patriotic devices. We understood that a commemorative medal was to be prepared and struck under the direction of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, but if such was the case, none of them have fallen under our observation.

THE MESSRS. CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, announce on our advertising pages the sale of Mr. Warner's Cabinet, which has been placed in their hands for the purpose. It is a very large and interesting collection, as will be seen from their account, and we are glad to notice that their catalogues are to be illustrated with photographs of some of the choicer pieces. A collection of the catalogues which the heliotype process, and other similar methods, have enabled compilers to make so attractive during the last few years, will ere long fill a prominent place in cabinets, especially of lovers and collectors of choice pieces.

CURRENCY.

VESTED interest—money in the waistcoat pocket.

TITLE for a five-cent savings bank—the St. Nickleus.

IT appears that coining copper is not profitable. The government has not made a half cent since 1857.

"ELEGANT speeches were like *Alexandrian* silver (?); of a fine stamp, but of no great value."—*Zeno*. Yes, Morgan Dollars?

THE Mint has lately received large orders for perfectly new ten-cent pieces to be used for "bangle" purposes, and has been unable to fill them. Young ladies who wear these pretty toys, made of gold and silver pieces, would do well to remember that the law makes the mutilation of coin a penal offence. We make this statement to keep our sweethearts out of the penitentiary, not for the sake of the money.

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MEDAL OF AGRIPPINA.



MEDAL OF BASSIANO AND CAVINO.



PROPHETIC MEDAL OF CHRIST.

MEDALS BY GIOVANNI CAVINO.

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AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVIII. BOSTON, APRIL, 1884. No. 4.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.

[Continued from Vol. xviii, No. 2.]

Alexander the Great.—Among the finest portraits on Greek coins we have space only to mention a few. First comes that of the great Alexander himself, on the coins of Lysimachus, idealized no doubt, but still the man in the likeness of a god. In many of these coins we may note the peculiarities recorded as characteristic of his statues by Lysippus, the slight twist in the neck and the ardent outlook in the eyes.

Demetrius Poliorcetes.—Then there is Demetrius Poliorcetes, the destroyer of cities, that soldier of fortune, terrible in war, and luxurious in peace, whose beauty was such that Plutarch says no painter could hit off a likeness. That historian compares him to Bacchus, and as Bacchus he appears on the coins, with the goat's horn of the god pointing up from out the heavy locks of hair which fall about his forehead.

Philetaerus.—Another highly characteristic head is that of the eunuch Philetaerus, the founder of the dynasty of the Attalid kings of Pergamus. Here, at last, is realism pure and simple. The huge fat face and vast expanse of cheek and lower jaw carry conviction to our minds that this is indeed a living portrait. To those who are familiar only with Greek art in its ideal stage, such faces as this of Philetaerus, with many others which might be cited (Prusias, King of Bithynia, for example), which we meet with frequently on the various Greek regal coins, will be at first somewhat startling.

We have become so thoroughly imbued with the ideal conceptions of divine humanity perpetuated in Greek sculpture and its derivatives, that when we first take up one of these portrait-coins of the third or second century B. C., we find it hard to persuade ourselves that it is so far removed from our own times. This or that uninspired and common-place face might well be that of a prosperous modern English tradesman, were it not for the royal diadem and Greek inscription which designate it as a king of Pontus or Bithynia, of Syria or of Egypt, as the case may be. Nevertheless, although

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an almost brutal realism is the rule in the period now under consideration, there are instances where the artist seems to have been inspired by his subject and carried away out of the real into the ideal.

Mithradates.—Thus the majority of the coins of the great Mithradates are probably unidealized portraits, somewhat carelessly executed, of a man scarcely remarkable unless for a certain evil expression of tigerish cruelty. But there are others of this same monarch on which, it is true, the likeness is unmistakably preserved, but under what an altered aspect! Mithradates is here the hero, almost the god, and as we gaze at his head on these coins, with flying locks blown back as if by a strong wind, we can picture him standing in his victorious chariot holding well in hand his sixteen splendid steeds, and carrying off the prize; or as a runner, outstripping the swiftest deer, or performing some other of those wondrous feats of strength and agility of which we read. This type of the idealized Mithradatic head also occurs on coins of Ariarathes, a youthful son of Mithradates, who was placed by his father on the throne of Cappadocia. This head, like that of Alexander, was afterwards perpetuated on the money of various cities on the shores of the Euxine.

Cleopatra.—We have space only to mention one other portrait, that of the famous Cleopatra on a coin of Ascalon. This is certainly no ordinary face, and yet we look in vain for those charms which fascinated Caesar and ruined Antony. The eyes are wide open and eager, the nose prominent and slightly hooked, the mouth large and expressive, the hair modestly dressed and bound with the royal diadem. The evidence afforded by these coins, taken in conjunction with a passage of Plutarch, who says that in beauty she was by no means superior to Octavia, leads us to the conclusion that Cleopatra's irresistible charm lay rather in her mental qualities and attractive manners, than in any mere outward beauty of form and feature.

Art Styles and Chronological Sequence of Greek Coins.—Quite apart from the intrinsic importance, mythological or historical, of the subjects represented on Greek coins, lies their value as illustrations of the archaeology of art. Of all the remains of antiquity, statues, bronzes, terra-cottas, fictile vases, engraved gems and coins, these last alone can, as a rule, be exactly dated. The political conditions and vicissitudes of the autonomous coin-striking states render it comparatively easy for us to spread out before our eyes the successive issues of each in chronological sequence. In the series of each town we may thus at once obtain a few definite landmarks, around which by analogy of style, we shall have no great difficulty in grouping the remaining coins. The characteristics of Greek art, in the various phases which it passed through, we do not propose, nor indeed is this the place to discuss. It will be sufficient to indicate the main chronological divisions or periods in which the coinage of the ancient world may be conveniently classified. These are as follows:—

I. Circa B. C. 700–480. The *Period of Archaic Art*, which extends from the art of coining down to the time of the Persian Wars.

II. Circa B. C. 480–415. The *Period of Transitional Art*, from the Persian Wars to the siege of Syracuse by the Athenians.

III. Circa B. C. 415–336. The *Period of Finest Art*, from the Athenian expedition against Sicily, to the accession of Alexander the Great.

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IV. Circa B. C. 336–280. The *Period of Later Fine Art*, from the accession of Alexander to the death of Lysimachus.

V. Circa B. C. 280–146. The *Period of the Decline of Art*, from the death of Lysimachus to the Roman conquest of Greece.

VI. Circa B. C. 146–27. The *Period of continued Decline in Art*, from the Roman conquest to the rise of the Roman Empire.

VII. Circa B. C. 27–A. D. 268. The *Period of Greco-Roman Art*, from the reign of Augustus to that of Gallienus.

It is almost always perfectly easy to determine to which of the above periods any given coin belongs; and as a rule it is possible to fix its date within the period with more or less precision, by comparing it in point of style with others of which the exact date is known. Even a small collection of well-chosen specimens thus mapped out in periods forms an epitome of the history of art such as no other class of ancient monuments can furnish. It is true that not all coin art is of the highest order for the age to which it belongs. Often, indeed, it is extremely faulty; but, good or bad, it is always instructive, because it is the veritable handiwork of an artist working independently, and not of a mere copyist of older works. The artist may have been unknown perhaps, even in his own day, beyond the narrow circle of his fellow-citizens, but he was none the less an artist who has expressed to the best of his ability on the coin which he was employed to engrave, the ideas of his age and of his country, and he has handed down to all time, on the little disk of metal at his disposal, a specimen, *en petit*, of the art of the time in which he was at work.

The Greek Die Engravers.—There is good reason, moreover, to think that the persons employed to engrave the coin-dies were by no means always artists of inferior merit. During the period of the highest development of Greek art it is not unusual, especially in Magna Graecia and Sicily, to find the artist's name written at full length in minute characters on coins of particularly fine work; and it is in the last degree improbable that such a privilege would have been accorded to a mere mechanic or workman in the mint, hower skillful he may have been. In proof of this theory, that artists known to fame were (at least in the fourth century) entrusted with the engraving of the coins, the fact may be adduced that we find several cities entirely independent of one another, having recourse to one and the same engraver for their money. For instance, Evaenetus, the engraver of the finest of those splendid medallions of Syracuse, bearing on one side the head of Persephone crowned with corn leaves, and on the other a victorious chariot, places his name also on coins of two other Sicilian cities, Camarina and Catana; and what is still more remarkable, the Syracusan artist, Euthymus, appears also to have been employed by the mint of Elis in Peloponnesus. In Magna Graecia also we note that an artist, by name Aristoxenus, signs coins both of Metapontum and Heracleia in Lucania; and another, who modestly signs himself Φ, works at the same time for the mints of Heracleia, Thurium, Pandosia, and Terina.

In Greece proper artists' signatures are of very rare occurrence; but of the town of Cydonia, in Crete, there is a coin with the legend in full ΝΕΥΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ; and of Clazomenae, in Ionia, there is a well-known tetradrachm, with a magnificent head of Apollo facing, and the inscription ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ

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ΕΠΟΕΙ. Enough has been said to show that in the period of finest art there were die engravers whose reputation was not confined to a single town, and who were regarded as artists of the higher order, whose signatures on the coin were a credit to the cities for which they worked.

Unfortunately, not a single ancient writer has thought of recording the name of any one of these great masters of the art of engraving. Had they only known that thousands of these, in their time insignificant, coins would outlast the grandest works of architecture, sculpture, and painting, and would go down from age to age, uninjured by the lapse of time, sole witnesses of the beauty of a long-forgotten popular belief, or of the glory of some splendid city whose very site is now a desert or a swamp, it might have been otherwise. It is not, however, to be regretted that the old Greek engravers worked without any idea of handing down either their own, or their city's, or their ruler's glory to posterity. Had they done so, the coins would have furnished far less trustworthy evidence than they now do, and we should probably have had many ancient examples of medals like that famous one of modern times which Napoleon I ordered to be struck with the inscription, "*frappée a Londres.*"

Magistrates' Names on Coins.—Not to be confounded with artists' signatures on coins are the names of the magistrates under whose authority the money was issued. All such names are usually written in large conspicuous characters intended to catch the eye, while the names of artists are often purposely concealed, and are indeed sometimes so small as to be hardly visible without a magnifying glass. About the end of the fifth century, B. C., at some towns, though not generally before the middle of the fourth, magistrates begin to place their signatures on the money. Sometimes we read their names at full length, sometimes in an abbreviated form or in monogram, while not unfrequently a symbol or signet stands in place of the name. It is a matter of no small difficulty to distinguish such magistrates' signets in the field of a coin from religious symbols which are to be interpreted as referring more or less directly to the principal type. Thus, for instance, an ear of corn might refer to the worship of Demeter, or it might stand in the place of the name of a magistrate Demetrius. As a rule, all such small accessory symbols before the end of the fifth century have a religious motive, and the same symbol will be found very constantly accompanying the main type. But in later times, while the type remains constant, the symbol will be frequently varied. It must then be understood as the private seal of the magistrate entrusted with the supervision of the coinage.

Of the organization of the mints in the various cities of the ancient world we know very little. It has been proved that at some cities the chief magistrate placed his name on the money issued during his tenure of office: thus, in Boeotia, the name of the illustrious Epaminondas occurs; and at Ephesus we find the names of several of the chief magistrates, who are mentioned as such by ancient writers or in inscriptions. This was not, however, the universal rule; at Athens, for instance, the names of the Archons are not found on the coins; and at some cities the high priest, and occasionally even a priestess signs the municipal coinage.

Greek Imperial Coinage.—Under the Roman Empire, from the time of Augustus down to that of Gallienus, the Greek cities of Asia, and a few in

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Europe, were allowed to strike bronze money for local use. These late issues are very unattractive as works of art, and their study has been consequently much neglected. In some respects, however, they are even more instructive than the coins of an earlier age, which they often explain and illustrate. It is to these *Greek Imperial* coins, as they are called, to which we must have recourse if we would know what local cults prevailed in the outlying provinces of the Roman Empire, and especially under what strange and uncouth forms the half Greek peoples of Asia clothed their gods.

It is in this latest period only that we get on the coinage actual copies of ancient sacred images of Asiatic divinities, such as that of the Ephesian Artemis, with stiff mummy-like body, half human, half bestial, with her many breasts. It is not to be questioned that many such monstrous statues existed in various parts of Greece, sacred relics of a barbarous age; and that on great festivals they were draped in gorgeous attire, and exhibited to public view; but Greek art, as long as it was a living art, shrank from the representation of such images, and always substituted for them the beautiful Greek ideal form of the divinity with which it was customary to identify them.

These Greek Imperial coins are also valuable as furnishing us with copies of famous statues of the great period of art, such as that of the chryselephantine Zeus of Pheidias at Olympia, the Aphrodite of Praxiteles at Cnidus, and many others; and they are particularly interesting for the light which they shed upon the sacred games, Pythia, Didymeia, Actia, Cabeiria, and other local festivals and religious ceremonies, of which, but for our coins, little or nothing would have been known.

[To be continued.]

THE *HISTORIC*, VERSUS THE MERELY *SERIAL* IDEA, IN NUMISMATICS.

We print with great pleasure the following paper read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. There is much in it, which has our hearty approval. By way of comment, we would call attention to the prices of three Cents of 1793, in *Numisma* for November, 1883, viz: $100, $200, $100. For four hundred dollars one can obtain perfect specimens of the three varieties of the Cent of the first year. How much more would be necessary to add thereto all the differing dies of that year in the best possible condition?

My caption should perhaps be, some suggestions from the country, or from the southwest; confessing in advance that I have not been initiated into the experience and cultivation resulting from association with collections and collectors of coins at the greater centres of art and information in the east. While this general subject has interested me less than some other departments of Archaeology, I have been for years an amateur collector of coins and medals, and a student of their history, and some reflections from a distant and unconventional standpoint, in response to your worthy Secretary's invitation, may, I trust, prove acceptable.

The intense interest taken in completing sets or series of our own coinage, has seemed to me something of a mystery, partly due perhaps to local contagion, partly to the high market prices paid for a few rarities, and only partly due to the intrinsic merit of the subject. Each year of coinage is sought for with eagerness, over-nice shades of condition are instituted, new varieties are named, slight differences are magnified, an additional star—a cracked die—a mere difference of date—an irregular profile perhaps, all tending in some measure at least to place an over-estimate upon the

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value of a series, as compared with the true historic value of such issues. This interest in the series is usually begun in the young collector of limited vision and means, who secures a set of cents perhaps after some months of industry, excepting the rare issues of 1799 and 1804. The inquiry of his brother collector as to whether he has these two dates, causes him no little unhappiness; not that they differ from the cents of 1798 or 1803, but without them his set is incomplete. He is like many travelers returning from abroad, when asked whether they saw some special object of interest, it may be unimportant, perhaps Michael Angelo's statue of Moses, or the sunrise on Mount Righi; to have to reply in the negative, seems to them quite humiliating, especially if they are assured that they have "missed the grandest thing in all Europe." The absorbing serial idea begun in the humbler collection is subsequently carried into the higher denominations.

The history of our American coinage must be, of course, of paramount importance to us — its colonials, its first national issues, its fine early dollars and its various denominations; but after securing, for instance, the *well-defined* varieties of halves and quarters, of dimes and half dimes, to strive after and pay excessive prices for merely rare dates, when the same general types and varieties can be easily obtained, should surely not be encouraged. Numismatists and dealers create this commercial value only upon the theory that such rarities have a special historic value, which is in fact not true. I have in my collection a very fine half dime of 1803, procured at trifling cost; why should the same coin, merely dated 1802, bring several hundred dollars? In 1878 I observed a half dollar of 1796 among some old silver in a London shop window; on inquiring the price of it, the shopman said it cost him two shillings, but that he asked four shillings for it. I did not expostulate with him, though at the time I was not fully aware of its home-market value. On arriving at New York, I was easily prevailed upon to part with it, by an industrious collector, who kindly offered me sixty dollars for it. I had very good half dollars of 1795 and 1797, in no particular differing from it, excepting as to the single figure "6." The amount I received for this mere rarity, would purchase something of far more value to my collection. For instance, a splendid twenty shilling piece of Charles I, a half dozen fine siege pieces, a "Tribute money" penny of Tiberius; perhaps all included, or a shekel of the time of the Maccabees and a royal gold stater of Philip of Macedon, the "regale numisma" of Horace. Consider the real numismatic value of such an exchange! Drop a coin of ancient Syracuse, with its exquisite Greek profile in high relief, into your drawer containing a set of our own half dollars — what a contrast! What beauty and history it will bring into the midst of the general dullness and monotony of this expensive series. The nice distinctions we make, and the displaying of drawer after drawer of our American sets of generally common-place coinage, are apt to excite unfriendly criticism, and limit the popular interest in this branch of Archaeology. Instead of regarding us as students of history, our friends may perhaps be cherishing the mental reservation that we are a lot of cranks "given to the study of gimcracks."

The serial idea is also carried to the same extreme by our brother collectors of the autographic department. A simple receipt given by one of the patriotic men who happened to sign the Declaration of our Independence (though otherwise unknown to history) often commands a higher market value than some rare historic paper, or a fragment of original verses of some famed poet. The serial idea is of course the true one, if it represents also the historic idea. It forms the basis of systematic study. The series of colonials, of our general national coinage, the Roman Imperial series of sestertii, for instance, from Augustus to Gallienus, the general English silver series, from the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman kings down, (including the handsome crown pieces of the later sovereigns,) are lessons full of interest and study.

How few visitors at our National Mint at Philadelphia are attracted by our series sets of regular issue! The little so-called "Widow's mite" of Judaea, the forked and sword-shaped bronze pieces from China, or some unique historic medal or siege piece, generally make a more lasting and educating impression upon them. It has occurred to me, also, that our American collectors as a class devote them-

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selves rather too exclusively to coins relating to our own history, thereby confining themselves to a field of investigation comparatively local and narrow. They thus also limit the study of Art in Numismatics,—a department of infinite attraction and usefulness Many of our coins and medals are models of mechanical excellence, yet they generally lack artistic merit. They are deficient in beauty and originality of design. In future years, when, as we trust with some hopefulness, devotion to art may become a national characteristic, doubtless artistic excellence for its own sake, will give more pleasure to collectors.

If you would have a commentary on our home monetary art, place some good type of the earlier Italian School, with perhaps its silver filigree border, or a medal of one of the Dukes of Tuscany or Parma, or the French Henry the Fourth by Dupré, or the later familiar gold-gilt funeral medal of Napoleon I by Montagny (these specimens are suggested by my own collection),—place one of these in your case of our American series of mint medals. The result will not be gratifying to our national pride. Even the "Libertas Americana" medal, dedicated by the French to our Independence during the Revolution, offers us a spirited model for improvement. How much more earnest is the lesson taught by even an electrotype of a decadrachm of Syracuse, with its classic head of Arethusa; or by the really majestic eagle on the reverse of the Ptolemy Soter of Egypt. How far more brilliant is its pose and air of freedom than that of our less royal and sometimes even plebeian bird that represents the standard American art of the past century. It seems strange that not even the French have been quite able to duplicate the effect of these antique treasures. Indeed, they have not been equaled in any time or country.

I would also venture the suggestion that the value of uncirculated and proof sets of recent coinage is also over-estimated by the average American collector. Some evidence of circulation is often the best proof of genuineness. A slight defacement should not necessarily depreciate. Our collections are not entitled to the same standard of perfection as engravings and statuary, excepting perhaps as to medals or coins valued chiefly as works of art. The neat hole punched in my fine half dollar of 1794 does not really lessen its value, or disturb my equanimity. The handsome representative of Liberty, the clear-cut date and the well preserved reverse are there; all that is historic is still there.

I had the very great pleasure a couple of years ago (through the energetic kindness of our American Consul at Naples) of having two houses at Pompeii especially excavated for me. One proved to be a small grocer's shop, and in the other we found a well-stocked ancient kitchen. Both afforded a rich store of treasures, but the Italian authorities guard even their innumerable duplicates with a jealous eye. I was permitted to retain only a piece of heavy cast window glass about the size of my hand, and a small bronze coin of the Emperor Nero. The condition and value of the latter would grade rather low at one of our coin sales. It was neither "uncirculated" nor "proof"; in fact its face was partly obliterated, but it has a higher numismatic value to me than many modern home-made varieties. How much less of historic interest there is in the half dollar of 1796 or the half dime of 1802 than in this little "third bronze" piece from Pompeii.

G. P. THRUSTON.

Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1883.

An old Spanish milled silver dollar, as sharp and clearly cut as when coined, and evidently never circulated, is in the possession of State Treasurer Goodrich, says the *Hartford* (Ct.) *Times*. It was minted in 1770, and was buried either by British or Americans, during the Revolutionary war, near Newburgh. It is said that over two thousand dollars' worth of these and other coins were unearthed some years ago, and this coin among them, in an earthen jar. When Dr. Goodrich obtained this one, it was the color of old copper. On rubbing it up, it proved to be as fresh and bright as when it came from the Mint.

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GIOVANNI CAVINO.

BY RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

By the kindness of Mr. Lawrence, we are permitted to print with the accompanying illustrations, some extracts from his recent work on the medals of Giovanni Cavino. The book contains carefully prepared descriptions of one hundred and thirteen medals, and was printed for private circulation only. We learn, however, that Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, has persuaded Mr. Lawrence to allow a few copies of the edition, which was a limited one, to be placed on sale at the book-store of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., 838 Broadway.

GIOVANNI CAVINO, an Italian medallist, contemporary with Benvenuto Cellini, was born at Padua in 1499 or 1500. We know almost nothing of his life. It is probable that his medals were all executed in Padua, where he resided until his death in 1570. He was buried in the church of San Giovanni di Verdara, and for a long time the stone bound by an iron ring, which he used in coining, was preserved in that church. He left a son, Vincenzo, who seems to have aided him during the last years of his life, and who probably continued to use his dies after his death.

Cavino's medals are very numerous. Many of them bear portraits of distinguished jurists of Padua and of professors at the University. But his best known and most numerous works are his imitations of Roman large-brass coins and medallions which are known as "Paduans."

The imitation of Roman art seems from an early period to have been traditional at Padua, which contained one of the greatest universities of Europe. The earliest Italian medals were struck in that city and are quite classical in style. In the case of Cavino, this close adherence to the style of his Roman models is very marked, and it prevented him from equalling the best medallists of his period as an artist in portrait medals. At the same time it enabled him to produce very perfect copies of Roman coins. In this last work he was assisted by his friend Alessandro Bassiano, a scholar and antiquarian of Padua, of whom little is known, except that he left in manuscript the lives of the twelve Caesars. We learn of their association from a medal struck about 1540 to commemorate the event.

One hundred and twenty-two of Cavino's dies have been preserved and are at present in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. They were brought from Italy in the seventeenth century by Th. Lecomte, who obtained them from the Lazzara family of Padua, and who bequeathed them to the Abbey of Sainte Genevieve in 1670. They are described and illustrated by Claude de Molinet in his work, entitled: Le Cabinet de la Bibliothèque de Sainte Genevieve. Paris, 1692, folio.

Cavino's imitative medals were not originally designed as forgeries, and it was against his wishes that they were passed off as genuine antiques. But as such many of them found their way into the most celebrated collections of Europe, and were the subjects of numerous dissertations. Even during the present century several of them were regarded as antique by such numismatists as Mionnet and Barthélemy.

The greater number of the coins usually termed "Paduans" are cast from moulds, and are of little value and easily detected; but the pieces struck from Cavino's dies possess much artistic merit and are often not readily

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distinguishable from ancient coins. There are, however, several general points of difference which become apparent after careful comparison with the genuine coins. The "Paduan" is usually too round and regular, and the *flan* is too thin; the dots of the border or engrailment are large and in irregular relief; the letters are flat and square, especially N; M is broad at the base and narrow at the top; H and D are square and heavy, and A and V are too narrow and sharp. The coins struck by Cavino himself (the dies were used after his death) are usually composed of red and yellow copper, poorly alloyed. Several of Cavino's medals are found in silver; but most of the examples in this metal have been melted down in later times, consequently but few of them have been preserved.

All of Cavino's medals are rare, imitative pieces as well as portrait medals, and all are worthy of preservation as the work of an Italian medallist of the sixteenth century.

We append, from Mr. Lawrence's work, the following descriptions of the medals, engravings of which illustrate this number of the *Journal.*

Obv. AGRIPPINA · M · F · MAT · C · CAESARIS · AVGVSTI. Bust of Agrippina to the right, draped.

Rev. S · P · Q · R · MEMORIAE · AGRIPPINAE. Carpentum to the left, drawn by two mules.

Large-brass. Imitation of a genuine coin. Montigny, 6, and illus. on p. 400. Cohen, I, p. 142, No. 1; 2d Ed., I, p. 231, No. 1.

Obv. ALEXAND · BASSIANVS · ET · IOHAN · CAVINEVS · PATAVINI. Jugate busts of Alessandro Bassiano and Giovanni Cavino to the right, in Roman dress.

Rev. CERERI · LEGIFERAE. Ceres standing to the left, holding cornucopia and book of laws.

Dia. 37 m. Armand, 9. Montigny, 70.

Obv. PORVS · CONSILII · FILIVS.—IOANES CAVINVS. Bust of Christ to the right, draped.

Rev. OMNIA · SVRSVM · TRACTA · SVNT. Christ on the cross, at the foot of which are Mary, Mary Magdalene, and John.

Dia. 37 m. Zeitschrift für Numismatik, VIII, 1881, p. 119, ills. The obverse inscription is explained by a passage of Plato (Symp. 203 b. c.), where mention is made of a mythological person called *Πόρος*, "*the way*," the son of *Μῆτις*, "*Counsel*," and Zeus. This Porus, married to Penia, "*Poverty*," begat Eros, "*Love*." Plato's myth has thus been seized upon by Cavino, as a beautiful and poetic prophecy of Christ.

DISCOVERY AT CORTONA.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made at Cortona, near the site of the battle of Thrasymene. Some excavations on the side of a hill have brought to light the remains of a large building of the Imperial age. The tesselated mosaic pavement, with ornaments in black, the coins, fragments of vases and marble with inscriptions, suggest that the building was a villa of the Republican times which had been rebuilt under the Empire. From a cinerary urn with Etruscan inscriptions, it is thought that the site was originally that of an Etruscan tomb. The coins found included an uncial assis and money of the time of Maximin. A Roman burial-place, consisting of twenty-four tombs, in some of which skeletons were found, had evidently been examined by previous explorers. A lady's silver mirror, in perfect preservation, had, however, escaped their observation.

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MONEY OR SCRAPER.

To the American Antiquarian Society at its meeting in October, 1882, Mr. Frederick W. Putnam made a communication, in which he tries to overthrow the opinions held for three centuries as to the use and meaning of certain pieces of copper, illustrated in the *Journal*, V, 25. Mr. Putnam holds by merit and with honor the position of Curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and his views are entitled to very serious study. But I think he utterly fails to show reasons why we should consider these "coppers" to have been implements for any kind of work, the particular kind being, as he says, uncertain, though perhaps the scraping and shaping of pottery.

So far as I can learn, these curiously-shaped articles have always hitherto been thought to be part of the currency of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. Now, while it is of course possible that all authorities in the past have been mistaken, it is not very probable, and strong reasons must be given for such change of attribution. In the *Journal* for 1870,* as above mentioned, I printed the arguments, or rather records, which lead us to consider these pieces of copper to have been current as coins. I omitted then, however, to quote a letter printed in the first volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, in which Mr. Arthur T. Holroyd describes the Hasshahshah or iron mushroom money as found by himself in circulation in Kordofan, Africa. This is absolute proof of the use of metal of the shape under consideration as currency. I may mention that equally curious or even more extraordinary shapes are found in the ancient money of China.

I have only still further to add, that Mr. Putnam's own communication to the American Antiquarian Society contains another accidental argument for me. He says that many of these "copper implements" were found "buried in a large earthen jar." These are the very words which have been and must be constantly used in describing discoveries of coins, ancient or medieval. They seem to me to show that these articles, even if not made for purposes of currency, had at any rate been put to that use, and had acquired a special value for the demands of trade.

W. S. APPLETON.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

A VERY interesting discovery of ancient coins was made some time since in the neighborhood of Carystos, in the island of Eubœa. In preparing the foundations of a house, there were found in an earthen vessel over seventy Athenian tetradrachms of pre-Roman times, three Athenian drachms, and thirty drachms of Carystos itself. One of the tetradrachms has in the inscription the names of the *demos*, and is believed to be a unique specimen of the kind. Between the death of Alexander and the Roman domination, the coining of money used to be entrusted at Athens to certain selected persons, who introduced their own names into the superscription; but this case would indicate that, occasionally at least, for some particular reason, the *demos* took the coinage into their own hands, stamping the name on the coins. Most of the other tetradrachms bear the names of Archons. Carystos, the modern Karysto, or Castel Rosso, is a seaport near the southern extremity of the island. Eubœan silver coins are all quite rare.

* See also *Journal*, XVI, 2.

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THE INDIAN RUPEE.

Mr. Edward Thomas, whose labors as a numismatist have thrown so mnch light upon the archaeology of the East, has reprinted a paper upon the coinages of the East India Company at Bombay. The practical interest of the essay is the proof it gives of the continuous decrease that has taken place in the value of the rupee during the last two centuries. It seems that the Bombay Mint was first authorized by Charles II in 1676, "to coin rupees, pice, budgrooks," which should be current not only in the island, but in all the dependencies of the Company in the East Indies. This "Island of Bombaye" came to the English king by virtue of his marriage contract with Catharine, the sister of Alfonso VI, of Portugal, signed in the early part of 1662; and it was by him made over to the Company in March, 1662, together with its revenue of £2,833 per annum, and with the king's garrison of two companies of foot, who volunteered into the Company's service, and thus formed its first military establishment at Bombay. When the Company began to coin money they seem to have underrated the value of the local rupee, for the first specimen of their rupees bearing this denomination contains only 178 grains of silver, whereas a later one, dated 1678, contains over 183 grains, and one of the same last mentioned year as much as 198. The Indian rupees were estimated by writers in the earlier part of the seventeenth century as from 2*s.* to as high as 2*s.* 9*d.*, and the average value seems not to have been much less than 2*s.* 6*d.* The decline in value of the coin is of course due to various causes not affecting India alone; but Mr. Thomas warns the theorists who talk of restoring silver to its old value in India, that the circumstances are now altogether altered; since, instead of the comparatively all-round trade of the old Company in goods and metals, we have to face "the leech-like heavy charges of the present Home Government, which draws indiscriminately for its own wants bills in rupees upon its hapless dependency, in season and out of season, whether the balance of trade or metallic exchange is for or against them."

JEWISH COINS AND MEDALS.

Mr. David L. Walter, of New York, a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, is now collecting material for a proposed work which he hopes to issue during the present year, on the medals (and coins, if any,) of the Mediaeval and Modern Jews, or relating in any way to them, or their history, uses and customs, and on pieces (including fabrications) bearing Hebrew inscriptions. Mr. Walter writes us that he would be very thankful for a *minute* description of any pieces of the character above mentioned, and a pencil rubbing or impression, as well as references to any illustrations, etc., in this branch of numismatics. It is not intended to include *ancient* coins, *e. g.* of Judaea; nor crowns or other pieces bearing merely the name of "Jehovah" in Hebrew; nor the Hebrew-Polish bracteates described by Polkowski, although should any numismatist be able to give descriptions of such pieces not mentioned by him, the information would be gladly received.

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Any medals of Rabbis or distinguished Jews; of synagogues, or of other Jewish buildings, or of societies; any relating to Jewish rites or ceremonies, or of events relating to or particularly affecting the Jews; even fabrications, such as rare varieties of the Moses or Christ pieces, and the large imaginary shekels, are all within the purport of this work.

Should any reader of the *Journal* be able to aid Mr. Walter in this interesting department of coin study, which so far as we remember has never been explored to any extent, their assistance will be gladly received.

J. C.

THE MONTREAL INDIAN MEDAL.

WE reprint by permission the following article, by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, which was read before a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York.

IT is not definitely known when medals were introduced as helps in the furtherance of intercourse with the Indians, for those first issued for that purpose bore no special design. Medals struck to commemorate some episode in the life of the king, or local event in the history of the nation, were sent out from the mother country for this purpose; and the medals struck for the Indians, with one or two exceptions, were without date or any special inscription or device pointing out the object of their issue. Gathering some facts from documents of the time, we can safely conclude that this custom began about the close of the seventeenth century.

In the possession of an old Indian family belonging to the remnant of the Huron tribe, settled near Quebec, a medal struck in the reign of Louis XIV was found. In Vol. XI, page 93, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, this medal is claimed as having been especially designed and struck for the Indians. This statement I have always doubted, as I find it described on page 193, No. 462, in the Catalogue of the Musée Monetaire, as a medal commemorative of the birthday of the Duc de Berri.*

In the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa are a number of manuscript volumes containing such extracts, from the archives at Paris, as relate to Canada. Among them is a letter from Governor Vaudreuil, which, translated, reads as follows:—"21st September, 1722. I have received the letter with which the council has honored me and the twelve medals bearing the portrait of the king; eight small and four large ones. I have continued to be careful not to be too lavish with this favor among the Indians, and to give them only to those who by their services to the nation deserve them, and to those whom I desire to bind to our interest by this mark of honor." Further on there is a letter from Beauharnois on the same question, dated August 25, 1727:—"Since the death of M. de Vaudreuil, the Rev. Father Jesuits have not asked medals for the chiefs of the settled Indians, for whom it was customary for them to ask some. The Rev. Father de la Chasse, to whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given one, tells me it is absolutely necessary to provide some more. I have received proof of this. The Indians from above, when they come down to Montreal, would not relieve me from promising them to several who have served us well among their tribes. I pray you to enable me to satisfy these savages, and to send me a dozen small medals and six large ones. If this number is not sufficient for the year, I shall have the honor to ask some next year, but I shall take good care to cause them to be valued, and to give them only to those who shall deserve them on account of real services."

In 1859 two medals were turned up among other Indian remains, on the banks of the Ohio River. The older of these has on the obverse the head of George I, and the

* Mr. McLachlan is correct in this reference to the Catalogue of the Musée Monetaire, but it is exceedingly probable that the Catalogue itself, printed in 1833, is wrong. The real medal on the birth of the Duc de Berri is No. 275, and is also engraved in the Médailles sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grand, etc., etc., printed in 1702. In that volume the medal of 1693 is not mentioned, and perhaps every specimen had been sent to America.—ED.

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other that of George II. The reverses of both have a representation of an Indian aiming at a deer. Another medal for the Indians is referred to in an article in the "Historical Magazine" for September, 1865, page 285, which states that:—"Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nation Indians, thirty silver medals; his majesty's picture on one side, and the royal arms on the other. * * * * * * These medals seem to have disappeared; possibly a stray one may be found in some collection." In 1757 a medal was struck in Philadelphia, on which was represented a white man and an Indian smoking the calumet of peace. These medals were struck by the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific means," and were given by this Society with the view of preventing war with the aborigines.

From these quotations we gather that the giving of medals as a reward for services rendered, or with a view of securing and retaining the friendship of the Indians, had become general about the time preparations were in progress for the final conquest of Canada.

Another quotation brings us to the subject more immediately before us. In a private diary kept by Sir William Johnson, during a journey to and from Detroit, is the following entry. He is at Oswego, ready to sail on Thursday, July 21st, 1761:—"Got everything on board the vessel, then met the Onondaga chiefs. When assembled I bid them welcome; condoled their losses agreeable to custom; acquainted them with the reason of my not calling them to a general council since my return from Canada. * * * * * * Then delivered the medals sent me by the General for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number."

At the Bushnell sale last year, having purchased the medal described under No. 286 of the catalogue, although studying it carefully, I could not give it its exact location in the history of Montreal, until I came across the above item. I had seen the drawing of a similar medal, by Sandham, in his "Supplement to the Coins of Canada," but had never before the pleasure of handling an original; I had not therefore even begun to aspire to the owning of what, to a Montreal collector, could not prove otherwise than the gem of his collection—the oldest numismatic memento of his native city. The medal may be described as follows:—

Obverse. "MONTREAL": in the exergue, "DCF" stamped in a sunk oval. A view of a walled town with a body of water in the foreground, into which a small stream flows. There are five church spires ranged along the middle of the town, and a flag displaying St. George's cross to the right.

Reverse. Plain; "ONONDAGOS" is engraved in capitals across the field, and the name "Tekahonwaghse" in script at the top. Some one has, at a later time, scratched across the lower part with a sharp pointed instrument, in three lines: "Taken from an Indian | chief in the AMERICAN | WAR 1761." Size, 45 millimetres.

The medal described by Sandham, of the same design, was sold with the Wood collection some years ago, and twice subsequently. The inscription on the reverse is "MOHIGRANS" in the field, and "Tankalkel" at the top; metal, pewter.

The device and inscriptions on these medals leave no room for doubt that they were some of those given to the Indians in 1761 by Johnson; although Stone, in a foot note on page 144 of the Second Volume of the "Life of Sir William Johnson," states that "these medals, by order of Amherst, were stamped upon one side with the Baronet's coat of arms." I have never heard of the existence of a medal answering to this description; nor does it seem likely that the arms of a commoner would have been displayed on medals presented in the name of the king. There *may* have been some correspondence about the arms of the Baronet appearing on such a medal, and possibly the honor may have been offered to him: but on carefully studying the Montreal medal we see that, as the British flag floats from the citadel, and as it is stated thereon it was taken from an Indian in 1761, it could only have been made during that short interval. We know of no other occasion, during the year, for which this medal was likely to have been presented; nor was the government of those

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times so lavish as to have two medals prepared for the same object. We may therefore safely conclude that the one given for services rendered by the Indians at the capture of Montreal, was the medal under description, and not one bearing the arms of Sir William Johnson.

When Johnson recommended the giving of these medals, he was so desirous of presenting them promptly, that there was not sufficient time to order them from England, and a colonial medallist was entrusted with the work. The highly appropriate design of a view of the captured city, was chosen, to which the recipient's name and the tribe to which he belonged was added. The device is far more suitable and much more interesting to us, as Americans, north as well as south of the forty-fifth parallel, than the conventional head of the king with his titles and arms. Had the order been executed in England, a more finished medal would have been produced, but we should not now be trying to interest ourselves over it as an American rarity. The workmanship of this piece seems to be that of the moulder rather than of the die cutter; its whole appearance is that of a casting; yet, as the work of an American designer, it is highly creditable; for I take it to be the production of a New York silversmith. As a specimen of the state of the art in that city, one hundred and twenty years ago, it has its antiquarian as well as its numismatic value. The initials "DCF" * stamped on the medal after it had been moulded, stand for some forgotten tradesman of Gotham, who there successfully plied his craft in those old colonial days. I have been informed that specimens of plate, bearing this stamp, still exist in the city. The worthy silversmith, we may imagine, often referred with pride to the time when the victorious General, lately returned from the capitulation of Montreal, walked into his shop and gave the order for the rewards to be given to "Our faithful Indian allies."

The view of Montreal, given on the obverse, is by no means a correct picture of the town as it appeared in those days. The five churches then standing, had not all tall spires constructed after one design. This view must have been taken from some sketch by an officer accompanying the expedition, or from an illustration in a book of travels, drawn mainly from memory. The only view that I have seen of Montreal, representing it as it appeared at that time, will be found on page 438 of a work published by Harpers, entitled "Old Times in the Colonies." This view differs materially from that on the medal. Two churches only are shown; one, the Jesuits' church, has a square tower with long slender spires rising from each of the four corners; there are buildings shown on Point à Calliere; and the small island is wanting; fewer buildings also appear in the cut. With the exception of the superfluity of church spires and the absence of buildings on Point à Calliere, the view on the medal is more correct than in the cut. The city has changed since them; hardly one feature remains by which the old Indian warrior, who gallantly wore this medal before its walls, could now recognize it. The St. Lawrence in all its majesty still flows as rapidly by, but Point à Calliere can no longer be distinguished, River St. Pierre is converted into a sewer far out of sight, the island into a wharf, the churches torn down, and the walls levelled. Every attribute of war has been removed, and the green fields stretching up to Mount Royal, where the bristling armies bivouacked, is covered with the homes of two hundred thousand peace-loving citizens.

Tekahonwaghse, the recipient of this medal, is nowhere, to my knowledge, mentioned in history; he was a war chief, and at the head of his band of braves, led them through many a well contested battle against their inveterate foes, the Hurons. As a war chief he took no prominent part in the general council of the sachems, nor was his voice heard in the local gatherings of the tribe, the Onondagos, who formed part of the Confederacy of the Five Nations, inhabiting Central New York.

Judging from the medal given to "Tankalkel" of the Mohigans, we infer that his services could not have been valued so highly as those of the Onondago warrior, for

* The same stamp is seen on an excessively rare medal of 1764, which has on one side the head of George III, and on the reverse the inscription HAPPY WHILE UNITED, with design of a White man and Indian seated under a tree on the sea-shore. It is undoubtedly another medal intended for presentation to Indians.

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his reward is in the baser metal. How one of that tribe came to receive a medal, is explained when we learn that seventy "River Indians" accompanied Johnson to Montreal. This was a collective name for the remnants of the Mohigans and other Algonquin tribes, the aborigines of New England.

Reservations of these children of the forest are still to be found, here and there, in our land, but those of them who remain are fast losing their national characteristics, and are growing out of their minority into the full manhood of citizenship. Occasionally we meet, engaged in the avocations of peace, one of the children of those who were the makers of our early history, the chief actors in those stirring times—at one time the desolators of our early settlements, then the outpost in the defence of the Colonies against grasping aggression. Courted alike by Saxon and Gaul, they for a time held the balance of power in the struggle for the mastery in this continent. And now that the war-fire has ceased to burn in their bosoms, and the fierce war-whoop to ring from their lips, shall we not treasure, with all our veneration for the eventful past, this memento of those who helped on that final and overwhelming victory which has made our race dominant on this continent?

VERY AGED COINS.

TREASURING MONEY THAT WAS USED IN THE TIME OF MOSES.

[THE following seems to deserve preservation as a numismatic absurdity. The original newspaper article was about as long again. Blunders are left uncorrected.]

One of the most valuable, rarest and most unique of private collections of antique and modern coins and medals, that is now in the possession of Mr. Charles Tochtermann, of No. 131 East Fifteenth street, New York, was lately seen by a New York Star writer. The collection embraces a series of coins from the earlier period of the Egyptians, from the time of Moses, thence to the Hebrew shekel, at the beginning of the Christian era, and following in close sequence down through the reigns of Roman, Greek and German emperors. There are coins from the early period also of the Carthagenians, Assyrians, Medes, Grecians and Macedonians. A complete set of coins from the time of Queen Elizabeth down to the present dynasty. A full set of coins of the United States from the year 1794, when the first coin was minted, to date. The medals are from all nations and ages, some of them, it is said, over 4,000 years old.

Mr. Tochtermann is sixty-five years old, and has spent forty years of his life in making this collection. He has traveled from "Greenland's icy shore" to Afric's desert waste, from the ruins of Pompeii to the catacombs of Rome, and through the forgotten glories of Egypt as shown in her ruins, to the Aztec mounds of Mexico. In fact, no country nor no clime but Mr. Tochtermann has seen. In this admirable work Mr. Tochtermann has been assisted by his charming wife, a lady as much and as enthusiastic a numismatist as her husband.

Through a mutual friend the writer was introduced to the collector of the curios, who appointed a day when the coins could be seen, as they had to be taken from the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company and brought to his house.

On the day appointed the writer was courteously received, and saw spread out before his gaze a collection that has seldom been shown to other eyes than the collector and a few intimate friends—not a half-dozen in all. As the collection stands its value intrinsically is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. They were of gold, copper, silver and other metallic substances, and a few, taken from the tombs of the ancient Egyptians, are of stone.

The first to attract the writer's attention was a splendid English silver medal, nearly three inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, which was struck off in honor of the nuptials of Charles I. and the Princess Henrietta. The design on one side represents a marriage scene, with two angels above crowning the parties. The reverse represents a field of battle, with Pallas coming down and presenting Bellona a branch of laurel. On the left is a curious piece of cannon of peculiar shape, with its muzzle pointed away from the two. This is dated May 12, 1641.

The next was a large silver medal representing a large field, with an angel hovering about and the inscription, "Ich, lassee dich nicht gens." The reverse side has the name of Anna Maria, Duchess of Saxony, with the year of her birth, 1627; marriage, 1647, and death, 1669.

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One English silver medal of the Robert Leaper Perray family, new. These three medals are the only ones known to be in existence, and for which, at the time of the World's Exposition in Paris, 1867, at which Mr. Tochtermann was to have exhibited his exhibition, but, owing to want of space, declined doing so, he was offered £2,000 by Queen Victoria's agent.* He declined selling them, not wishing to break the collection. The medals are finely executed, and are as bright as if only a day old.

Among the ancient Hebrew coins is one of the time of Moses,† with Moses' head on one side in bas-relief, finely executed, and on the other, in Jewish characters, the first commandment. This coin is of bronze, in a fine state of preservation. There is also a Jewish shekel of silver, one of the same kind as is known as the "thirty pieces of silver" for which Judas betrayed Christ. On one side is an olive tree, with a Jewish inscription underneath, and on the other a vase of flowers.

Among the other medals are the following: * * * A gold medal in honor of Louis XV, a head on one side and a vessel on the other representing the harbor of La Rochelle, a city in the distance. Cannot be duplicated. A German medal, struck in commemoration of the famine in Europe, 1816–17. It represents a mother and two babes, who are crying for bread. The features, in their agony, are finely depicted. It is very rare. One silver medal, struck by order of the King in honor of deeds of bravery. Dated 1611. One silver medal, dated 1623. Very rare and fine. It is supposed to have been struck by order of the Monarch of Saxony. One silver medal of England, said to have been struck in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It has an indistinct Latin inscription.

There are also four medals of Napoleon Bonaparte, struck in celebration of his victorious return to Paris. They cannot be duplicated. One on his return from Russia, one on his return from Algiers, and one on his return from Italy. They are in a fine state of preservation, each having the head of the modern Hannibal, and if genuine, and there can be no doubt of it, will set at rest the dispute as to the precise shape of Napoleon's head, three being in profile and the fourth a full face.

There is also one medal of which particular mention should be made. It is older than the Crusades, and represents on one side the Virgin Mary and on the other a chalice. This is very rare and valuable.

Among the coins, as before mentioned, are coins of stone of the ancient Egyptians, curious and valuable, belonging to the different dynasties. There is one silver coin of Athens, a petradrachm, value, intrinsically, about seventy cents. One side has the head of Minerva, the other a large owl, both in deep bas-relief. Over the same face with the owl are the letters "O. O. E." It is supposed to be twenty centuries old, and cannot be duplicated in any private collection. One silver coin of the days of Alexander the Great, with his bust on one side, a number of copper coins struck during the reign of Emperor Maximus, Emperor Constantine I, Emperor Tiberius, Cleopatra, Demetrius, Ptolemius I, Probus and others. A Hebrew copper coin, about the size of a dollar, an eighth of an inch thick, supposed to be 4,000 years old; one silver shekel, Jewish money, dated 2506, supposed to have been coined in Jerusalem.

Among the coins may be mentioned the following: * * * One silver crown of Louis XVI, dated 1792, of the French Monarchy. One of the last coins struck with the likeness of the martyr King; the last, in fact, struck under the reign of the descendants of Henry IV. Louis XVI was beheaded in 1793. One silver coin, "sex livres," 1793. "Regorede" on one side and "Republique France" on the other. A silver coin of Jacobus II, dated 1685; the only other specimen is in the British Museum, whose collection of coins, claims Mr. Tochtermann, is not as good as his.‡ Also a large lot of Spanish and Hamburg coins, of which very few are to be found anywhere. A Russian coin with the head of Peter the Great. Dated 1652.§

The finest part of the collection and the one in which Mr. Tochtermann takes the most pride in is his series of American coins. He has in this collection coins from the first that were minted down to the present day. Many of them "proof." That is, without ever having been in circulation, and fresh from the mint, not a sign of tarnish on them, and all wrapped up carefully in fine tissue paper. As laid out before the writer's gaze, they comprised the handsomest set of coins in the whole collection. In this collection is a set of five-dollar gold pieces from 1795 to the present date.

* With Dominie Sampson we must exclaim, "Prodigious."

† This is only inferior in age and interest to the shekel used in paying for Joseph, described in the *Journal*, Vol. XIV, p. 52. Mr. T. should obtain that, at any price, for his cabinet, as a companion piece.

‡ We are in doubt whether Mr. Tochtermann's claim, or the reporter's ignorant credulity is the more stupendous.

§ Only twenty years before the birth of Peter. Our printer has not exclamation points enough to do justice to this article.

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A set of American silver of one dollars, from 1794 to 1804, which is claimed to be the only complete private collection in existence. From 1804 to 1836 the dollar coin was not minted, but the half dollars were. Among these dollars are two of the famous 1804 dollars, one of which sold recently for $750. There is also a bronze dollar, or "pattern" proof, of 1851, the only one in existence. At auction this coin alone would bring $100. In this collection are all the half dollars, the quarter dollars, the twenty-cent pieces, the dimes, the half dimes, the three-cent pieces, two-cent pieces and pennies that have ever been coined. As a collection they cannot be duplicated, a number of them not even being in existence outside of this collection. The dollar coin of 1794 has a beautiful flying eagle on its face, and is in a fine state of preservation, being almost proof.

COMPTE RENDU.

SEVEN years ago an article appeared in this *Journal* giving an account of some of the more important *Recent Additions to the Mint Cabinet.* Since then no public account has been rendered (as now and then there should be) of the growth of this department, which was wisely established as a connecting link between the nearly related and mutually helpful studies of Numismatics and Minting.

Our little appropriation of three hundred a year permits us to extend our possessions, though Congress forbids us to extend our walls. Our cases had been crowded until we were in the position of a youth who feels awkward, because, while he is old enough to have outgrown his sleeves and his trousers, he is not yet entrusted with money to buy new ones; and his misease is only aggravated by the thought that his father is rich enough to carry on a large jobbing business, in which he is too much absorbed to recognize the needs of his child. What then could we do? Good Mother Necessity found a reserve of seams and tucks in our old suit, and we have been letting these out, until we are now much better clad and more comfortable. To drop the figure, the upright cases have had their old blue paper-covered slant-shelving torn out and replaced by a new series of beveled coin-rests, presenting something of the aspect of old fashioned window-blinds. Each bevel or slant supports but one row of coins and is just far enough from the perpendicular to insure stability. By this means we avoid the heavy shadows as in the old arrangement, in which the sloping shelves were broad enough to carry three rows of coins each. As it is, we gain several additional tiers and increase the cabinet accommodations by about one third. From the central round or horizontal case the black velvet has been replaced by stained wood, and a narrow beading substituted for the wider stripping which formerly divided the rows. Black velvet is liable to tarnish any metal surfaces in contact with it, and the stained wood background is more serviceable, if not so rich. All the new case interiors are of pine, stained to imitate mahogany. It would doubtless be better could we have had them of hard wood at once, but one does not have to be in the government service many years before he knows by intuition the truth in the Spanish proverb, "If you don't get what you like, the best way is to like what you get." And we do.

Now for a brief mention of some of the more important recent additions to the collection. It is unnecessary to speak of our own proofs and new cotemporary foreign issues, unless in allusion to the coinage of the Hawaiian Islands and of Bolivia, the dies for which were made here at the request of those governments. The last year has also witnessed a large influx of patterns, chiefly for the nickel coinage; the last addition being the new-old idea of a coin with a hole in the centre, and made from designs by Mr. Eastman Johnson, a noted artist and a highly intelligent gentleman, who is, as some believe, making a mistake in trying to force the adoption of a piece whose best claims are that it may be passed in the dark, and carried on a shoe-string.

It will hardly be deemed extravagant in the Mint to pay eighty-four dollars for a beautiful specimen of the *Ameri* Cent. Taking the view that the United States is best entitled to its own issues, we have enriched our collection with a 1797 quarter eagle; a half eagle of 1832; silver dollar of 1798, with small eagle and fifteen stars. Then there are a number of Colonials and early American pieces, from a Vermont baby to a

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Granby stag. The permission of the latter to "Value me as you please" is rather a grim compliance in virtue of present prices. To offset some of these expenditures, it must be stated that the occasional rescue of good pieces from the melting pot goes on, though the opportunities for increasing the collection in that way are rare compared with what they were thirty years ago. Through this means we have lately obtained a Crown of Ferdinand of Bavaria, 1645, and a Thaler of Rhacus (Ragusa), 1794.

Under the head of *Donations*, we have from Quartermaster General Meigs a half-dollar and pistareen of Carolus and Johana of Spain. These pieces were presented to General Meigs at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1870. The special interest attaching to them, is in their having been found on the beach of Padre Island, off the southerly coast of Texas. The supposition is that they were washed up from a sunken treasure ship, wrecked on the coast while carrying funds to the army of Cortez, who entered the City of Mexico in 1519. The good condition of the pieces seems to warrant our accepting this briny romance *cum grano salis*. Antiquarian stories must expect to stand the tests of the chemist as well as of the historian. This reminds me, however, of some specimens in our cabinet, from the wreck of the *San Pedro*, some account of which may not be uninteresting here.* "Early in 1815, a naval armament was fitted out in Spain by Ferdinand VII, for the purpose of reducing the rebellious colonies in South America. The military force of this expedition amounted to ten thousand men, of whom two thousand were on board the flagship San Pedro. This vessel was also freighted to a large amount with gunpowder, cannon balls and specie." The account then goes on to state that the fleet touched at the Island of Marguerita, near the coast of Venezuela. After leaving the island the vessel took fire, burnt four hours until the magazine caught and exploded, and the wreck went down with four hundred men. The right of working the wreck was granted about thirty years after to a Baltimore Company, known as the "San Pedro Company." Divers were set to work, and the wreck found in sixty feet of water on a hard bed of coral. Over this there was a deposit of mud, and again over this a layer of coral which had to be pierced to arrive at the treasure. The Spanish dollars recovered were sent to Philadelphia, and (up to Sept. 1848,) about seventy-five thousand dollars had been recovered and recoined. The dollars were much corroded and encrusted, the coating having first to be removed to bring the pieces into fit condition for minting; the loss by corrosion was considerable; one dollar, with the impression still visible, being reduced to thirty-four cents in value. In the light of these and other facts, it is difficult to conceive how the pieces found in Texas could have come so clean from their reputed bath of over three hundred years; but they are worth keeping for all that, and General Meigs has the thanks of the Republic for them.

From Mr. George S. Johnson of Dominica, we have something curious and quite scarce. Mr. Johnson, when on a visit to the Mint, seeing our Trinidad *cut dollar*, promised and subsequently sent us the recoined abstracted *real*. This singular little coin is shaped somewhat like a muffin, beveled and scolloped on the edge, plain on one side, and on the other a radiating ornamentation proceeding from a centre with a script D enclosing a star and a dot. The piece is called a *moco*—not a very pretty name for those who understand its primary significance, but secondarily it means a castaway, a worthless thing. It fits fairly into the hole whence it, or a piece like it, originally came. The nominal weight of the original *round dollar* was 413 grains. Our *cut* dollar weighs 338½ grains; the *moco*, 46 grains; short on both, 29½ grains.

Among our new medals, the most noticeable is the large specimen presented by the late Archbishop Wood. On the obverse a finely wrought bust of Pius IX, surrounded by the inscription PIUS. IX. PONT. MAX. AN. XXIV. The reverse contains a circular pictorial representation of the coining room of the Papal Mint, with machinery *in situ*. This is surrounded by the inscription OFFICINA. MONETARIA. VRBIS. NOBIS. OPERIBVS. ET. OMNIGENO. INSTRVMENTO. AVCTA. AN. MDCCCLIX. In exergue, JOSEPHO. FERRARI. AER. PRAEF. I. BIANCHI. F. Outside of the inscription are detached representations of various pieces of mint machinery, separated at regular intervals by ornamen-

* From the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, reported by W. E. DuBois in October, 1845.

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tal tracery. Though somewhat mechanical, the perspective is good, the cutting clean, the drawing accurate, and the effect as a whole artistic.

The Superintendent has made a happy disposition of the elephantine *hub-die* of the Centennial Medal. Historic considerations forbade both its destruction and (the next thing to it) a consignment to oblivion. A special case has been made for it, and visitors can get some idea of what a "hub" is, while they are recalling the great events of the 'seventy-sixes. The case of selections has been re-arranged and a reference catalogue inserted, so that visitors having but little time may find there some of the most remarkable pieces, ancient and modern, in one view. The mullions of the cases have been removed and larger lights introduced. The work of removing, renumbering and replacing nearly seven thousand coins is both a responsible and a laborious task, for which Mr. McClure and his assistants deserve credit. The next move will be to intersperse explanatory labels, such as some of the cases have long contained, and without which the collection is of small value as an educator of the people. When this is accomplished we may re-echo the words of the founder, that "beside the appropriate endowment and ornament of the Institution, we have a permanent source of information on the whole subject of coinage; popular curiosity and educated taste are gratified; and researches into antiquities, arts and history are furnished with a new facility and stimulus."

U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. PATTERSON DUBOIS.

HENRY JERNAGAN'S SILVER CISTERN.

The following paper was read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at a recent meeting. It supplies a "missing link" in the history of the Cistern Medal.

THE so-called Carolina Medal, better known perhaps as the Cistern Medal, has long been a disputed piece. In the *Journal* for January, 1869, (Vol. iii, p. 68,) reasons were given for what most numismatists now believe to be its true assignment; but, partly from the fact that no one seems to have learned very much about Jernagan, and still less about his cistern, which up to a very recent time has been entirely lost from sight or knowledge, this attribution is still doubted by a few. In Dr. Richard Meade's Catalogue, published in 1755, this medal is described, with the note, "This is Mr. Jernagan's Silver Medal, or Ticket, for the sale of his famous cistern." It seems to have been struck in gold, silver and copper (see *Journal*, ii, p. 100). In the Lilliendahl Sale, Dec. 1863, this piece (No. 755) was described by Mr. Strobridge for the first time as a Carolina Medal, and the reasons for so calling it are given in full on the page of the *Journal* last mentioned, with some comments by the late Prof. Anthon, who doubted the correctness of Mr. Strobridge's ascription, and first, we believe, called attention to the forgotten note, for which he acknowledged his own indebtedness to Mr. Cogan,—and further raised some queries as to who was Henry Jernagan, and what was his cistern. Mr. J. H. Taylor, in response, quoted from Knight's Pictorial London, iii, 87, a reference to a petition of Henry Jernagan, a goldsmith of London, who "had made a Silver Cistern, that had been acknowledged by all persons of skill who had seen the same, to excel whatever of the kind had been attempted in this kingdom: that, after an expense of several thousand pounds on the workmanship alone, exclusive of the weight in silver, and after great hazards in the furnace, and four years of application to the raising and adorning the model, the Cistern now remained on his hands." Jernagan asked to be allowed to dispose of it by lottery, and the medals which are now under consideration are the tickets. But what became of the cistern, or indeed what it was, no one seems to have been able to discover. I think, therefore, that all American numismatists will be interested to know something about the cistern,—and I take pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter lately printed in the London Athenaeum, which I think satisfactorily answers these questions. How the cistern got to Russia does not appear, but possibly some contemporary account

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of the drawing of the Lottery may yet be discovered, which would enlighten us on that point. The extract is as follows: —

The remarkable collection of reproductions of Russian art treasures in metal and other materials, which has been made by permission of the late Emperor of Russia for the Museum at South Kensington, will shortly be exhibited to the public. Included in it are many pieces of English plate of curious interest to those familiar with the history of our manufactures. The most striking of these is a great silver wine cistern, of most unusual dimensions—about five and a half feet long, and massive in proportion, the original weighing more than a quarter of a ton, and being made of the higher or "Britannia" standard. It stands on couchant leopards, and is decorated in répoussé, with groups of young bacchanals, gracefully designed, playing around cars drawn by leopards, and the edge is wreathed with vine leaves and grapes. The original forms part of the treasure of the plate room in the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg, and is certainly one of the most remarkable pieces of English plate known to exist. It is hall-marked 1734–5; but besides the hall-mark there is a maker's mark, a shield bearing a mitre and the letters K. A. beneath. This has now been identified by Mr. Henry Rollason, of Messrs. Elkington's, as the mark, specially registered for plate of the Britannia standard, of Charles Kandler, who carried on business in St. Martin's Lane in 1727, and afterwards in Jermyn Street, near St. James's Church. There is a large contemporary engraving of this great piece of silversmith's work, bearing the name "Henricus Jernegan Londini inuenit, 1735," and the weight, "*octo millium unciarum*," with the dimensions. Nothing of its history seems to be known in Russia, nor was it, until selected by Englishmen for reproduction, suspected to have been made in London.

I have not learned of any other mention of the "contemporary engraving." Does any one know about *that?* It is curious that the Cistern should have remained so long in oblivion.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President appointed Mr. Davenport to be Auditor of the Treasurer's accounts for the year, and Messrs. Green and Crosby a committee to nominate at the annual meeting, Officers for 1884. Mr. Woodward showed several medals, including the war medal of the Punjaub, centennial medal of the battle of Groton Heights, medal of Bicycle Tournament at Springfield, 1883, and an impression in tin of a medal on the Peace of 1783, with inscription Respublica Americana, which is probably quite rare. The Secretary exhibited a second medal in commemoration of the Foreign Exhibition in Boston. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

Jan. 4, 1884. The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President communicated a donation of several medals from Mr. Wm. H. Warner of Philadelphia, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. In the absence of Messrs. Green and Crosby, the President appointed Messrs. Slafter and Woodward a committee to nominate officers; they reported the former board for re-election, and their report was adopted, and Officers for 1884 chosen as follows: *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Samuel A. Green; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. Dr. Green afterwards expressed his unwillingness to serve longer as Treasurer. Mr. Woodward showed a curious oval copper badge with words "City of Charleston," and a cap of Liberty inscribed "Free"; it is supposed to have been worn by free negroes. The Secretary exhibited a few pieces, including duplicates of Nos. 244, 528, 881 of the Ely Collection, in the catalogue of which they are stated to be of great rarity. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular meeting, Jan. 15, 1884. President Parish in the chair. Miss Rachel T. Barrington and James B. Wilson, Jr., of New York, were elected Life Members. Acceptances have been received from Corresponding Members Patterson DuBois, William Talbot Ready, and Carlos Carranza; also from Dr. Julius Friedlaender, and John Evans, LL. D., as Honorary Members. The deaths of Resident Member Sigimund K. Harzfeld and Honorary Member Francois Lenormant were announced. The Executive Committee proposed an amendment to the By-laws increasing the number of officers, which was adopted. Prof. Woolf, Chairman of the Anthon Medal Committee, stated he had received forty-four subscribers to the Medal. The Curator reported a number of donations from Messrs. A. S. Sullivan, T. A. Kohn, Wm. H. Key, A. C. Zabriskie, Mrs. Meyers, and Mrs. Solomon Woolf; also a large number of coins and medals from Pres. Parish, from which he was to select such specimens as were needed for the Society's Cabinet. The special thanks of the Society were voted to Pres. Parish for his donation; also to Mr. Zabriskie for his valuable donation of a silver medal of Napoleon I, commemorating a victory over the Germans. Mr. Lawrence stated he had received information that the Fac-simile Collection would be shipped from London early in February, so that we should have them in time for exhibition at our annual meeting. Pres. Parish appointed Messrs. James Oliver, Lyman H. Low, and John M. Dodd, Jr., as a Nominating Committee. A paper entitled "The small Stone Graves in White County, Tenn.," by Corresponding Member John B. Lillard, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was then read, and a special vote of thanks was adopted for his interesting paper. Pres. Parish exhibited a small oval silver medal with ring: Bust of Philip II to left, ins., "In all things faithful to the king"; rev., two hands clasped, ins., "Even to wearing the beggar's wallet." (See Van Loon under date 1566, and Motley, Vol. I of Dutch Republic, page 520.) Mr. Doughty exhibited a book entitled "A List of the Cabinet of Samuel Veyrel, Apothecary at Xaintes, with an essay on the antiquities, &c.," printed in French and Latin, Bordeaux, by Pierre de la Court, 1635, and bound in vellum. Adjourned.

Special meeting, March 1, 1884. Pres. Parish presiding. The President stated, that as the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had recently expressed an opinion to the effect that the result of the trial of Feuardent *vs.* Cesnola had been a complete vindication of the latter, therefore at the request of several members of the Society he had called this special meeting. The following resolutions having been presented, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Our fellow member, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, a gentleman with a well established reputation as an expert in regard to the authenticity of objects of antiquity, seeing reason to question the genuineness of certain Cypriote sculptures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and disapproving the treatment to which the objects in the Cypriote collection generally were subjected by their custodians, made his criticisms public, and thereby subjected himself to attacks upon his personal character and his professional reputation; and

Whereas, In order to defend his character, and in the interest of truth and justice, he was forced to carry on a lawsuit against one of his defamers at a heavy expenditure of money, and a great sacrifice of time; and

Whereas, Through his self-sacrificing efforts, the true history and character of a costly and celebrated collection of sculpture have been established, and a pernicious system of repairs and restorations has been thoroughly exposed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the evidence elicited during the course of the late trial has but heightened the favorable opinion we have always entertained respecting our fellow member, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, and has strengthened our confidence in his ability as an expert, his integrity of purpose, and his unselfish devotion to the truth, and we hereby express the belief that as a knowledge of Art and Archaeology is more widely disseminated in this country, the views held by him, in common with every archaeolo-

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gist of any repute in Europe, respecting the treatment of antique objects will be accepted here as the only correct views, alike by scholars and by those who shall have such objects in their custody; and be it also

Resolved, That this Society deeply regrets that it should have fallen upon Mr. Feuardent to bear alone the burden of a suit undertaken largely in the true interest and for the benefit alike of the Metropolitan Museum and of the general public, and we hereby tender him our thanks for his valuable services to Art and Archaeology, and assure him of our sympathy with his aims, our appreciation of his character, and our sense of his value as a member of this Society.

On motion, copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to the public press and to the different museums in this and other countries, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cyrus J. Lawrence, Daniel Parish, Jr., Richard S. Ely, and William Poillon, were appointed to present an engrossed copy to Mr. Feuardent on behalf of this Society.

These minutes being approved, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

AT the meeting March 7, 1884, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. read a communication upon prehistoric "Cannibalism in Germany," based upon the discoveries in the cave at Holsen, in Brunswick. Mr. John R. Baker read an obituary notice of Sigmund K. Harzfeld, a lately deceased member of the Society. The Historiographer announced the deaths of John Denison Baldwin, of Worcester, Mass., on July 8, 1883, in his seventy-third year; and also of Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, of Quincy, Mass., on Jan. 17, 1884, in her eighty-sixth year, both corresponding members of the Society.

A communication was read in reference to a lately discovered coin of Caesar, with the inscription, "Veni, Vidi, Vici." Mr. Philip H. Law read a paper on "Secret Societies" as preservative of rites and usages. Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr. read a paper on recent archaeological explorations and discoveries made by himself in the lower part of Delaware, illustrating the subject by a map of the locality, and by some fine Indian stone mortars and a remarkable pipe, all of which he presented to the Society.

Mr. John R. Baker exhibited a remarkable book, formerly the property of Rev. C. P. Krauth, in the Pali language, being incised upon narrow strips of palm which open like a fan. Mr. Baker was requested to obtain a translation of the work if practicable. A fine painting representing an Indian pueblo was presented to the Society. Senor Penapil presented a remarkable engraved stone tablet from Mexico, and Mexican coins. Mr. James Deans, of Vancouver's Island, presented some Chinese coins lately found there in a tumulus, supposed to be thousands of years old.

FINDING ROMAN MONEY.

A CURIOUS thing about the excavation of the ruins of the Atrium Vestae, at Rome, to which reference was made in the last *Journal*, was the discovery of a number of Anglo-Saxon coins, dating from 901 to 946. How did these foreign pieces happen to get dropped in the heart of the Eternal City? This puzzle is rather more difficult than that involved in the finding of pieces of Roman money in every part of Europe. But the number of ancient Roman coins dug up here and there is astonishing. A few years ago borings on the brink of some rather well-known hot springs in the east of France brought to light no fewer than four thousand seven hundred Roman coins. Four of these were gold coins of Nero, Hadrian, Faustina, Jr., and Honorius; two hundred and sixty-five were silver coins, principally of imperial and consular types,

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associated with a few Gaulish coins. Of bronze there were as many as four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight — large, middle and small brass — ranging over a considerable period. With the coins were associated other objects, such as statuettes, pins and rings, in bronze, gold, lead and iron. What does this mean? Simply that well-to-do Romans were quite as much in the habit of resorting to thermal springs for pleasure and profit as millionnaires of our own day.

FINDING TREASURE NEAR BOSTON.

THE coin dealers of Boston, and some of the jewellers also, have lately been buying old gold pieces, which on investigation prove to have been found on the north shore of Boston Harbor, near Grover's Cliff, in the vicinity of Beachmont. Some of these pieces were English guineas, others were Portuguese "Joes", and appear to have been struck a century or more ago. The discovery of these coins caused considerable excitement among the residents of the neighborhood, and quite a number of pieces have been picked up, though how many it is difficult to estimate. One of the newspaper accounts fixes the sum at $300. They are found on the beach, as if they had been uncovered by the tide, or as if some receptacle containing them, which had been buried years ago, had been broken by the action of the waves and its contents scattered here and there along the shore. The place itself where they were buried, if that be the correct theory for their presence, has not, so far as is known, been ascertained, but it is said that all have been found in a space 70 feet square, and about 100 feet below high water-mark — the beach sloping very gradually, and a large expanse being left bare at low tide. The most valuable "finds" have been of pieces valued at $50, by the children of the Rev. Mr. Gaffield, of Beachmont, and by Mr. Charles Fredericks of the same place, who has picked up a Spanish coin weighing about twenty pennyweights, and an English guinea of the year 1737. Mr. G. W. Harris found a gold coin about the size of a double eagle, but quite thin, the condition of which was about as perfect as when it first came from the die, although more than a century and a half old. It was twenty-two karats fine, and its value was between eight and ten dollars. Even the milling on the edge of the coin showed but little sign of wear, while the device on each of the faces of the coin was remarkably sharp and clear. The obverse was the Portuguese coat of arms surrounded by the inscription "IOANNES V D G PORTETAL REX." Within the circle formed by this inscription and flanking the coat of arms on the left were the figures 4000, a group of heraldic flowers occupying the opposite space. The reverse presented a Greek cross with a capital B in each of the four spaces made by the arms, the date 1720 surmounting the device, and the inscription, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," surrounding it. Considerable speculation has been caused by the discovery, but whether it was a pirate's hoard, which is the favorite explanation with some, a miser's secret, or the unlawful prize of some robbery, remains a mystery. The beach was dotted with groups for several days, searching for "Capt. Kidd's treasure," which this could not have been, as that notorious pirate was hung about twenty years before the earliest date mentioned on any of the coins yet discovered.

VARIOUS COIN FINDS.

SEVERAL silver pieces have been plowed up at Alburgh, Vt., about the size of an American silver dollar, having on one side the coat-of-arms of Spain surrounded by the words "Hispan (on some of the smaller pieces the full word 'Hispaniarum'), Et. Ind. Rex. M. 8 R. F. F;" on the reverse, a bust surrounded by the words "Carolus III. Dei Gratia" and the date. Some of the smaller coins have instead of "Carolus III," the words "Phillippus V. D. G." Among them was also a gold coin somewhat larger than the American ten-cent piece, but quite thin. On one side surrounding a bust are

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the words, "Joannes V. D. G. Port. Et. Aig. Rex.," on the reverse the coat-of-arms and the date—1726.

An iron box filled with English shillings was found in the well of Reuben Clough of Warner, while it was being cleaned recently. The well, which is thirty feet deep, had not been cleaned for half a century. In repairing an old house at Gouldsborough, N. C., three ancient coins were found under the front door, being probably placed there when the house was built, nearly one hundred years ago. Two of the coins bore date of 1775, the other date, from age, could not be made out. It was an old custom in those days to place one or more coins under the door-post for "good luck." A Roman tower in the Sablon quarries, in Lorraine, has been partly unburied and searched. Among the ruins were found a number of interesting relics; statuettes, coins, inscriptions to pagan deities have been brought to light, and they tend to show that some of these belonged to the Roman legions stationed in Lorraine from the year 50 to 300 of the Christian era.

We cut the following from a newspaper:—

A discovery of great value in the field of numismatics has lately been made in Spain. Among some ruins in a little village in the Tarragona district, where some excavations were being made, a number of old Roman coins were unearthed. Some of these, fortunately, came into the hands of the priest of the neighborhood, and among them he found a brass medal bearing on one side a profile head in sharp relief crowned with laurel, and with an inscription, "C. Caesar, Dictator." On the obverse, in three lines, was the famous legend, "Veni. Vidi. Vici." surrounded by a laurel wreath. After very careful scrutiny, it was stated on unexceptionable authority that this curious medal, which is mentioned in Roman history, is a perfect and unique specimen of its kind in relation to Julius Caesar and his famous dispatch to the Senate of Rome in announcing his victories.

This "unexceptionable authority" would have considerable difficulty in showing any passage "in Roman history" where such a medal is mentioned, or in demonstrating that it is a "unique specimen." The description of the reverse (obverse as it is called above) corresponds so closely with Mr. Lawrence's I, in his imitative medals of Giovanni Cavino, viz: "Rev., VENI. VIDI. VICI. in three lines, within palm and laurel wreath," that we have little doubt it is one of these Paduan pieces. "This reverse," says Mr. Lawrence, "is not found on ancient coins. See Cohen, VI, p. 256. Keary, 117." M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE TAMMANY MEDAL.

IN the *Journal*, Vol. xiii, p. 102. was a brief description of a medal of the Columbian Order, (that is, the Tammany Society,) with a query as to what it was, and its ownership. In the following number was a brief reply giving the proper description, but no light as to its ownership. I notice in the recent sale of the collection of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn., there was one of these Medals offered at a limit of $50, but it does not appear to have been sold. The description shows that the obverse bears a coiled rattlesnake, above which on a scroll is the word BEWARE. The legend is COLUMBIAN ORDER INSTITUTED 1789, the date being in exergue. The reverse has a scene representing Columbus holding the Spanish flag and shaking hands with an Indian chief, who is smoking a pipe, the early representative of one of the Tammany *Sachems*, or perhaps of old Tamenund himself. In the distance is a ship. Legend, WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY, and in the exergue the date OCT. 12, 1492, which is the day on which Columbus landed on San Salvador. (The former querist gave this date as 1792.) The reverse gives also the name of the die cutter, I. PEARSON in exergue. In the original query this Medal was thought to be unique. UNCAS.

COLONIAL PRIZE MEDAL.

APPENDED to a publication of the *Society for Promoting Art and Commerce in the British Colonies*, was an engraving of a Prize Medal, London, 1762. Dr. Jared Elliot, Rev. Thomas Clap, Benjamin Franklin and others were appointed the Society's correspondents.

Can any of your readers give a description of it?

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COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

THE ELY COLLECTION.

SALE No. Sixty-two was held at the usual place in New York, January 8, 9, 10. The prices realized were large, and the sale was well supported throughout. We quote a few lots as follows: *Dollars.*—1797, $57; 1794, bronze proof, unique, 130; 1838, 48; '39, 47; '51, 51; '52, 42; '56, proof, 35. *Half Dollars.*—1796, perforated, fine, 25; '97, 35; 1820, proof, 9.50; '24, proof, 5.25; '29, proof, 5; '36, milled, pr., 17.50. *Quarter Dollars.*—1823, 60; '27, magnificent proof impression, 215; '53, without arrows, fine, 8.50. *Dime.*—1804, 10.25. *Half Dimes.*—1794, 23.50; '95, nearly proof, 10; 1802, good, 40; '05, fine, 19. *Proof sets of Minor Coinage.*—1864, 2 50; '65, 2.50; '67, 1.10; '68, 1.55; '73, 3.50; '77, 3.75. Dime, 1792, 26. Three Pattern Half Dollars, 1838, respectively 21, 17, 30. *Cents.*—1793, rev. Ameri, 56; '93, Liberty cap, 18.50; '95, thin, 12; '97, 11; '99, 33; 1809, uncirculated, 26.50. *Half Cents.*—1793, 14.50; '96, 22. Eleven of the rare Half Cents, 1831 to 1848 inclusive, sold for an average of 11.40 each, 1842, a restrike, bringing the highest price. The nearly full line of gold coins sold well. *Eagles.*—1797, 30.50; '98, 26.50; 1804, 29.50. *Half Eagles.*—1795, rare variety, 35; '97, 26; do. rev. small eagle, '34; 1824, 41; '28, 26. *Quarter Eagles.*—1796, without stars, 8.80; same, with stars, 50; '97, 40; 1806, 18.25; '26, 14.25. Proof sets in gold, 45 to 56. Proof sets sold unusually well: 1850, 36; '55, 45; '57, 27.50; '58, 36. Amongst Colonials, etc., we note 1786, Vermont Cent, unc., 9; 1785, Immune Columbia, silver, 50; same, copper, 23, both extremely low; 1787, Liber Natus, 75; 1787, George Clinton piece, 135; 1786, Neo Eboracensis, 47.50; Lord Baltimore set, three pieces, 134; 1796, Kentucky Token, 30; 1737, Higley Copper, 50; Washington's 1792 Half Dollar, silver, 60.50; same, copper, 40. A very interesting feature of the Catalogue was the English gold. An Edward III Noble sold for 12.50; Henry VI Noble, the same price; Richard III Angel, 16. Henry VIII Sovereign, 66; another, 16; Elizabeth Sovereign, 37; Charles I Three Pound piece, 40; Commonwealth Sovereign, 16.25. The English silver was fine, and it sold well. We notice a Crown of the old Pretender, James VIII, 32. A small line of Greek Tetradrachms sold below their worth. The total result of the auction sale was about $7,300, and the whole collection realized something under $9,000, a very good showing considering the times; though not enough to allow the purchaser a reasonable margin of profit, still an advance over cost and all expenses.

Sale No. Sixty-three was held at the same rooms March 4, 5, 6. This sale was made up of several consignments: one from New Mexico, one from old Mexico, another from California, and others from various places. The first from Winslow J. Howard, of Silver City, New Mexico, a selection, 259 lots, sold well. The same may be said of the next consignment, extending to lot 391, followed by another from California. "An American Collection," extending to No. 1265, we understand was drawn from Mr. Woodward's ever plethoric stock, and comprised the usual variety of gold, silver and copper found in most American collections. The feature of greatest interest was the Holstein Collection. This comprised nearly 5000 pieces, representing nearly every nation and state that ever issued coins. They were selected by a judicious numismatist. There were scarcely any duplicates; nearly all were in good order, but the entire collection contained scarcely half a dozen pieces of the value of a dollar each; still the sale held a company uncommonly numerous, interested for about four hours, and in its result was most satisfactory We forbear to quote any prices, not because there are not plenty worthy of mention, but because we have given so much space to other sales. A fact of interest to Mr Woodward personally is that the sale was very remunerative, affording him a larger profit than many sales of much greater magnitude.

Sale No. Sixty-four immediately succeeded No. Sixty-three at the store of Messrs. Bangs & Co. The Collection was miscellaneous in character. Starting off with a Numismatic Library of several hundred volumes, the auctioneer led us through various invoices quite bewildering in their variety: Confederate Publications, Local History, Trials, Autographs, Old Play Bills, Stamps, Marble Statuary, Prehistoric Stone Relics, American and European, in all their great variety, Ethnological specimens, Pipes, Weapons, etc., of savage tribes, Netsukes, those quaint old carvings of Japan, Boxes and Curios. Confederate Currency, and last of all a collection of Coins. All this property was satisfactorily disposed of in the course of two afternoons by Mr. Merwin, the Auctioneer. The books brought good prices. Five volumes of the Tresor Numismatique, recently imported by Mr. Woodward, sold for $16 a volume, certainly a moderate price when we consider that the binding alone would cost in New York about $20 a volume. As usual, Mr. Woodward's series of Catalogues commanded at auction about the prices at which they may be bought of him at private sale, a most unusual feature for catalogues printed in great numbers and freely given away. Passing over other parts of the sale, we merely remark that the prehistorics sold even better than usual, and the Japanese carvings brought good prices; these objects are so little known that it was supposed they might be thrown away, but their sale was quite remunerative. It would be interesting to review the sale, but it is not quite within the scope of this work; but we must not forget to say that the coins at the end of the catalogue brought fair prices.

Sale No. Sixty-five merits mention here from the fact that it was one of the series. It comprised only a collection of engravings mostly of the Italian School, mainly of the last century. The prices were fair for the specimens offered, which were usually of ordinary quality. The sale took place on the 12th of March, at the rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., No. 1 Hamilton Place, Boston.

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COMING SALES.

Sale No. Sixty-six, the Springfield Collection, will occur at Messrs. Bangs & Co's, New York, April 24, 25, 26. The catalogues are now printed and on their way to Europe and California; they will be distributed to Mr. Woodward's American correspondents about April 8.

Sale No. Sixty-seven will comprise the Collection of Mr. J. N. T. Levick, recently purchased. This collection is probably richer than any other in Old American Store Cards, the series of Hard Times Tokens, Silver Store Cards and Copperheads. It is also quite full in the regular Mint series, especially in varieties, and rich in Politicals and the coins of Canada. In the latter department are several examples scarcely known in any other collection; amongst the Hard Times Tokens no less than seven or nine unique pieces; amongst the Old Store Cards dozens of pieces that never appear in sales; full sets of the Mott Tokens; the Talbot, Allum & Lees; the Belleville Tokens; the Schoonmackers; the Wolf, Spies and Clark; the Feuchtwangers; the Treadwell and Kissam series, etc., etc., etc. What we have mentioned is only a gentle appetizer for the collectors; if we should continue we would make them hungry, so we forbear. It will be offered towards the end of May.

A number of other sales are projected, some of which are in progress, the catalogue of one being already written; this latter a consignment from Germany.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

DECEMBER 20 and 21, Mr. H. G. Sampson disposed of a collection of coins and medals at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York. The catalogue contained 46 pages and 1000 lots, but the sale was so near Christmas, that it did not attract the attention it deserved. We notice one of the Jernagan medals in silver, in fine condition, sold for $1.15. A few English War Medals brought fair prices. A Dollar of 1855, br. pr., 20.25; one of '56, 16; Half Dime of 1794, perfect die, and v. f. and unc., 24; one of 1795, proof, 17. Standard Pattern Dollar, 1870, Indian queen, etc., pr., 7.50; another, same obv., but with rev. like regular issue, pr., 6.60; Proof set of 1870, 5 ps., rev. denomination in wreath, 16; another, same as last, but for following year, 17; Stella, gold, proof, 5.80. Lincoln and Garfield Medal, gold, proof, no inscriptions, size 17, and v. r., 10.25; some ancient Greek silver brought very good prices. Didrachm of Sybaris, Lucania, bull to left, 8; tetradrachm of Athens, head of Pallas, 8; tetradrachm of Alexander II, of Macedon, rev. Jupiter seated, 5.

J. C. HILL'S COLLECTION.

THE cabinet of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn., which contained one of the largest if not the best collection of War Medals, medals of honor, crosses, orders, decorations, etc., ever made in this country, with a variety of American and foreign coins and medals, was sold by Bangs & Co , Feb. 12–14. Mr Sampson prepared the catalogue, which was issued with a large margin, and very neatly printed. It numbered 80 pages, and 1560 lots. A proof of the Libertas Americana, by Dupre, in silver, $27; the Germantown Battle Medal, slightly pierced, but otherwise v. f. and exc. r., size 28, 26.25. Bronze medal of Nath. Greene, Eutaw, size 36, limited at 25, brought 30. Fort Pickens Medal, from N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 15.50; silver proof of the Assassination Medal, Congress to George F. Robinson, only two struck in this metal, 16.50. A rare medal of the Admiral Vernon series, in German silver, size 22, bust to the knees, 4.35; bronze proof of the "Upper Canada preserved," v. r., size 33, 12.50; Dollar of 1854, good for piece, 6.40; a doubtful quarter of 1823, 11. Some American gold of the earlier dates sold well. We notice the following: Half Eagle, 1802 over '01, 6.75; do. 1808, 9; '12, fine and sharp, 8.25. Quarter Eagle, 1805, plugged, 4; '24, v. g. and sc., 5.10; do. '31, pr. rare, 5.05; Bechtler's Half Eagle, no date, Georgia gold, 9.80; do. North Carolina gold, fine, proof, 8.25. A curious engraved Masonic Medal, "Abner Kneeland initiated Jan. 3, 1804," oval, 27 x 43, fine, 2.05; a "Columbian Order" Medal, the Tammany piece, was catalogued, limited at 50, but was not sold. A Lincoln Medal "presented by Gen. Baker to Capt. G. Cottingham," bust of Lincoln, front face, proof, v. f. and *unique*, limited to 25, brought 42. A "restoration" of a '93 Cent, by Smith, 10. The Orders and War Medals brought prices ranging from a few cents for a Prussian to $33 for the "Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic," a Maltese Cross. (Burke, pl. 90.) The sale was a very successful one.

ISAAC F. WOOD'S COLLECTION.

MR. FROSSARD offered the cabinet of coins and medals which Mr. I. F. Wood has spent many years in gathering, at Bangs & Co's, on February 25th, 29th last, both days inclusive. This was Part II of his collection, and included Washington Coins and Medals — in which there were many rare pieces — American Revolutionary, political, historical, centennial and other medals, beside those of physicians, artists, etc., a number of American and foreign coins, and a very complete Numismatic Library. The Catalogue, which was much more attractive than that of Part I, sold some time ago, was a thick pamphlet of 188 pages and nearly 2900 lots. While the prices were doubtless much less than their cost to Mr. Wood, and frequently considerably below their market value, we suppose that few collections, especially where the lots comprised so many pieces as was necessarily the case in this, and the whole number was so great, can be made to realize even the moderate expectations of their owner. The space we can spare for a notice is so small in this number, that we can give only a glimpse of the sale. A Sword Dollar of James VI, of Scotland, 1567, very fine and rare, $8; three Proclamation Medalets of Ferdinand VI, and Charles IV, rude, and two pierced, 9.20; the New York Washington Cent, NON VI, etc., v. f., 62; *Unique* Washington, obv., bust of Georgius IV, rev., as reverse of large eagle cent of 1791, nearly proof, copper, 31; Liverpool halfpenny, 1791, 12; Naked bust Cent, 1792, 20; Military bust Cent, 1792, edge plain, rev , eagle and stars, 85; similar obv. with rev. General of the American Armies, etc., in ten lines, v. f.

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and r., 37.50. Copper Washington Half Dollar, 20; Wright's naked bust, rev. Signing the Declaration, bronze, v. f. 18.50; Washington before Boston, silver, 11.25; Silver Trieste Medal, 1841, 7.50; the old Washington Masonic in brass, only fair (Marvin 264), 16. The Politicals and Presidential medals sold at merely nominal prices, though occasionally one of Lincoln or Jackson enlivened the monotony. A Feuchtwanger Composition Medal, rev., House and household furniture, etc., f. and ex. r., 16.25. Rare Medal of Peter Henius, Admiral of the Dutch squadron which captured the Spanish silver fleet off Matanzas in 1628, silver, v. f. size 38, exc. rare, and never before offered in an American sale, 20. Most of the books brought fair prices. Burke's "Orders of Knighthood," with colored plates, 12.50; Medallic History of England, 40 plates, 7.25; Ruding's Annals, 6.50; Schubert's Monnayes Russes, 37 plates, 10.

MR. FROSSARD has held other sales since our last, beside the one above mentioned of the Wood Collection. March 14, he sold a very choice collection, which although containing but 613 numbers, realized not far from $1,600. The catalogue was illustrated with three fine heliotype plates showing some beautiful German Crowns, Bell Thalers, fine Russian Portrait Roubles, and a very choice set of six of the Franco-American Jetons of Louis XV, in proof condition. The heliotype shows these Jetons excellently, and is worthy of preservation. We have priced catalogues, but must content ourselves with this brief notice. Mr. Frossard's sales, while occupying usually not more than a day have always something very attractive to collectors, and this was peculiarly inviting.

EDITORIAL.

THE plans of the Editors for the coming volume of the *Journal* are so far advanced, that we feel justified in assuring our readers that it will be fully equal to any of its predecessors in value and interest. Each number will contain a plate, and several articles of special importance are in preparation. Among other matters we expect to publish a series of papers on European Orders, War Medals, and Decorations, which are now attracting the attention of some of our Collectors.

THE *Journal* for April is late in reaching our subscribers for the reason that a portion of the copy was not received by us till after the date on which the magazine should have appeared, and the extra eight pages of this number, beside the usual index, etc., are offered to our friends as a small recompense for the delay.

THE Franco-American Jetons would seem to have been restruck from time to time, probably for some years, and quite recently several sets in various metals have been issued from the original dies. This accounts for the comparative frequency with which they have lately appeared in Coin Sales. We are glad to learn from Mr. Frossard's Catalogue that the further use of the dies has been forbidden.

WE print, as matter of custom and record, the proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, but the Editors of the *Journal* wish it to be understood that they thereby express no opinion, either collectively or individually, on the case of Feuardent *vs.* De Cesnola.

PERHAPS the very worst instance of the misuse of the word "type" is in the Coin Collector's Journal for December, 1883. It is there stated, that of the large copper cents of 1857 "there are two types large and small date but no varieties that we have been able to discover." Considering that the difference between large and small numerals is almost as trifling a distinction as can exist between two dies, one is really puzzled to know by what word Messrs. Scott & Co. would distinguish between the large copper and small nickel cents of the same year, 1857.

ANY of our readers having duplicates of Nos. 2 and 3 of Vol. V, will confer a favor by mailing them to us, for which we will return copies of our late issues.

IT is a fact worth noticing in connection with the continued coinage of the Silver Dollar beyond all possible need, that as one of the consequences, the country now has various different kinds of circulation, viz: gold, silver, National greenbacks, the first issue of bills of the National Banks with green backs, the second, or brown backs, gold certificates, silver certificates, postal currency various issues, postal notes, and in some sections the old Bank Notes are not yet all redeemed; many of these issues are directly traceable to the persistent coinage of silver beyond all reason.

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CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Society shall be called "THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY." Its object shall be the promotion of Numismatic Science, and the formation of a Cabinet and Library for the use of its members.

ARTICLE II.

The Society shall consist of Resident, Corresponding and Honorary Members.

ARTICLE III.

The Officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator; all of whom shall be elected annually at the stated meeting in January. The offices of Vice-President and Curator shall be held by one and the same person.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of voting, of holding offices, and of transacting business, shall be confined to Resident Members.

ARTICLE V.

The Society shall establish such By-laws as may be deemed necessary for for its government and regulation.

ARTICLE VI.

No change shall be made in this Constitution, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at a stated meeting, and unless notice of the proposed change shall have been given in writing at a previous meeting.

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BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall occupy the Chair at the meetings of the Society, and nominate all Committees. He shall give the casting vote, when necessary.

2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, and in the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall occupy the Chair.

3. The Secretary shall take correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society; preserve all documents belonging thereto; notify all Members of their election, as well as all Committees of their appointment; and keep a correct list of the Members of the Society.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, and attend to the collection and payment of moneys; but no payment shall be made except on an order from the President. He shall present a statement of all receipts and expenditures at the Annual Meeting in January.

5. The Curator shall have charge of the Cabinet and all specimens and books belonging to the Society, and report on their condition at the Annual Meeting in January, and shall announce all donations and purchases at each Monthly Meeting.

6. Any candidate for membership must be proposed in writing by a member, and may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Society, when one negative vote shall defeat his election.

7. No person residing in Massachusetts shall be chosen a Corresponding Member, and no Corresponding Member shall continue such after removing into this State.

8. No Resident Member shall be entitled to the privileges of membership, until he shall have paid the entrance fee of three dollars.

9. No note shall be taken of the rejection of any person by ballot.

10. Every Resident Member shall pay to the Treasurer a fee of two dollars annually, after the year of his entrance.

11. Any person regularly chosen a Resident Member may become a Life Member of the Society, by paying to the Treasurer the sum of Twenty Dollars, which shall entitle him to the privileges of membership, free from all dues or assessments.

12. Any member shall have leave to resign upon application in writing, provided he can produce a certificate from the Treasurer that all sums due from him to the Society have been paid.

13. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Friday in every month at 4 P. M.

14. Special meetings may be called by resolution of the Society, by public notice from the President, or at the written request of three members.

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16. Assessments may be imposed at any time, when three-fourths of the members present at any meeting shall vote it to be necessary.

17. None of these By-Laws shall be suspended, except by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Jeremiah Colburn, John Phelps Putnam, William Sumner Appleton and Henry Davenport, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, to be located in Boston, for the purpose of collecting and preserving Medals and Coins, and publishing accounts of the same; also for the collection of a Numismatic Library, elucidating the history of ancient and modern Medals and Coins; and for these purposes, shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, requirements and liabilities, set forth in the sixtieth chapter of the General Statutes.

SECTION 2. The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, March 14, 1870.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 17, 1870.

Passed to be enacted.

H. H. COOLIDGE, *President.*

March 19, 1870.

Approved.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

Secretary's Department, Boston, March 25, 1870.

A true copy. Attest.

OLIVER WARNER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

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Vice-President and Curator.

HENRY DAVENPORT.

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The first ten were the Founders of the Society.

* Deceased. † Resigned. ‡ Dropped.

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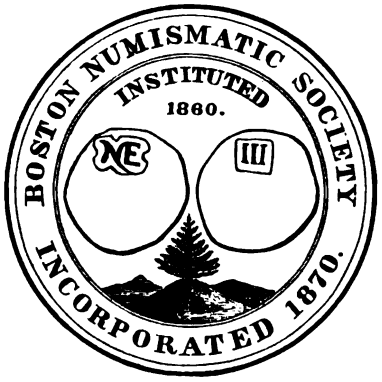
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AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1883.



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COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

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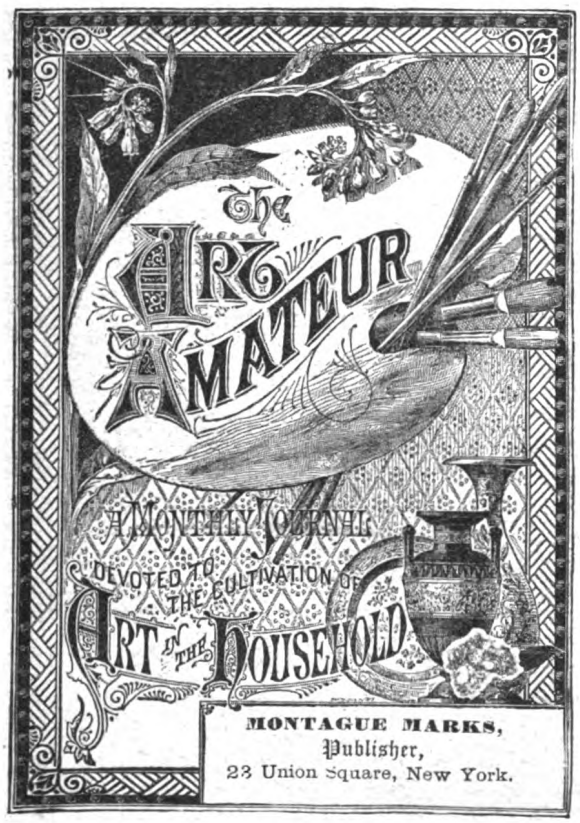
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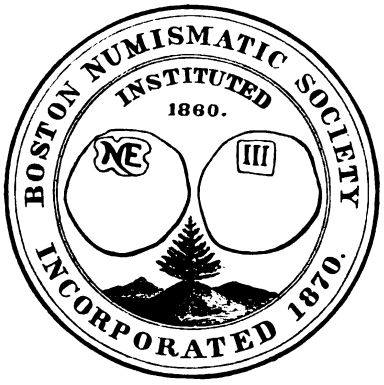
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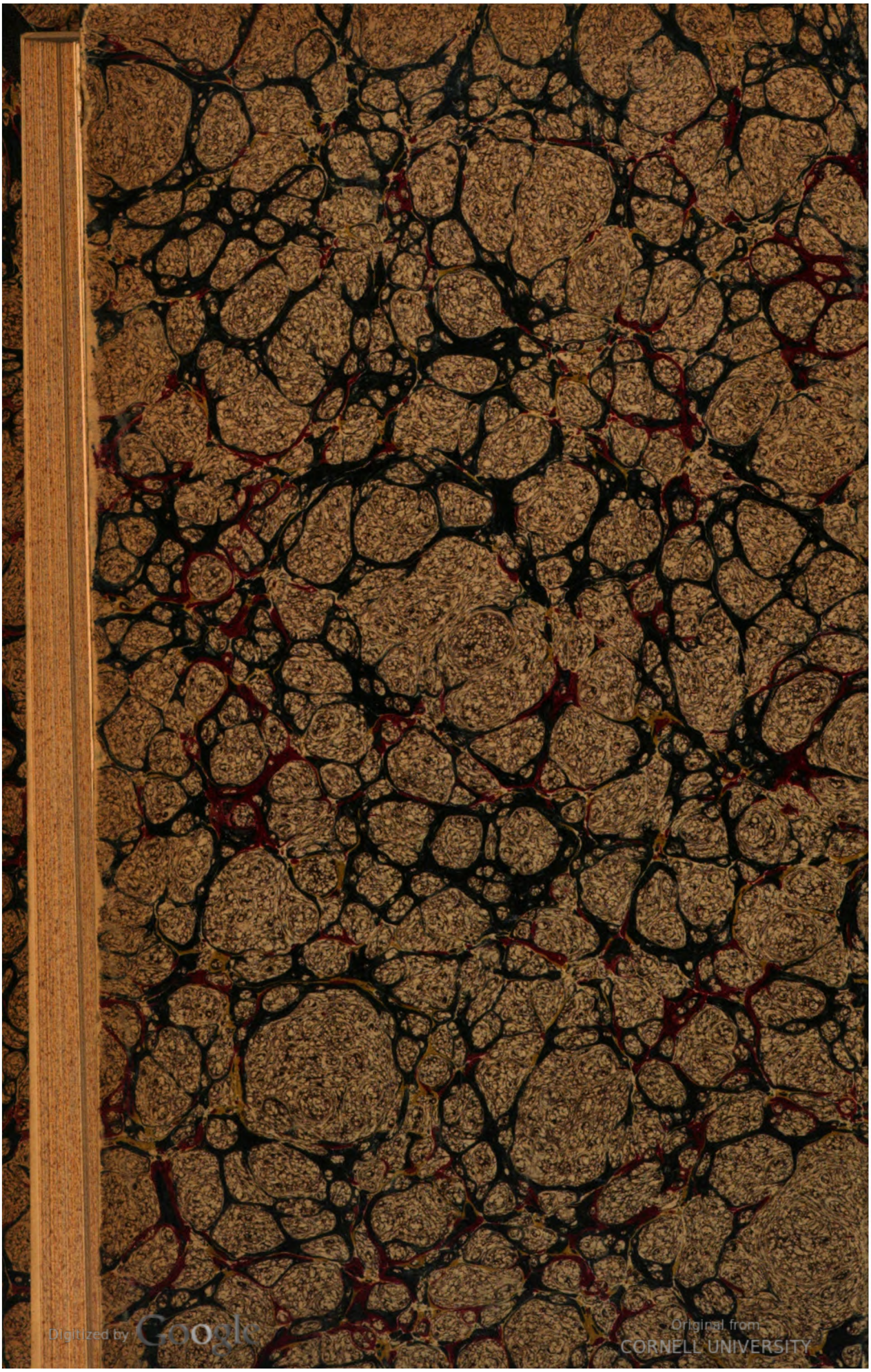
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